(234) VII/204

The Bombay University Calender 1883 — 1884

Sub: Education / Higher Education / University Calender / Bombay / 1884

HEAD 33841
Received from 1 DEC.
Register Entry No. 938

THE

BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR

1883-84.

BOMBAY:
THACKER & Co.
1883.

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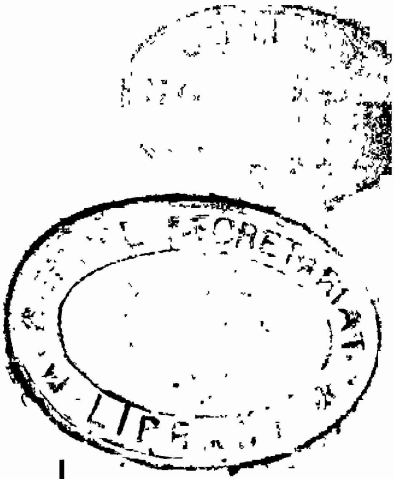
ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedábád High School.
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ah.M.	Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.
Ak.	Akolá High School.
Am.	Amráoti High School.
B. Alf.	Bombay Alfred High School.
B.K.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
B.C.	Barodá College.
B.S.	Barodá High School.
B.M.	Belgaum London Mission School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
Bh.	Bhávnagar High School.
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B.P	Bombay Private English School.
B.Pro.	Bombay Proprietary School.
Br.	Broach High School.
B.T.	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Tháná.
Ch.	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
C.S.	Cathedral High School, Bombay.
C.Sc.	College of Science, Poona.
D.	Deccan College.
Dh.	Dhárvád High School.
Dhu.	Dhuliá High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E.S.	Elphinstone High School.
A.V.M.	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Miraj.
F.	Fort High School.
F.G.A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G.A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
L.	Government Law School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G.C.	Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
G.K.	Grammar School, Karáchi.
H.	Haidarábád High School.
K.	Kárwár High School.
Kat.	Káthiáwár High School.
M.	Miraj English School.
N.J.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
N.	Nariád High School.

N.S.	Násik High School.
N.W.	Nawánagar High School.
Pan.	Panchgani High School.
N.E.	New English School, Poona.
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.	Poona High School.
P.N.	Poona Native Institution.
P. Con.	Poona Conference School.
P.C.	Poona Convent School.
P.T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
R.C.	Rájárám College.
Rat.	Ratnágiri High School.
R.M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.	Sátárá High School.
Sav.	Sávantvádi English School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikárpur High School.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier Navsári Madresá.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pársi Benevolent Institution.
St.M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St.M.P.	St. Mary's School, Poona.
St. P.	St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon.
St X.	St. Xavier's College.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su. M.	Surat Mission High School.
V.P.	Victoria High School, Poona.



I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1883, TO APRIL 30, 1884.

1		
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8		
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15		
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	[illegible]	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	[illegible]	
30	Mon.	

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	[illegible]	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13		
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	Queen Victoria born. 181[illegible]
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs.	

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1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun	
25	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, and notifying new subject.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
30	Sat.	

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
4	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	*Last day for Application for* F.M. Examination
18	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Karsandas Mulji Prize,
24	Tues.	the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize, and the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize; and for notifying new subjects.
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
28	Sat.	
29		
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun	
20	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee
28	Tues.	Dady Prize.
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	
31	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Thurs.	*Last day of Applications* for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc. and F.C.E. Examinations.
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun	
10	Mon.	Question Papers for F.M. Examination due *from Examiners*.
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Second B.A. and
13	Thurs.	Second B.Sc. and L.C.E. Examinations.
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	Second Term in Medicine ends.
16	Sun	
17	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engg. ends
18	Tues.	**Examination for F.M. begins.**
19	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Matriculation,
20	Thurs.	LL.B. and LL.B. Honours Examinations, and
21	Fri.	for the Kahandas Mancharam and Rao Sir
22	Sat.	Pragmalji Scholarships.
23	Sun	
24	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject. Karsandas Mulji,
25	Tues.	Dossabhoy Hormusjee, and Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prizes awarded.
26	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for L. M. & S. and
27	Thurs.	M.C.E. Examinations.
28	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun	

		OCTOBER, 1878.
1	Mon.	F. M. Results declared.
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
3	Wed.	*Last day of Application for* M.D. Examination.
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7		
8	Mon.	
9	Tues	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14		
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21		
22	Mon.	Question Papers for Matriculation, Previous,
23	Tues.	First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. due *from*
24	Wed.	*Examiners.*
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
27	Sat.	
28		
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

NOVEMBER, 1885.

1	Thurs.	All Saints' Holidays begins. Question Papers
2	Fri.	for Second B.A., Second B.Sc., and L.C.E. due
3	Sat.	*from Examiners.*
4	Sun	
5	Mon.	**Examinations for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. begin;** Question
6	Tues.	Papers for M.A., LL.B., and LL.B. Honours
7	Wed.	due *from Examiners.*
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun	
12	Mon.	**Second B.A. and Second B.Sc. and L.C.E. Examinations begin.**
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	Question Papers for M.C.E. and L.M. & S. due
16	Fri.	*from Examiners.* First B.A. Results declared.
17	Sat.	
18		
19	Mon.	
I. 20	Tues.	**Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours and Matriculation begin;**
21	Wed.	First B.Sc. Results declared.
22	Thurs.	Question Papers for M.D. due *from Examiners.* F.C.E. Results declared.
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun	
26	Mon.	**Examinations for L.M. & S. and M.C.E. begin;** Previous and Second B.Sc. Results de-
II. 27	Tues.	clared; Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	L.C.E. Results declared.
30	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M. LL.B. Honours declared.

DECEMBER, 1883

	1	Sat.	M.A. and Second B.A. Results declared.
	2	[illegible]	
	3	Mon.	**M.D. Examination begins.** LL.B. Results
III.	4	Tues.	declared. *Last day of announcing* the Jam
	5	Wed.	Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche
	6	Thurs.	Scholarships, when vacant.
	7	Fri.	
	8	Sat.	
	9	[illegible]	
	10	Mon.	L.M. & S. and M.C.E. Results declared.
IV.	11	Tues.	
	12	Wed.	
	13	Thurs.	
	14	Fri.	
	15	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the [illegible]
	16	[illegible]	
	17	Mon.	Matriculation and M.D. Results declared.
V.	18	Tues.	
	19	Wed.	
	20	Thurs.	
	21	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
	22	Sat.	
	23	[illegible]	
	24	Mon.	
	25	Tues.	[illegible]
	26	Wed.	
	27	Thurs.	
	28	Fri.	
	29	Sat.	
	30	[illegible]	
	31	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.

JANUARY, 1881.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees.
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	**Admission to Degrees.**
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
25	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
26	Sat.	Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
27	Sun	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs.	

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17		
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24		
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.

1	Sat.	
2	[illegible]	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	[illegible]	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	[illegible]	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	[illegible]	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
29	Sat.	
30		
31	Mon.	

PRIL, 188$\frac{9}{0}$.

1	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6		
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13		
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20		
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27		
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	

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Schedul of Examinations for 1883-84.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due.	Examiners' Question Papers due.	Examinations begin on	List of Marks due.	Examiners meet on
F.M.	17th July	10th Sept.	17th Sept.	28th Sept.	29th Sept.
Previous Examination	5th Sept.	22nd Oct.	5th Nov.	24th Nov.	26th Nov.
First B.A.	5th „	22nd „	5th „	14th „	15th „
First B.Sc.	5th „	22nd „	5th „	16th „	19th „
F.C.E.	5th „	22nd „	5th „	19th „	22nd „
L.C.E.	12th „	1st Nov.	12th „	27th „	29th „
B.Sc.	12th „	1st „	12th „	22nd „	24th „
Second B.A.	12th „	1st „	12th „	29th „	1st Dec.
M.A.	20th Aug.	5th „	19th „	29th „	1st „
LL.B. Honours	19th Sept.	5th „	19th „	29th „	31st Nov.
LL.B.	19th „	5th „	19th „	1st Dec.	3rd Dec.
Matriculation	19th „	22nd Oct.	19th „	12th „	17th „
M.C.E.	26th „	15th Nov.	26th „	7th Nov.	10th „
L.M. & S.	26th „	15th „	26th „	7th „	8th „
M.D.	3rd Oct.	22nd „	3rd Dec.	13th „	15th „

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR 1883 AND 1884.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. Southey—Life of Nelson.
2. Scott—Rokeby.

1884.

1. Macaulay—Essays : Hallam, and Two on Chatham.
2. Goldsmith—The Good-natured man. She stoops conquer.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. Shakespeare—Richard III.
2. Milton—Paradise Regained, Books I., II.
3. The Golden Treasury, Book IV.
4. Burke—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1884.

1. Shakespeare—Henry VIII.
2. Milton—Paradise Regained, Books III., IV.
3. The Golden Treasury, Book IV.
4. Burke—Reflections on the French Revolution.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883 and 1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

(2). GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. COWPER—The Letters of Cowper (the second and third volumes of Bohn's Edition).
2. POPE—Moral Essays and Satires (Globe Edition).

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.; The Tempest; Lear.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. COLERIDGE—Biographia Literaria, I.—XIII.
5. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

1884.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMAS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. S'akuntalâ, I.—IV.
2. Raghuvans'a, VI.—X.

1884.

1. Sákuntalâ, V.—VII.
2. Raghuvans'a, XI.—XV.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. Mâlatî Mâdhava.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 168—237 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda :—
   Maṇḍala I.—Hymns 19, 25.
   II. „ 12, 28.
   III. „ 9, 34, 42, 61.
   IV. „ 46, 54.
   V. „ 1, 25, 26.
   VI. „ 53, 54 55, 56, 57, 58.
   VII. „ 67, 68, 69, 86, 88, 89.
   X. „ 10, 18, 81, 90, 121, 129, 168.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1884.

1. Uttarrarâmacharita.
2. Kâdambari, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda as for 1883.
4. Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883 and 1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

Kâvya Prakâs'a, I., II. and X.

(2.) GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. S'ankarâchârya's Vedânta Sûtra Bhâshya, Chap. I., Pâda IV., and Chap. II., Pâda I.
2. Mrichchakatikâ and Mudrârâkshasa.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

I. (*a.*)—Rigveda. The Seventh Maṇḍala with the Commentary of Sâyaṇa.
(*b.*)—Yâska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II.—One of the following four :—

1. Nyâyas'âstra.
viz. : (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
(*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
(*c.*)—Gautamasûtra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya

2. Dharma-s'âstra.
viz. : (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
(*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
(*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya—Vyavahârakâṇḍa.

3 Vyâkaraṇa-s'âstra.
viz. : (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumûdî. Mahâbhâshya, Chap I, Pâda I., Âhnikas I.—V.
(*b.*)—Paribhâshendus'ekhara.

4 Vedânta-s'âstra.
viz : (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
(*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
(*c.*)—S'ankarâchâryâ's S'ârîrabhâshya.

1884.

I. (*a.*)—Rigveda. The Seventh Maṇḍala with the Commentary of Sâyaṇa.
(*b.*)—Yâska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. One of the following five :—

1. Nyâyas'âstra.
viz. : (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
(*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
(*c.*)—Gautamasûtra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya

2. Dharma-s'âstra.
viz. : (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
(*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
(*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya—Vyavahârakânda.

3. Vyâkaraṇa-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumûdî. Mahâbhâshya, Chap. I., Pâda. I., Âhnikas I.—V.
   (*b.*)—Paribhâshendus'ekhara.

4. Vedânta-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Vedântas'ara.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'ankarâchâryâ's S'ârîrabhâshya.

5. Alankâra S'astra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Dandin's Kâvyâdars'a.
   (*b.*)—Kâvyaprakâs'a by Manmaṭa.
   (*c.*)—Rasagangâdhara by Jagannâtha.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, II.
2. HOMER—Iliad, II.

1884.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis I.
2. HOMER—Iliad I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION

1883

1. HERODOTUS—III., IV.
2. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics

1884

1. HERODOTUS—V., VI.
2. EURIPIDES—Electra.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883 and 1884.

(1.) NECESSARY.

THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.
2. SOPHOCLES—Antigone, Œdipus Coloneus.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. LIVY—Book II.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, Book II.

1884.

1. LIVY—Book III.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, Book III.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. CICERO—De Senectute, De Amicitia.
2. VIRGIL—Æneid, I.—II.
3. TACITUS—Annales I.

1884.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.—IV.
3. TACITUS—Annales XI.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883 and 1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HORACE—Epistles and Satires.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

HORACE—The works of.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. TACITUS—Historiæ.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, I.—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

1884.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, IV.—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS, I.—III.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. GENESIS—I.—X.
2. PSALMS, I.—XXX.

1884.

1. GENESIS—XI.—XX.
2. PSALMS—XXXI.—LX.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. Exodus.
2. Ruth.
3. Zechariah.

1884.

1. Genesis.
2. Ruth.
3. Isaiah—I.—XXXIX.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

(1.)—Necessary.

Hosea and Joel.

1884.

(1).—Necessary.

Ezra—With the Chaldee passages.

1883 and 1884.

(2.)—Group A. (Language and Literature)

1. Exodus, Leviticus, Deuteronomy.
2. Psalms—I.—LXXII.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1883 and 1884.

1. Ecclesiastes.
2. I. Kings.
3. Nahum and Habukkuk.
4. Ezekiel—XXV—XLVIII.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights XI.—XX.
2. NAHFAT-UL-YAMIN—Bab II.

1884.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights I.—X.
2. NAHFAT-UL-YAMIN—Bab I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights I.—XXX.
2. SHAHRISTANI—Pages 1—50.
3. MOALLAKAT—Lebid.

1884.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights LI.—LXXX.
2. SHAHRISTANI—(Egyptian Edition, Book I.) pages 1—50.
3. MOALLAKAT—Amrolkais.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions XXI.—XL.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. WAKEDI—Fotoohat-ush-Sham.
2. DIVAN-EL-MOTANABBI—pp. 147—292 (Bombay Edition).

1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions —I.—XXV.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. WAKEDI—Fotoohat-ush-Sham(Bombay Edition) Book I.
2. MOTANABI—Pages 2—146 (Bombay Edition).

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. OTBI—History of Mahmud of Ghazni, Book II.
2. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights C.—CC.
3. HAMASAH—Pages 1—151 (Freytag's Edition).
4. MOALLAKAT—Amrulkais and Tarafa.

1884.

1. OTBI—Book II.
2. EBNI—Khalikan (Persian Edition), First Volume, pages 2—92
3. HAMASAH (Freytag's Edition), pages 1—150.
4. MOALLAKAT—Hareth and Amribni—Kolthoom.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CX.– CLX.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—Chapters VII. and VIII.

1884.

1. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—(Bombay Edition) Odes 251—300.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—Chapter I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CCI.--CCL.
2. FERISHTA—Abrahim the Second of the Adilshah Dynasty.

1884.

1. SADI—(Bombay Edition) Tayebat, Odes 1—50.
2. FERISHTA,—Preface with the first chapter (Kings of Lahore), pages 1—91 (Government Edition.)

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

RAUZAT-US-SAFA—From the life of Ayoob to the reign of Kyumarth.

Or

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—Second portion of the First Volume (History of the ancient Persian and Arabic Kings down to the Muhammedan Era).

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. MIRKHOND—Rauzat-us-Safa V.
2. HAJI LUTFALY—Atashkada, pp. 25—141 (Bombay Edition.)

Or instead of 1,

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR.—First portion of the Third Volume (Changuiz Khán and his descendants).

1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

1. HABEEB OS-SEAR (Bombay Edition), History of Gazarkhan (First portion of the Second Volume), pages 81—141.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Creation and the Patriarchs, pages 1—92.
2. ATASHKADA (Bombay Edition) from pages 25 till Sistan.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah; from the visit of Behram to Shankal, the Padshah of Hind, till the birth of Nushzad, son of Nashirwan.
2. BANI ABBAS (Third portion of the Second Volume of Habeeb-os-Sear, Bombay Edition.)
3. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—Sassanian Dynasty of last part of Vol. I.
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN-RUMI—Daftar I.

1884.

1. SHAHNAMAH—from the visit of Behram to Shankal, the Padshah of Hind, till the birth of Nushzad, son of Nashirwan.
2. MESNAVI—Dafter I.
3. RAUZAT-OS-SAFA (Bombay Edition) Sassanian Dynasty.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI (Calcutta Edition), pages 1—111.

PERIODS OF HISTORY.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1883.

GREEK HISTORY—The Peloponnesian War.

1884.

GREEK HISTORY—From the accession of Philip of Macedon to the death of Alexander.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1883.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

1884.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Meeting of the States General at Versailles in 1789 to the Fall of the Second Empire.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stokes' edition recommended).
6. Pársi Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law.
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended).
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.
16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity:—

    Cuddee *vs.* Rutter.
    Ellison *vs.* Ellison.
    Fox *vs.* Mackreth.
    Glenorchy *vs.* Bosville.
    Keech *vs.* Sandford.
    Pusey *vs.* Pusey.
    Russell *vs.* Russell.
    Bassett *vs.* Nossworthy.
    Brice *vs.* Stokes.
    Howard *vs.* Harris.
    Huguenin *vs.* Baseley.
    Robinson *vs* Pett.
    Seton *vs.* Slade.
    Woollam *vs.* Hearn.

19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III. and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).

22. Civil Procedure Code.
23. Limitation Act.
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gaius (Poste's edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.
4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law, and parts of Mitâkshará and Mayukha relating to Succession and Partition.
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law :—

   Birkley *vs.* Preograve.
   Chase *vs.* Westmore.
   Clayton's Case.
   Don *vs.* Lippmann.
   Dixon *vs.* Sadler.
   Forbes *vs.* Aspinall.
   Gratitudine, The.
   Hanson *vs.* Meyer.
   Harman *vs.* Fisher.
   Johnson *vs.* Sheddon.
   Croft *vs.* Day.
   Joy *vs.* Campbell.
   Market Overt Case.
   Roux *vs.* Salvador.
   Rowlandson, *Ex parte.*
   Tyrie *vs.* Fletcher.
   Whitehead *vs.* Anderson.
   Woolridge *vs.* Boydell.
   Worseley *vs.* DeMattos.

9. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

   Aleyn *vs.* Belchier.
   Elliot *vs.* Merryman,
   Dyer *vs.* Dyer.
   Lake *vs.* Cradock.
   Mackreth *vs.* Symmons.

Tollet *vs.* Tollet.
Casborne *vs.* Scarfe.
Harding *vs.* Glynn.
Le Neve *vs.* Le Neve.
Peachy *vs.* Duke of Somerset.
Rees *vs.* Berrington.
Ryall *vs.* Rowles.
Stapilton *vs.* Stapilton.
Townley *vs.* Sherborne.
Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore.

10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
11. Addison on Torts.
12. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
13. Best on Evidence.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

Chancellor.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
Cap.—The same, but with silver tassel.

Registrar.

Gown.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

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* *Ex. g.* Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A. & B.Sc.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Hood.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M. & S.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

Gown.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.
Hood.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Hood.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

Cp.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE AND OF THE FACULTIES.

1. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Syndics, and the Fellows of the University, according to sections III, IV, V, and VI of the Act of Incorporation, shall have seniority and precedence, first, in the order above specified down to the Syndics, and, secondly, according to their official precedence in the case of *ex-officio* Fellows, and, thirdly, in the case of other Fellows, according to the sequence of appointments.

2. The Senate may, for gross misbehaviour unfitting a Fellow in its opinion for his office, and after hearing such Fellow or any other Fellow nominated by him on his behalf, request that his appointment be cancelled under the provisions of section VII of the Act of Incorporation.

3. At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate.

II.—THE FACULTIES.

4. There shall be four Faculties, namely, of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every member of the Senate shall be a member of one Faculty at least, and any member of the Senate may be a member of more than one Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall meet ordinarily once a year within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees, for the purpose of electing a Dean and Syndics for the year, and at other times when convened by the Dean, or as provided in Bye-law 8.

6. A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its members. The Dean, or Senior Fellow present, shall be chairman at such Meeting, and the chairman shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

7. The office of Dean shall be vacated by the Dean's ceasing to reside in the City of Bombay for a period of more than three calendar months, or by his leaving the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three calendar months.

8. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct the Senior Fellow in Bombay belonging to the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to convene a Meeting of the Faculty for the election of a new Dean.

9. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III—THE SYNDICATE.

10. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two „ „ Medicine.
Two „ „ Civil Engineering.

11. It will be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments, save as provided by any Bye-law; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate, and from time to time to frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

12. The elections of Syndics shall take place within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

13. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow in the Syndicate.

14. The office of Syndic shall be vacated by the Syndic's being absent from three consecutive ordinary monthly meetings.

15. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct a Meeting of the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to be convened for the election of a new Syndic.

16. Four members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate. The Chairman at such Meetings shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

18. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

19. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

20. Subject to Bye-law 40, the decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposal may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate by way of Resolution at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, modify or overrule any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

21. No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate.

IV.—BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

22. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed annually by the Senate within three weeks

after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

23. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

24. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations, where necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

25. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next Annual Election. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Elections shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

V.—THE REGISTRAR.

26. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Ordinary Annual Meeting. His term of office shall be two years, but the Registrar may be re-appointed.

27. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows :—

(*a*) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

(*b*) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Board of Accounts and Examiners, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(*c*) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate.

(*d*) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and Board of Accounts.

(*e*) To perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in performance of his official duties

28. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 360 per month.

29. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding two months for any one term of office, or six months in all, on such terms as to salary as the Syndicate may think proper. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall be paid at such rate not exceeding the salary of the Registrar as the Syndicate may determine. If the Registrar shall overstay his leave, his appointment shall become vacant.

30. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

VI.—MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

31. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, unless for special reasons the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor otherwise directs.

32. Such proposals and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Bombay, and are in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, shall be entertained and debated in the Senate.

33. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fourth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

34. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Fellows to the Vice-Chancellor.

35. A Convocation for Conferring Degrees shall be held on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

36. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next graduation day.

37. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science,

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

38. Nothing in the foregoing is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M. D. or M. A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

39. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate, Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in absentia*.

40. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a Meeting of the Senate the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all business to be brought before the Meeting and of the terms of all Resolutions to be then proposed, together with the name of the proposer of each, intimation in writing of which has previously reached him. Notice in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the statement, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days* before the day of Meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of Meeting, forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the statement, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal.

N. B.—The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow elected by the Meeting, presides at the Meetings of the Senate. The Senior Fellow present shall take the chair for and until such election only. Six members of the Senate form a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857, section IX).

* "Four clear days" means four days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of Meeting. Thus, if the Meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on Monday; if for Friday, the notice must reach him on Saturday

VII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

41. Each Fellow, before he takes his place, shall write his name on a slip of paper which shall be provided for the purpose at the entrance of the place of Meeting, and which he shall then deliver to the door-keeper.

42. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of Meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are six Fellows present; and if there are not, the Meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolution shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

43. At every Meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the Meeting shall by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:—

(1.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of the Chairman.

(2.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of any official of the University.

(3.) Any motion for a change in the order of business.

(4.) Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business and motions are entered in the statement of the business and motions to be brought forward subject to the provisions of this Bye-law and to Bye-law 49.

VIII.—RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.) *Motions.*

44. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word *That*.

45. Every motion at a Meeting must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "That motion is seconded by me," and may reserve his speech.

46. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, which shall be done by the Chairman saying "The proposal is," and concluding in the terms of the motion.

47. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirma-

tive or negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

48. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the Meeting at the same time.

49. A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.) *Amendments.*

50. Any proposal before the Meeting may be amended (1) by simply leaving out a word or words; (2) by leaving out a word or words and adding or inserting a word or words; (3) by simply adding or inserting a word or words.

51. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

52. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the Meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

53. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman with reference to their extent and mutual relation subject to Bye-law 43 (3) and (4).

54. An amendment may be moved by any Fellow who has not already spoken in the debate, and must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it will drop. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

55. When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together; but, so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment

(iii).—*Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

56. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put question to the vote thus :—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The proposal is," and conclude in the terms of the motion.

If there is an amendment he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words (or word) proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

57. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing Bye-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

58. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed subject to the foregoing Bye-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

59. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv) *Adjournments, &c.*

60. A proposal "That this Meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may

be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the Meeting shall drop.

61. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this Meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the next Meeting. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

62. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding Bye-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the Meeting or debate.

63. A Meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

64. The motion "That the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereto shall not be further dealt with at the Meeting.

65. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the Meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during a debate by any Fellow who has spoken in the debate or shall be spoken to by such Fellow. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the Meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

66. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Bye-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal discussed alone, or the same proposal and amendment discussed together, according to Bye-law 43.

(v.) *Miscellaneous.*

67. On each proposal, or proposal and amendment in debate, a Fellow may speak once, subject to the provisions of Bye-laws 54 and 65.

68. The Fellow who is first up, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide.

69. The mover of every original Resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement, has no right to reply.

70. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

71. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding a motion or amendment and of addressing the Meeting as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is addressing the Meeting, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the Senior Fellow present not being the Chairman.

72. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the Meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious, and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate so pronounced to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order.

73. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and, if the Fellow so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereon another Fellow may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request the Fellow so offending to leave the Meeting, and on such requisition the Fellow named by the Chairman shall be suspended from his functions as a Fellow during the Meeting, and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

74. Any motion standing in the name of a Member who is absent from a Meeting may be brought forward by any other Member.

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(vi.) *Voting.*

75. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

76. Any Fellow may then demand a Division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Bye-laws 60 and 61.

77. The Chairman shall thereupon appoint four Tellers, two on each side; and shall give such directions for effecting the Division as he shall consider expedient.

78. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be begun, every Fellow who was present at the putting of the question and desires to vote, shall signify his vote by giving to the Tellers for the side of the question upon which he intends to vote, a paper stating his name.

79. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be closed, the Tellers shall state in writing the numbers on each side, sign the statement, and hand it to the Chairman, together with the papers (in two separate bundles) containing the names of the several voters on each side, whereupon the Chairman shall declare the result of the Division to the Meeting, and the Division Lists shall be recorded in the Minutes.

80. If, after a Division has been taken, five Fellows present shall in writing demand a scrutiny, the Chairman shall appoint two or more Fellows to act with the Tellers as Scrutineers; and such Scrutineers shall thereupon withdraw and compare the numbers with the names and such names with the list of the Senate for the time being, and shall report the facts found by them to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result to the Meeting, and such declaration shall be conclusive.

81. Pending the scrutiny, the Chairman may, in his discretion, either suspend the sitting or call for such business as may, in his opinion, be most conveniently proceeded with. Business thus entered on, shall be proceeded with; but on its disposal the regular order of subjects, if it have been departed from, shall be resumed.

IX.—ELECTIONS.

82. Elections by the Senate shall be conducted according to the rules hereinbefore provided, subject to the modification prescribed by the Bye-laws next following.

83. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Meeting of the Senate for a seat on the Board of Accounts or as Registrar or at any Meeting of a Faculty for the office of Dean of such a Faculty, or Syndic, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office at least four clear days previously. And the University Registrar shall, two clear days before the Meeting, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

84. In all cases of contested election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers. In case of a contested election amongst more than two candidates for a single appointment, the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken. In case of a contested election for more than one appointment, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person.

ENDOWMENTS.

85. A Statement of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

86. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the Second

Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

87. Terms can be kept only by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

88. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term eighty days; for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; and for the Second Term in that of Medicine, seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

89. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept terms.

90. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

91. To keep a term at a College or Recognized Institution, an Undergraduate must go through the full course of study at that College or Institution prescribed for such term to the class to which such Undergraduate then belongs.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

3. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

4. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

5. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustáni.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian.
Latin. †	Maráthi.	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujaráthi.	
Arabic.	Cánarese.	

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate:—*Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad,* and *Karachi.*

† The attention of students intending to study Medicine is drawn to the fact that the Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom which recognize the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, require a certificate that the Candidate passed in Latin.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages for translation into English in the following vernacular languages, viz.:—Maráthi, Gujaráthi, Cánarese, Hindustáni, Sindhi and Portuguese; (2) questions in grammar; and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English, and questions in grammar.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—Mathematics.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2*nd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—General Knowledge.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of—

(*a.*)—The mechanical powers.

(*b.*)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c.*)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in English.

7. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

8. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

9. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

10. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

11. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

14. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with deductions, and Definitions of Book V.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic.—The subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic. The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—One paper.

Elementary Physics (except Light and Electricity), viz., Laws of Motion—Forces of Nature considered generally—Energy considered generally—Visible Energy—Heat.

Text book recommended in Elementary Physics ; *Balfour Stewart* : Lessons in Elementary Physics.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in languages.

16. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

17. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

18. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations.

19. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

22. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

2. Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

23. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

24. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

25. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

26. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

27. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. under the *N.B.* to Regulation 18, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

28. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form I).

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form J).

30. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

31. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate:—

- A. Language and Literature.
- B. History and Political Economy.
- C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
- D. Mathematics.
- E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper. The paper on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(*a.*) *Political Economy*—One paper; *Smith*: Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper: *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

(*c.*)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth. Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers: *Fowler*: Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b.*) *Moral Philosophy.*—Two papers: *Sidgwick*: Method of Ethics; *Butler*: First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics.

(*a*) *Pure Mathematics.*

(*a.*) *Conic Sections treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.* One paper.

(*b.*) *Differential Calculus:* One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable; Successive Differentiation; Taylor's Theorem; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus.*—Integration of Functions of one variable.

(*b*) *Applied Mathematics.*

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Dynamics:* One paper: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; Collision; the Pendulum.

(2)—*Hydrostatics:* One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(3)—*Optics:* One paper: Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations; Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses; the Eye; Telescopes.

(4)—*Astronomy:* One paper: The more elementary parts so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—Natural Science.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Elementary Physics:* Two papers: Laws of motion; Forces of Nature considered generally; Energy considered generally; Visible energy; Heat, Light and Electricity; Oral examination on the use of apparatus.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry:* Two papers: The Chemistry of the non-metallic elements and their more important compounds; the Chemistry of the principal metallic elements and their more important compounds; general principles of Chemical Philosophy; the practical recognition of simple Salts.

(3)—*Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and Systematic Botany:* Two papers: *Flowering Plants*; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and branches; the various forms and the duration of Plants; the Root and underground stem; Inflorescence; the Flower; Calyx; Corolla; Stamens and Pistil; Structure of the Ovule; the Fruit and Seed; Fertilization; Germination; Cells and their contents; Chemical constituents of Plants; the structure and vital processes of the Stem, Root, and Leaf; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Food of Plants; Principles of Classification; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties and uses of the following natural order:—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ. Palmæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders *Filices* and *Fungi*.

Practical Examination.—Description and recognition of species and of microscopic preparations. The collection and drying of Botanical Specimens.

(4)—*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology:* Two papers: Structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the more important tissues; its elementary Physiology; the Blood; Vascular System and Circulation; Respiration; Digestion; the sources of loss and gain to the Blood; Motion and Locomotion; Voice and Speech; Nervous System; Innervation; Sensation; Organs of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch; Reproduction; Life and Death; Elementary Anatomy and Physiology of a Bird, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Oyster, Insect, Lobster, Earthworm, Starfish, Jellyfish, and Sponge; Principles of Zoological Classification; Distribution of Species; Animal Embryology; Recognition and Description of Preparations.

32. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified.

33. On the Fourth Thursday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form K).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

35. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B. (1)—Masters of Arts who shall have taken that Degree prior to the end of 1881, and who in the Examination for B.A. have passed in Group C., D. or E., or the subjects in the opinion of the Syndicate equivalent thereto when the examination was passed, and who in the examination for the Degree of M.A. have passed in Branch 3 or 4 of that Examination, may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing an examination in such of the subjects prescribed for that Degree as in the opinion of the Syndicate shall be properly complementary to those in which the Candidates have already passed, regard being had to the rules prescribed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. But Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes.

N.B. (2)—A Bachelor of Arts who has taken up Group C., D., or E. in the B.A. Examination may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science on passing the final examination only for that Degree.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

37. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University or partly at one and partly at the other as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid examinations.

38. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form L).

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form M).

40. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

41. Candidates wil be examined in the following subjects :—

1. MATHEMATICS—TWO PAPERS.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid.

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphoretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.

3. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—TWO PAPERS.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Methods and Apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of Measurement.
The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.
The chief Forces of Nature.
The general properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
The nature, intensity, and transmission of Fluid Pressure in general.
The Pressure of Liquids in Equilibrium under the action of Gravity.
The Equilibrium of Solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating Fluids. The Specific Gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them.
Measurement of the Pressure of the Atmosphere and of the Elastic Force of Gases.
Diffusion of Liquids and Gases.
Definition of Work and Energy; Conservation and Transmutation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Production and mode of Propagation of Sound.
Intensity, Pitch, and Quality.
Velocity of Sound in Air.
Influence of Temperature and Density
Velocity of Sound in other Media.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Nature of Musical Sounds.
Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air.
Transverse Vibrations of Strings. Variation in their Rate of Vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

HEAT.

Definitions of *Heat* and *Temperature*.
Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases under Heat.
Change of State; Tension of Vapours; Latent Heat.
Radiant Heat, its reflection, refraction and absorption.
Conduction; definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Convection.
Specific Heat. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of Iron and Steel.
Terrestrial Magnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Two Electrical States and their mutual relations.
Conduction and Insulation.
Induction.
Electric Attraction and Repulsion.
Distribution and Accumulation of Electricity on Conductors.
Electric Discharge.
Voltaic Electricity; the various Batteries.
Electromotive Force, Strength of currents, Resistance; Ohm's Law.
Heating and Chemical effects of Electric Currents.
Action between Currents and Magnets; Electro-Magnetism.
Induced Currents; Magneto-Electricity
Thermo-Electricity.

OPTICS.

Laws of Propagation of Light. Measurement of Velocity of Light. Photometry.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction of Light.
Reflection at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction through Lenses, including the formation of Images.
Chromatic Dispersion.

4. GENERAL BIOLOGY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Structure, functions, and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as *Protococcus* and *Saccharomyces* (Yeast) as types of Vegetable life.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, or some other simple Fungus.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Chara* or *Nitella*.

Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.

Morphology and histology of a Flowering plant; structure of a flower; homologies of leaves and floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibrovascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering plant; formation of wood and bark; nature of cambium.

Reproduction of a Flowering plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule into seed.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; food of plants; action of green parts of plants; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions, and life-history of the following Animals, as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—*Amœba*, *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, Earthworm, Mussel, Snail, Lobster or Crayfish, Frog.

General histology of chief animal tissues:—blood, pavement, columnar, ciliated, and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve-fibres and nerve-cells.

General physiology of Circulation, Respiration and Digestion in the Frog, together with the fundamental properties of muscle, nerve, and the spinal cord.

Reproduction of Frog, and chief phases in life of Tadpole.

42. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination.

II.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

44. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

45. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. under the *N. B.* to Regulation 37, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O.

46. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form O).

47. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form P).

48. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

49. Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII:—

I. PURE MATHEMATICS—THREE PAPERS.

(1)—*Algebra:* Binomial and Multinomial Theorems. Scales of Notation. Exponential and Logarithmic Series. Convergency and Divergency of Series. Inequalities.

Plane Trigonometry.—Properties of Triangles. Associated Circles of a Triangle. Summation of Series which do not involve exponential functions.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As far as Solution of Triangles.

(2)—*Conic Sections:* Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abriged notation.

(3)—*Differential Calculus:* Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem. Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS—THREE PAPERS.

(1)—*Analytical Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers. *Elementary Hydrostatics.*

(2)—*Elementary Dynamics.*

Dynamics of a Particle.—Rectilinear, Parabolic and Elliptic Motion. Central Forces.

(3)—*Elementary Geometrical Optics.*

Astronomy.—The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—THREE PAPERS.

The subjects prescribed for the FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION with the addition of the following; the whole being treated Mathematically, as well as Experimentally, so far as the Mathematics of the FIRST B. Sc. EXAMINATION are applicable :—

Friction.
Elasticity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases; methods of measurement.
Capillarity.
Connexion between Energy and Velocity. The various Energies and their Transmutations.
Conservation and Dissipation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Indirect methods of measuring Velocity of Sound.
Transverse Vibrations of Rods.
Tuning-forks.
Vibrations of Plates and Membranes
Musical Intervals.
Composition of Vibrations. Beats.
Interference.
Resonance.

Harmonics.
Quality of Musical Sounds.
Methods of analysing Complex Sounds.

HEAT.

Methods of measuring Specific Heat, Coefficients of Expansion, Tension of Vapours, and Latent Heat; with the chief results that have been obtained.
Relation between Emission and Absorption of Radiant Heat. Theory of Exchanges. Laws of Cooling. Variation with Temperature of Quality and Quantity of Radiation.
Measurement of Coefficients of Conductivity and their variation with Temperature.
Laws of Thermodynamics and their principal Applications.

OPTICS.

Optical description of the Eye, and Theory of unaided Vision.
Vision through Lenses, Microscopes, and Telescopes.
Spectrum-Analysis.
Conditions of Achromatism in thin Compound Prisms and Lenses.
The Wave-Theory; its explanation of Reflexion and Refraction.
Interference, Double Refraction, and Polarization.
Nicol's Prism.
Interference of Polarized Light; Rotatory Polarization.

MAGNETISM.

Magnetic Moments, and methods of comparing them.
The methods of determining the Dip, Total Intensity and Magnetic Declination, at any place.
Secular and Diurnal Variations.
Disturbances and their Laws.
Connexion between Magnetic Disturbances and other phenomena.
Diamagnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity, and Potential.
Centimetre-gramme-second system of Units.

Theory of Voltaic Battery.
Measurement of Electromotive Force, Current, and Resistance.
Action of Currents on Currents.

IV. CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Inorganic Chemistry, treated more fully than at the First B.Sc. Examination.

Organic Chemistry.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Non-saturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose. Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cressol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid. Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinene. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseini.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B.SC. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protaplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ, Gramineæ, Coniferæ, Cycadeæ, Solanaceæ.

Filices, Marsiliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Musci, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Physomycetes, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food ; their general nature ; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction ; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism ; Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders ; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders :—

Genera.

Homo.	*Blatta.*
Erinaceus.	*Scorpio.*
Sus.	*Tegenaria* (or any spider).
Ovis.	*Oniscus.*
Columba.	*Cyclops.*
Gadus.	*Daphnia.*
Lepus.	*Lumbricus.*
Canis.	*Carcinus.*
Raia.	*Hirudo.*
Buccinum.	*Uraster.*
Limax.	*Echinus.*

Orders.

Primates.	*Brachiopoda.*
Cheiroptera.	*Polyzoa.*
Cetacea.	*Tunicata.*
Perissodactyla.	*Coleoptera.*
Proboscidea.	*Hemiptera.*
Sirenia.	*Hymenoptera.*
Edentata.	*Lepidoptera.*
Marsupialia.	*Diptera.*
Monotremata.	*Myriapoda.*
Struthionidæ.	*Cirripedia.*
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).	*Annelida polychæta.*
Lacertilia.	*Trematoda.*
Ophidia.	*Pteropoda.*
Chelonia.	*Cestodea.*
Crocodilia.	*Nematoidea.*
Pterosauria.	*Rotifera.*
Ichthyosauria.	*Turbellaria.*
Urodela.	*Crinoidea.*
Ganoidei.	*Cœlenterata.*
Dipnoi.	*Porifera.*
Elasmobranchii.	*Infusoria.*
Marsipobranchii.	*Radiolaria.*
Pharyngobranchii.	*Gregarinida.*
Cephalopoda.	*Foraminifera.*

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its

Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body; in the Skeleton; in the Dentition; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile Decay.

Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—
TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The General Distribution of Land and Water on the Surface of the Globe.

The composition of Sea-Water.

The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic Basins.

The Chief Ocean Currents.

Marine Denudation. The formation of Cliffs and Beaches; of Shingle, Sand, and Mud; Transport and Deposit of the Products of Denudation by the Sea.

The formation of Mineral Deposits by marine organisms.

Inland Seas, the Peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea.

Ice-floes and Shore-ice.

The commoner materials of which the Crust of the Earth is made up: Clay; Quartz; Sandstone; Limestone; Slate; Gneiss; Granite; Trap.

Stratified and Unstratified Rocks; Faults; Dykes; Metamorphism; Cleavage.

Average height of Continents; direction and general character of the principal Mountain-chains. Watersheds. River and Lake Basins. Special characteristics of particular River-basins. Area and general character of the North-American Lake-system.

The great Plains; Steppes; Tundras; Pampas; Sahara; Peatbogs.

Rainfall; Denudation and Transport of Materials effected by Rain and Rivers; River-valleys; Cañons; Deltas; Bars; Lacustrine Deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of Lacustrine Deposits.

Snow and Ice; Glaciers and Icebergs as agents of denudation and transport.

The Atmosphere and its Currents. Trade-winds and Monsoons. The Air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters.

The structure and mode of formation of Volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land. Raised beaches.

The conditions of Climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the Equator.

Distribution of Terrestrial Plants and Animals. Botanical and Zoological Provinces. Distinctive characters of Floræ and Faunæ of different regions.

General distributions of Marine Plants and Animals. Fauna and Flora of the Deep Sea.

The nature of the processes by which the remains of Animals and Plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch; River Gravels; Drift; Boulder-Clay. Characteristic Fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch: the relations of the Miocene Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The nummulitic formation: its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch. Extent of the Chalk formation; the physical conditions under which it was produced.

The relations of the Cretaceous Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations; the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of Reptiles. Distinctive features of Mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.

Rhætic and Triassic formations; conditions of deposition. Distinctive Organic remains. Salt-beds.

Permian formation. Its extent and relations. Palæozoic character of its Invertebrate Fauna. Characteristic Vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation; conditions of depositions; formation of Coal; characteristic Fauna and Flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone; conditions of deposition; characteristic Fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations.

The earliest known Forms of life and the Invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

50. On the Fourth Monday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

51. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

52. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

53. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

54. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

55. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

56. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

57. The Examination will comprise the following branches :—

I.—Languages.

II.—History and Philosophy.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Natural Sciences.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin and Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidates.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Etymology.

3*rd*. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4*th*. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5*th*. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6*th*. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS.—Six papers.

1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4*th*. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5*th*. Statics and Dynamics.

6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.—Six papers.

(*a*.) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

(*b*.) { Chemical Physics.
Inorganic Chemistry.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

58. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

59. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form T.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form V.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form W.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Y.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) Roman Civil Law,

(*b.*) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c.*) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after twelfth September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

N.B.—An Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids will be held each year along with the Previous Examination. A Candidate who has passed the Previous Examination shall be exempted from this Examination.

(*c.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

(*d.*) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 lectures.
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy.	1	Course of instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*). Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form AB.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology and Histology.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the adulteration of Drugs.
4. Botany,* Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in Chemistry and in Botany shall be exempted from the examination in these subjects at the First Examination in Medicine.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected :—

Anonaceæ, Menispermeæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparideæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticiceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Gannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Gramineæ ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two Divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Fourth Monday in November.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures.
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate
In Pathology	1 Course, of at least 30 lectures.
In Hygiene	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures.

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.* :—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c.*) Six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

17. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

20. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisi ns, in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AG.)

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AH.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Zoology, shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—Two of the required terms will be remitted in the case of Candidates who have kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and three in case of a Bachelor of Science.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AK.

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1st. (a.) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(b.) *Algebra*—to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. (a.) *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(b.) *Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the area.

3rd. *Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4th. (a.) *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(b.) *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Two papers.

1st. (a.) *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat, Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization, Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(b.) *Frictional Electricity.*

2nd. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

Four papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st* *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with the Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd.* *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles, Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd* *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precaution against Settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th.* (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey.

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b.*) *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th.* *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ *by_____ and completed on the_____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the

_____

Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AL.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30 for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AM.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—
  A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
  B. Optics and Astronomy.
  C. Mining and Metallurgy.
  D. Architecture.
  E. Mechanical Engineering.
  F. Chemical Analysis.
  G. Botany and Meteorology.

I.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Four papers.

1*st*. *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2*nd*. (*a*.) *Geometric Conic Sections.*
(*b*.) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.
3*rd*. *Statics and Dynamics.*
4*th* *Hydrostatics.*

II.—Experimental and Natural Science.
Three papers—Oral and Practical.

1*st*. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd*. (*a*). *Heat*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat, Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3rd. *Geology.*—Definitions of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical Distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4th. *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5th. *Oral.*

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Six papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1st.—*Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b.*) *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2nd. *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3rd. *Bridges*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4th. (*a.*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of Water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of Water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5th. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6th. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turn-tables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7th. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the

Date _____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object, to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE:—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Two papers.

1*st*. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*.) *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Two papers.

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolomaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Two papers.

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd*. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Plays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz.:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

Two papers.

1*st*. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2*nd*. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture.
Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

One paper and practical.

1*st*. *Machinery*. The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2*nd*. *Practical*. Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.
Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery.

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

One paper and practical.

Chemical Analysis.—Qualitative and Quantitative.

G.—BOTANY AND METEOROLOGY.

Two papers.

1.—*Botany, Structural and Systematic.*

In Systemtic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cactaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Santalaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ.

Recognition of Specimens.

2.—*Meteorology—Meteorological Instruments.*

Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Rain-gauge and Anemometer, General Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, Temperature, Wind and Rain over the surface of the Globe, and the Special Meteorology of India.

17. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

18. The practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AN.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AO.)

24. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AP.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AQ.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

VII.

Forms

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the_____ languages.

I wish to be examined at*_____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name, with surname, in the English and Vernacular characters) _____

Birth-place ..... { Village. Táluka. Zillah.

Birth-day ..... { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)..._____

(Where educated) ..._____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year)_____

* Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :-

1. Bombay. | 2. Poona. | 3. Ahmedabad. | 4. Belgaum. | 5. Karáchi.

I certify that_____has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from _____to_____ and that I assent to the above application.

(*Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher*) _____

(*Enter Post Office address*) _____

(*Enter day and year*) _____

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of Moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for_____years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address)_____

(Enter day and year)_____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above ____ for _____years, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year)_____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 188

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination. I wish to be examined in the English and_____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation)* .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) .....

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . _____ Second Term	

* If the Candidate has not passed the Matriculation Examination of this University, he must produce a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination of his own University.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Previous Examination)* ..... _____
(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am_____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N B.* to Regulation 19 in Arts.

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ 188 ; and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

B 1177—10 BU

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A

FORM I.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the_____language, and in*_____

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination).....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended, since his passing the_____, the number of days under specified, at the†_____ of which I am_____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up :—

A Language and Literature.—B History and Political Economy.—C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—D. Mathematics. -E. Natural Science

† Insert the words the Previous Examination or the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., as the case may be

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM J.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination)*.....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the_____of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N. B.* to Regulation 88 in Arts.

FORM M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in*

(1)_____

(2)_____

(3)_____

---

* Insert three of the following nine subjects, *one* at least of which must be chosen from among No. III.—VIII :—

I, Pure Mathematics ; II, Applied Mathematics ; III, Experimental Physics ; IV, Chemistry ; V, Botany ; VI, Zoology ; VII, Animal Physiology. VIII. Physical Geography and Geology ; IX, Logic and Psychology.

I am, &c.,

(Name).....

(Race and Religion).....

(College).....

(Date of First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.).....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.			Remarks.
188	-8	First Term	
188	-8	Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____

FORM P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____
Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM R.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Sciences

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

---

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination.

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

FORM U.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts or Science) _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____
(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

FORM X.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Date of Graduation in Law).....
(Enter Post Office address).....
(Enter day and year)_____

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE, FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine in the University of Bombay

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion).....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be).....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability) .....

(Date)_____

(2) I certify that _____has duly passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(3) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date) _____

(4) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine_____for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date) _____

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(6) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that_____ __has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(9) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(10) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

(11) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held

in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

FORM AD.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year) _____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)

(Date) _____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(3) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(4) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(7) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Pathology, of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Hygiene, of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

(9) I certify that_____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(10) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____Midwifery cases.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(12) I certify that_____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of_____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended _____Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that _____has attended the Practice at_____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of_____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____ and _____ of my having obtained the Degree of_____ in the University of _____, and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date) _____

I certify that _____ has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of_____ Hospital during the years _____ and_____

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address)..... _____

(Enter day and year)_____

FORM AH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AI.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation).....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

(Signature)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____ _____has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____ _____, of which I am_____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AL.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering) _____
(Signature) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term Second Term	
188 -8	First Term Second Term	
188 -8	First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM AM.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licen-

tiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM **A0.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts) .....
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) .....
(Enter Post Office address).....
(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____ has passed a period extending from_____ to_____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date)_____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from_____ to_____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer) _____
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date)_____

FORM AP.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM AQ.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AR.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Mungul dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____

(Race) _____

(College) _____

(Date of Graduation) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year) _____

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AS.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date) ———

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AT.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of ——— in the Province of Káthiáwár, signed by ———(*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c,

(Signature) ———

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date) ———

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AU.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in Káthiáwár, signed by_____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)_____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AV.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by_____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)_____

THE KAHANDASS MANCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AW.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandass Mancharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)_____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Law, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AR. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1867 March	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M	Grant.
1868 Sept.	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A. ...	Elphinstone.
1871 Nov.	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L.M., M.D	Grant.
1874 April.	Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan, L.C.E.	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science).
1877 April.	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A., LL.B.	Elph. & Govt. Law School.
1881 June.	Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu, L. M. & S.	Grant.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a Uni-

versity student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1 "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years : (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities ; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be credit-

able to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	...
1868...	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869 ..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870...	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872 ..	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	No Essay received.	
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*	Medal not awarded.	...
1874.	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	No Essay received.	
1875 .	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	Medal not awarded.	

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	Medal not awarded.	
1877	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarát and Mahárâshtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agáse, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1878	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Medal not awarded.	
1879	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthas.*	No Essay received.	...
1880	*Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.*	Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1881...	*The Vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the Southern confines of the Goanese Territory to the Northern limits of the Thánd Zilla and Khándesh, investigated and established by means of Comparative Philology applied in aid of original Researches.*	No Essay received.	
1882	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
1883	*Astronomy in India, its rise and progress in ancient and modern times as affected by the progress of that science in Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Modern Europe.*		

III.
THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was

accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded, shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866 Mar.	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ..	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Do.
1868 ,,	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu... ...	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ..	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ..	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Do.
1876 ,,	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan.. ...	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.
1878 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1879 ,,	Apte, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1880 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1881 ,,	Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1882 ,,	*No Candidate*	.....

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which were subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows :—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some literary or historical subject or every alternate year on some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August.

6. On the occasion when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
	POEMS.	
1864...	*The Himálaya Mountains* ..	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865 ..	*The Indian Seasons*	*Prize not awarded.*
1866...	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867..	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868 ..	*India Three Thousand Years Ago*	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1870	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh
1871. .	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward H.
1872...	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Ditto.*
1874...	*Shivâji*	*Ditto.*
1875...	*Athens*	*Ditto.*
1876...	*The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India*	*Ditto.*
1877..	*The Malabár Coast*	*Ditto.*
1878 ..	*An Indian Pilgrimage*	*Ditto.*
1879...	*The Ganges Valley*	*Ditto.*
	ESSAYS.	
1881...	*The Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queens Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria, Stated and Compared.*	*Prize not awarded.*
1882...	*The Elephantas*	*Ditto.*
1883...	*A comparison of the genius of Dickens with that of Scott as manifested in their principal works.*	

V.

THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University of Bombay,

"wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs. 20* each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the two years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent Government stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866 ..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat ...	Dhulia High School.
1867 ..	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool
1868..	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1869.	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ...	Poona High School.
	Rájavade, Gopál Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1870 .	Limaye, Hari Váman... ...	Ditto.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto.
1871 .	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind ...	Poona High School.
1872..	Agáse, Dhondu Hari ..	Ratnágiri High School.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873...	Apte, Váman Shivrám ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
	Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1874...	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar ...	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1875...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1876...	Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar.	Ratnágiri High School.
	Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ...	Poona High School.
1877...	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1878...	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Páte, Báláji Sadáshiv .	Poona High School.
1879...	Vaidya, LakshmanRámchandra	Ratnágiri High School.
	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo...	Poona High School.
1880...	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra ...	New English School, Poona.
	Kirke, Krishnáji Hari...	ElphinstoneHighSchool
1881.	Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman.	New English School, Poona.
	Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna	RobertMoneyInstitution
1882...	Joshi, Chintáman Hari .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Páte, Náráyan Káshináth . .	New English School, Poona.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Káthiáwár, offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Káthiáwár for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káthiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *boná fide* Natives of Káthiáwár who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AT, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

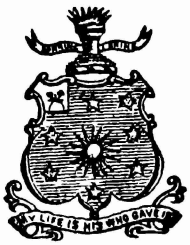
8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867...	Vohorá, Kalliánrái Lakshumi-shankar.	Surat High School.
1868...	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ...	ElphinstoneHigh School.
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ...	Ditto.
1873...	Sett, Motichand Udhavji ...	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1875...	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji...	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
1877...	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1879 .	Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ..	Bhávnagar High School.
1881 ..	Chaván, Odhavji Devji	Elphinstone High School
1883 .	Nulkar, Atmárám Krishnáji..	Poona High School.

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869...	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto.
1870...	Bryan, James	Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis	Ditto.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Ditto.
1872...	Hogan, Daniel	Ditto.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad	Ditto.
1874...	DeSouza, Lazarus Diogo	Ditto.
1875...	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	Ditto.
1876...	Mulligan, William George Tobias	Bishop's HighSchool, Poona.
1877...	Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah	Elphinstone High School.
1878 ..	Toole, John Harris	Bishop'sHigh School, Poona.
1879...	Dias, Erasmo Xavier	St. Mary's Institution.
1880..	DeSilva, Manuel	Ditto.
1881....	DeMello, Ignatius	Ditto.
1882...	Hanson, Charles M.	Bishop's High School, Poona

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL,"

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the

Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.,) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872..	David, Abraham Jacob.....	Scottish High School, Fort.
1878..	Gavánkar, Rájárám Rághobá.....	Fort High School.
1879..	Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji	Ditto.
1881 ..	Reuben Ezra	Robert Money Institution

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

R. M. Brereton, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The medal and books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty, with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A.....	Poona Civil Engineering.
1873..	Bomanji Sorábji	Ditto.
1874.	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal.....	Ditto.
1875..	Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji.....	Ditto.
1876..	*Medal not awarded.*	
1877.	*Ditto.*	
1878	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.....	Ditto.
1879.	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880..	*Ditto.*	
1881..	*Ditto.*	
1882..	Ahmedi, Ibráhim Shaik Daud Akhund.....	Ditto.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustani.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN	SCHOOL.
1869..	Maráthi	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav..	His Highness the Mahárájá of Indore Madressa
1870..	Gujaráthi	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School
1871..	Canarese	Bevur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo.	Belgáum Sirdars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian.....	Contractor, Behrámji Rastamji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel	Karáchi High School.
1875..	Arabic *or* Maráthi.	Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Hari (*Maráthi.*)	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi	Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás.	Surat High School.
1877..	Canarese	Kuknur, Rághavendra Jayáchárya	Dhárwád High School.
1878..	Sindhi	Jugtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái	Haidarábád Mission School.
1879..	Maráthi.....	Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Náráyan.	Private Tuition, Poona.
1880..	Persian.	Munshi, Ghulám Ahmad.	Fort High School.
1881..	Hindustani	Mirzá, Najafkuli Fredunbeg.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1882..	Sindhi	Oza Dipchand Tejbhándás.	Ditto.
1883..	Gujaráthi		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in the Province of Káthiáwár, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in Káthiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Káthiáwár, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AU must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871..	Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rájkot High School.
1873..	Achárya, Devishankar Ravishankar	Káthiáwár High School.
1876	Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877..	Buch, Bhupatrái Dayáljí.....	Ditto.
1879..	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Báhádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1881..	Chháyá, Jetáshankar Jivanlál	Private Tuition, Junagad.
1883..	Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.....	Baroda High School, *formerly* Private Tuition.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Govern-

ment 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions:—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection withAnglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, the endowment, in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship:—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2. The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

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*Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	LECTURER.
1877 .	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
1878..	Latin and Greek	Peter Peterson, M.A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F. G. Selby, B.A.
1881..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	*No Lecturer.*
1882..	Latin and Greek	M. Macmillan, B.A.
1883..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A.
1884..		

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1870..	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra.....	Deccan.
1872 .	Duncan, Thomas.....	St. Xavier's.
1873..	Káng á, Dinsháh Pestanji	Elphinstone.
1874..	Modi, Jehángier Elalji	Ditto.
1875..	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.
1876 .	Káng á, Fardunji Mánikji.....	St. Xavier's.
1877..	Shahání, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1879..	Káng á, Sorábji Mánikji.....	Ditto.
1880..	Vaídya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone.
1881..	Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation:—

In 1880 to History and Philosophy.
„ 1881 to Mathematics.
„ 1882 to Natural Sciences.
„ 1883 to Languages.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE
1874	Languages	Duncan, Thomas, B.A.	St. Xavier's.
1876	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	Natural Sciences ..	Náegáumválá, Kávasji Dádábhái, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Mathematics ..	Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji, B.A.	Deccan.
1879..	Languages . ..	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880	History and Philosophy.	*Ditto.*	
1881	Mathematics	Ditto.	
1882	Mathematics	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak ..	Elphinstone

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873..	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A	Ditto.
1874..	Kothére, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1875..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.	Ditto.
1876..	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1877..	Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bhásker Shridhar, B.A.....	Ditto.
1879..	Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A.	Ditto.
1880..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1881..	Dave, Kevalrám Mávji	Ditto.
1882..	Káká, Navroji Behrámji.....	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he

continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874..	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.
1876.	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ditto.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1880..	Vaidya, Chintáman Ganesh	Elphinstone.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1872	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873..	Pereira, Conrad	St Mary's Inst tution.
1874..	Ketkar, Venkatésh Bápuji	Belgaum Sirdars' High School
1875..	Sheik, Yákub Ismáel.....	Haidarábád High School.
1876..	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora
1877..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone High School.
1878	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Amráoti High School.
1879	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Elphinstone High School.
1880..	Sutton, Alexander Arthur	Scottish High School, Byculla
1881	Millard, Alfred	Ditto.
1882	Cámá, Mánikji Dosábhái	Bombay Proprietary School.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which

His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AV) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch

they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1872	Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Fáizallábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873	Nánjiáni, Karimálli Rahim	Elphinstone High School
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj	Ditto.
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hasam Virji	General Assembly's Institution
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji	Alfred High School, Kutch
	Parulékar, Dattatraya Vishvanáth	Ratnágiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bháskar	Ditto.
	Ahmadi, Faiz Muhámmad Fathe Ali	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukhá, Visanji Kalliánji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhati, Keshavji Shámji	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1878	Rukha, Rámdás Ladhá	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sapat, Lakshmidás Ravji	Ditto.
1879	Anantáni, Prán shankar Jatáshankar	Alfred High School, Kutch
	Thakar, Kalián ji Ratansi	Ditto.
1880	Karamálli Dost Muhámmad	Fort High School.
	Sankharlá, Dámodar Ishvar	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1881	Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna	Robert Money Institution
	Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan	Elphinstone High School.
1882	Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	Ditto.
	Advání, Hiránand Khemsing	Haidarabad High School.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees

twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1874	Desái, Sákarlál Chhotamlál	Bhawnagar High School
	Oza, Dulérái Mahipatrai	Ditto.
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Partábrái Govindrái	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kalliánrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1877	Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám	Ditto.
1878	Oza, Mánshankar Parmánand	Ditto.
1879	Thakar, Chhaganlál Lakshmidás	Ditto.
	Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1880	Gandhi, Virchand Rághavji	Ditto.
	Joshi, Khusháldás Karsandás	Ditto.
1881	Mehtá, Motichand Javer	Ditto.
	Trivedi, Dulabji Narsi	Ditto.
1882	Oza, Trikamrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sákarlál Mansukhrám	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MÚLJI PRIZE.

Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*No Essay received.*	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country.	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavarám, B.A.	Elphinstone
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A.	Ditto.
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments	Mudholkar Rangnáth Narsinh, B.A.	Ditto
1879	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social Condition of the Hindus.	*No Essay received.*	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil, on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.	*No Essay received.*	
1881	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral Condition of the Hindus.	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak,	Elphinstone
1882	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.		
1883	The Influence of Caste, beneficial or injurious, on the progress of Indian Society.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq., in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar, The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1876	Causes of the more dangerous Forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with Suggestions for their Prevention	*Prize not awarded.*	
1877	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*No Essay received.*	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their Eradication.	*No Essay received*	
1879	The Effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health, Remarks to be specially applicable to India	Mehtá, Kávasji Navroji, G G. M. C.	Grant Medical College
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India: their Methods of Introduction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication	Ditto	Ditto
1881	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1882	On the Prevalence of Phthisis in the City of Bombay, the extent to which this is preventible, and the measures which should be adopted to ensure that result.	*Ditto*	
1883	Midwifery practice in India among the Native Population, with suggestions for its improvement.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Shâhâni, Dayârâm Gidumal	Elphinstone
1877 ..	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878 ..	Gomes, Luis Paul C.....	Do.
1879 ..	Pereira, Frank Charles	Do.
1880 (April.)	Kelkar, Vâsudev Bâlkrishna.....	Elphinstone.
1880 (Dec.)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Do.
1881 ..	Sabnis, Râmchandra Ghanashâm.....	St. Xavier's.
1882 ..	Columbâvâlâ, Rastamji Kâvasji	St. Xavier's.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations: —

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions :—

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the Prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh.....	Elphinstone.
1877	Sháháni, Dayáràm Gidumal	Ditto.
1878..	Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Ditto.
1879..	Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái.....	Ditto.
1880 .	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto.
1881..	Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded, shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo	Elphinstone.
1877..	Apté, Váman Shivrám	Deccar.
1878..	Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B A.	Ditto.
1879..	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1881..	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto.
1882..	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra	Dittc.

XXVI.

THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of

Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877 ..	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Elphinstone.
1878 ..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1879 ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.....	Ditto.
1880 .. (April.)	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.....	Ditto.
1880 .. (Dec.)	Banhátti, Náráyan Dáso.....	Ditto.
1881 ..	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.
1882 ..	Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar	Deccan.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering".

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering.
1877 ..	Ribeiro, C. Antonio	Ditto.
1878 ..	Mujumdár, Máneklál Narbherám.....	Ditto.
1879..	Dudley, C. W.	Ditto.
1880...	Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji	Ditto.
1881...	Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji	Ditto.
1882..	Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji	Ditto.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AW.) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6, In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876 ..	Thákore, Jádavrái Hakumatrái	Surat High School.
1877 ..	Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás	Nariád High School.
1878 ..	Divechá, Vanmáli Muljí	Bombay High School.
1879...	Shroff, Bhállál Purshottam	Nariád High School.
1880 ..	Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand	Ditto.
1881...	Mehtá, Gokaldás Rájpál.....	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1882..	Dalál Bhagvándás Harkissandás	Surat High school

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," and to be awardedto a Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected, declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujaráthi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3. In case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878..	Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1882..	Dikshit, Hari Sitárám.....	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.	Sanskrit	Amráoti High School.
1879..	Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh.	Ditto	Ditto.
1880..	Abhyánkar, Krishnáji Bháskar.	Ditto	Akolá High School.
1881..	Khánzode, Ambádás Návji.	Ditto	Amráoti High School.
1882 .	Deshpánde, Váman Santu	Ditto	ditto.

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., a Justice of Peace, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foun-

dation of a Gibbs Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879 ..	Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880 .. (April.)	Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái.....	Elphinstone College.
1880 .. (Dec.)	Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál	Ditto.
1881 ..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji	Ditto.
1882 ..	Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji	St. Xavier's College.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial," a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Dastur, Dhanjishâh Hormasji	Elphinstone.
1880..	Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	St. Xavier's.
1881..	Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	Ditto.
1882..	Masáni, Adarji Mernosji.....	Free General Assembly's Institution.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL," will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Cámá, Rastam Kharshedji	St. Xavier's.
1880 .	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Elphinstone.
1881..	Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.

XXXIV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University Government Paper realizing Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur and Káthiáwár.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur, or Káthiáwár.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882..	Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv.....	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a trust of £1,000 Stock and one £100 ten per cent. Debenture Bond in the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds thereof to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE," consisting of books, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from British rule.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post-office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1882	Travelling in India and Intercommunication between the several Provinces before and after the Introduction of British Rule.	Bhadbhade, Laksl man Gangádhar.	Deccan College.
1883	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.		

XXXVI.

THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter dated 26th January 1881, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the high-

est number of marks, and prosecutes his studies in this University, or proceeds to England with the same view.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 1st October last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay or proceeds to Great Britain or Ireland to prosecute his studies.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar, with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution or has proceeded to Great Britain or Ireland for the purpose of prosecuting his studies.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus, which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882	Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.

XXXVII.

THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Varjivandas Madhavdas, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter dated the 5th January 1882, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th March 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 180 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Sanskrit Examiners, on condition that he continues his studies in Sanskrit for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.A. during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1882 ..	Rájavade, Vaijanáth Káshináth ..	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

XXXVIII.

THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE.

Messrs. Dadabhai Jamshedji and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., in a letter dated the 25th November 1882, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of themselves and family, a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala, Esq., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L. C. E. Examination with the highest number of marks in " Engineering Field and Office Work".

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th December 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called " THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (120) one hundred and twenty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in " Engineering Field and Office Work."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in futherance of the scientific study of Engineering.

XXXIX.

THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangier, C.I.E., Chairman Melvill Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 6th January 1883 to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University on behalf of a Committee formed in Baroda, Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for two years, in memory of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; to be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, to a Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwar of Baroda and joins any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 14th April 1883, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees (20) twenty per mensem tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, at the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda, and joins any of the recognized Colleges or Institutions with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution,

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of such College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

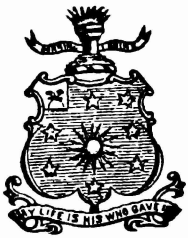
5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :— That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government, referred to, was as follows:—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—

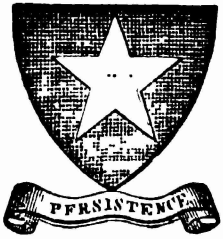
That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RA'JA'BA I TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RA'JA'BA I TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

B 1177—17 BU

X.

The University, 1883-84.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

		Faculty.*			
VICE-CHANCELLOR.					
1. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.		A	L	...	...
DEANS.					
2. The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.—*In Arts*...		A	L	...	...
3. The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A. *In Law*		A	L	...	...
4. H. V. Carter, M.D.—*In Medicine* ...		A	...	M	...
5. The Honourable Major-General C.J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E—*In Engineering*		...	...	...	E
SYNDICS.					
6. William Wordsworth, B.A.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	...
7. C. E. Fox, M.A. ...		A	L	...	...
8. C. Chambers, F.R.S. ...		A	...	...	E
9. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B.		A	L	...	...
10. The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	*In Law.*	A	L	...	E
11. James Jardine, M.A.		A	L	...	E
12. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	*In Medicine.*	...	...	M	...
13. H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.		...	...	M	...
14. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	*In Engineering.*	A	L	...	E
15. Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Morewether, R.E. ...		A	...	...	E

* A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering.

FELLOWS. *Ex-officio.*	Faculty.			
16. His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., *Commander-in-Chief.**	...	...	...	E
17. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A., *Chief Justice*, 1867.	A	L	...	...
18. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**	A	...	...	...
19. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S., C.S.I., 1868. *Members of Council.*	A	...	...	...
The Honourable J. B. Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A., 1863. *Members of Council.*	A	L	...	...
20. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.	A	L	...	...
21. T. B. Kirkham, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1866.	A	...	...	...
William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.**	A	L	...	...
22. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864.	A	...	...	...
H. V. Carter, M.D., *Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.*	A	...	M	...
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, College of Science.**	A	L	...	E
1858.				
23 The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.	A	...	...	...
1862.				
24. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	...	...

*Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
25. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P. Edin., C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
26. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.	A	...	...	...
27. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.	A	L	...	...
James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.	A	L	...	...
28. James Bellot Richey, C.S., C.S.I., B.A	A	...	...	...
29. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	E
Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	A	...	M	...
30. Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E
31. Manockjee Cursetjee.	...	L	...	...
1864.				
32. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A	...	...	...
33. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	...
34. The Honourable Charles Gonne, C.S.	A	L	...	...
35. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.	A	...	...	...
36. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	E
37. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	...
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	...	...
38. Khán Bahádur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
39. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	...	...	...
40. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A	...	...	...
41. Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
42. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., C.S.	A	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
1865.				
43. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
44. The Honourable Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	L	...	...
45. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
46. Ráo Bahádur Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.	A	...	...	E
47. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	...	...	M	...
48. The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.	A	L	...	...
49. Ráo Sáheb Mahipatram Rupram.	A	...	...	...
50. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
51. Premchund Roychund.	...	...	...	E
1866 (February).				
52. William Allan Russell, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, M.A.	A	L	...	...
53. John Cruikshank, M.D.	...	...	M	...
54. William Dymock, B.A.	A	...	M	...
55. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
56. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A	...	...	...
57. Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.	...	...	M	...
58. Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A	...	...	...
59. Colonel George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	...
T. B. Kirkham.	A	...	...	...
60. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A	...	...	...
61. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.	A	...	...	...
62. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.	A	L	...	...
63. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
64. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	...
65. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	...	...	...
66. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Pandurang.	...	L	...	...
67. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...
1867.				
68. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.G.S.	A	L	M	E
The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	...
69. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.	...	...	...	E
70. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.	A	...	...	...
71. Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	M	E
72. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A	L	...	...
73. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
74. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	...	...	...
75. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
76. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
77. Major Edward William West.	A	...	...	...
78. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...
1868 (January).				
79. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.	...	...	...	E
80. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
81. C. E. Fox, M.A.	A	L	...	...
82. W. Gray, M.B.	A	...	M	E
83. Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E.	...	...	...	E
84. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
85. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	..	...
86. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
The Honourable E.W. Ravenscroft, C.S., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
87. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.	A	...	...	...
88. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
89. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
1868 (December).				
90. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
91. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	..
92. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
93. James Burgess, M.R.A.S., LL.D.	A	...	...	E
94. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.	A	L	...	...
95. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
96. Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	...	...	...	E
97. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.	A	...	...	...
98. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
99. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
100. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
101. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
102. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
103. James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	A	...	...	E
104. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.	A	...	...	...
105. Nowroji Fardunji.	A	L	...	...
1869.				
106. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1870.				
107. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
108 Colin Browning, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
109. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.	A	...	...	...
110. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
111. C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
112. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.	A	...	...	...
113. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
114. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
115. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.	...	...	M	...
116. W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
117. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I.	A	L	...	...
118. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
119. Ráo Bahádur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
120. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
121. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
122. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
123. Colonel J. H. White, R.E.	A	...	...	E

1871.

124. The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.	A	L	...	...
125. G. M. Stewart.	A	...	...	...
126. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
127. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
128. Homejee Cursetjee Dady.	A	...	...	...
129. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
130. J. Flynn.	A	...	...	...
131. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
132. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
133. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	A	...	...	E
134. John Nugent, C.S.	A	L	...	...
135. Sidney Smith, M.D.	...	...	M	...
136. MoreshvarAtmaramTarkhad,F.G.S.	A	...	...	...
1872.				
137. K. T. Best, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A	...	...	E
138. H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	A	...	M	...
139. J. A. Forbes.	A	...	...	...
140. Ráo Bahádur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.	A	L	...	...
141. W. G. Hall.	A	...	...	E
142. John Jardine, C.S.	A	L	...	...
143. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
144. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia.	A	...	...	...
145. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
146. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A	...	...	...
147. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A	...	...	...
148. Captain H. Morland, late I. N., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
149. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
150. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A	...	...	...
151. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.	...	...	M	...
152. Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.	A	...	...	E
1873.				
153. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A	...	...	...
154. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...

	Faculty.			
The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.	A	L	...	...
155. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	A	...	...	E
156. The Reverend Narayan Sheshadri.	A	...	...	...
157. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
158. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.	...	...	M	...
159. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	A	...	...	...
1874.				
160. J. Anderson, K.L.S.	...	...	M	...
161. Andrew Paul deAndrade, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
162. J. K. Bythell.	A	...	...	...
163. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S.	A	...	...	...
164. J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
165. A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
166. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.	A	...	M	...
167. W. E. Hart, B.A.	A	L	...	...
168. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	A	...	...	E
169. T. Holmestead.	...	...	M	...
170. H. E. M. James, C.S.	A	...	...	...
171. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.	...	...	...	E
172. Ráo Bahádur Makund Ramchandra.	...	...	...	E
173. Major G. W. Oldham, R.E.	...	...	...	E
174. The Honourable J. Q. Pigot, B.A....	...	L	...	...
175. Captain W. F. Prideaux.	A	...	...	...
176. Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M. ...	...	...	M	...
177. P. Ryan.	...	L	...	...
178. Khán Bahádur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
179. Ráo Bahádur Janardan Vasudevji.	...	L	...	...
180. Major J. W. Watson.	A	...	...	...
181. Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1874 (June).				
182. E. P. Robertson, C.S.	A	...	...	...
1875.				
183. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	E
184. The Honourable Badrudin Tyabji.	A	L	...	...
185. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
186. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M.	...	...	M	...
187. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	A	...	...	...
188. Khán Bahádur Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
189. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	A	...	...	...
190. Shamrao Vithal.	...	L	...	...
191. J. L. Kipling.	A	...	...	...
1876.				
192. Ráo Bahádur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
193. Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
194. Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
195. The Reverend Charles Cooke, S.J., B.A.	A	...	...	...
James Jardine, M.A.	A	L	...	E
G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	...
196. Mirza Hairat.	A	...	...	...
197. Narayan Ballal Limaye.	A	...	...	...
198. L. P. de Rozario, L.M.	...	...	M	...
199. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond., F.R.O.S.	...	...	M	...

	Faculty.			
1877.				
200. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.	A	...	M	...
201. Lieut. James Brebner, L.N., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
202. Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana.	A	...	...	...
203. S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	A	L	...	...
204. Edward Giles, B.A.	A	...	...	...
205. The Reverend J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	A	...	...	...
206. H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E.	A	...	...	E
207. Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
208. Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.	A	...	...	E
209. Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
210. Kamrudin Tyabji.	...	L	...	...
211. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
212. The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.	A	...	...	E
213. Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.	A	...	...	...
214. Captain E. C. Marryat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
215. Hamilton Maxwell.	A	...	...	...
216. Peter Peterson, M.A.	A	L	M	E
217. Varjivandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
218. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.	A	...	...	...
219. A. Wingate, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
220. Captain C. Wodehouse.	A	...	...	...
1878.				
221. Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
222. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M.	A	...	M	...
223. Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	...
224. Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
225. The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	A	...	...	E
226. The Very Reverend N. Pagani, S.J.	A	...	...	...
227. The Reverend R. Rive, S.J.	A	...	...	...
228. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
229. George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E	...	...	M	...
1879.				
230. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	...	L	...	
231. E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
232. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
233. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	...	...	...
234. The Reverend F. X. Fibus, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
235. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.	...	...	...	E
236. F. G. Selby, B.A.	A	...	...	...
237. The Reverend H. C. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	
238. H. F. Whyte, B.A.	A	...	...	E
H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M D.	...	...	M	..
239. Wilson Bell, C.E.	A	...	...	E
240. F. Chambers.	A	...	...	E
The Honourable Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.	A	...	...	E
241. Rienzi G. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.	...	...	...	E
242. Grattan Geary.	A	...	...	...
1880.				
243. J. Griffiths.	A	...	...	E
244. Ráo Sáheb Jayasatyabodhrao Trimalrao Inamdar.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
245. D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	A	...	M	E
246. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	A	...	...	E
247. T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	A	...	...	E
248. Vishram Ramji Ghole.	...	...	M	...
1881.				
249. Arthur Barrett, B.A.	A	...	...	...
250. Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S.	A	...	M	...
251. Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
252. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
253. Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
254. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	A	...	...	...
255. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	A	L	...	...
256. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
257. C. Joynt, M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.	...	...	M	...
258. Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	...	E
259. H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.	A	L	...	...
260. Michael Macmillan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
261. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.	A	...	...	...
262. J. W. Orr, M.A.	A	L	...	...
263. Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
264. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.	A	...	...	...
265. Matthew Starling, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
266. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.	...	...	M	...
267. E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	A	...	M	...
1882.				
268. Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
269. The Reverend B. Blake, M.A., B.D.	A	...	...	...
270. H. Curwen.	A	...	...	...
271. The Reverend F. Dreckmann, S.J.	A	...	...	E
272. G. W. Forrest, B.A.	A	...	...	...
273. Captain W. H. Haydon, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
274. Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji.	A	...	...	...
275. Mancherji Mervanji Bhownagri.	A	...	...	...
276. The Reverend George Shirt, M.A.	A	...	...	...
277. Shivshanker Govindram.	A	L	...	...
278. J. M. Sleater, Mem. Inst. C. E.	...	...	...	E
279. Ráo Bahádur Trimalrao Venkatesh Inamdar.	A	...	...	...
280. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...

1883.

281. J. Adams.	...	...	...	E
282. T. Blaney.	...	...	M	...
283. R. M. Branson.	A	L	...	...
284. Cursetji Framji Khory, M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
285. Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A.	A	...	...	...
286. E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S.	A	L	...	...
287. Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	...	...	M	...
288. H. Littledale, B.A.	A	...	...	...
289. G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
290. Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
291. The Honourable John Scott.	A	L	...	...
292. N. Spencer.	A	L	...	...
293. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.	...	...	M	...
294. The Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, M.A.	A	...	...	...

SYNDICATE.

The Honourable Mr. Justice West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor, *President.*

W. Wordsworth, B.A. ... ...
C. E. Fox, M.A. ... ...
Charles Chambers, F.R.S. ... ...
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B. } *Syndics in Arts.*

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.
James Jardine, M.A. ... ... } *Syndics in Law.*

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M. ... ...
H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D. ... } *Syndics in Medicine.*

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. ... ...
Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. } *Syndics in Civil Engineering.*

Peter Peterson, M.A., Registrar ... *Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Captain H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Peter Peterson, M.A., Registrar, *Secretary.*

REGISTRAR.

Peter Peterson, M.A.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

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1857. John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1860. Sir George Russel Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1862. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., D.C.L.
1867. The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E.
1877. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857. Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice.
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1860. Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Judge.
1863. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865. The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.

DEANS.

I.—Deans in Arts.

1859. Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863. Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868. Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869. Jan. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1873. Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
1876. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1879. April, James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
1880. Jan., William Wordsworth, B.A.
1881. Jan., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
1881. July, The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.
1882. Jan., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
1882. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1883. THE HONOURABLE JAMES BRAITHWAITE PEILE, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.

II.—DEANS IN LAW.

1860. July, Arthur James Lewis.
1861. Jan., William Loudon.
1862. Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866. Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868. Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
1871. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872. Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
1876. Mar., The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
1882. Jan., THE HONOURABLE F. L. LATHAM, M.A.

III.—DEANS IN MEDICINE.

1858. Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860. Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865. Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867. April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868. Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869. Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1871. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874. Jan., William Thom.
1877. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. Jan., Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.

1882. Jan William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., C.I.E.
1882. June, HENRY VANDYKE CARTER, M.D.

IV.—DEANS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865. Oct., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868. Jan., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868. April, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., R.E.
1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.
1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
1879. Feb., Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1881. Jan., F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1882. June, Lieut.-General J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., R.E.
1883. Jan. THE HONOURABLE MAJOR-GENERAL C. J. MERRIMAN, C.S.I., R.E.

REGISTRARS.

1858. Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating.*
1863. Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866. July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867. April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating.*
1868. Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868. Sept., James Taylor.
1874. May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., *Officiating.*
1874. Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877. June, PETER PETERSON, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll, Oxon.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
* Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (first) Bart.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
* The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S., C.M.G.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
* Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S., K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

---

* Deceased.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
* J. J. Lowndes.
The Honourable Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S., K.C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
* Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Ráo Bahádur Bhaskar Damodar.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
* John Peet, M.D.
* A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
W. R. Cassels.
* Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
William Loudon.
* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D. (December).

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
* Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
Major-General Henry James Barr.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I.
* Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I.
* Sir Cowasjee Jahanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.

* Deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
* The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
* Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldas Tejpal.
R. W. Graham, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
* Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (second) Bart., C.S.I.
* The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
* Ráo Bahádur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
* Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
* Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
* Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
* Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
* Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.

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* Deceased.

D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.
William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.
William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
* Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General J. G. Fife, R.E.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.
* Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
* The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.
Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
* Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
Major General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.,
Andrew Grant.
George Inverarity, C.S.
* Ráo Bahádur Dadoba Pandurang.

1865.

* The Reverend William Beynon.
Henry Coke, M.A.

* Deceased.

* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.
* The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866.

* Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
* R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J. Jefferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
* J. R. Rushton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Rev. Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.

1867.

* The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
* Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
Major Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
R. Hamilton.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
* Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Alexander Faulkner.
* A. M. Rogers.
C. Watts Russell, B.A.
* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
* M. H. Scott.

* Deceased.

Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
* The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.
* The Rev. Duncan Macpherson, M.A., D.D.

1868 (January).

A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
W. Collum, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
* Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
* Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
William Draper, M.A.
* J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
Lieut.-General F. A. Fuller, R.E., C.I.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
F. G. Joynt, M.D.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
J. Macpherson, B.A.
* Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
* J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S I.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., C.S.I.

1868 (December).

* S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
* John Connon, M.A.
W. S. Eccles.
The Reverend J. W. Gardner.
* Karsandas Mulji.
John Mills.
* The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
A. Wright.

* Deceased.

The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.

1869.

*†The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

1870.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Anderson.
* The Reverend L. Bodoano.
R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Reverend A. Hazen, M.A.
Risley V. Hearn
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
John Lumsdaine.
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., C.S.I.,F.R.G.S.
T. E. P. Martin.
* Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S.
The Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
* Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
David Young, M.D.

1871.

* W. H. Havelock, C.S.

1872.

* Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G.G.M.C., M.R.C.S.
Major-General Jenkins Jones, R.E.
* Kahandas Mancharam.

1873.

The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.
* Lieut.-Colonel Bonar Deane.
W. W. Hamilton.
C. J. Mayhew.

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* Deceased. † *Ex officio;* not gazetted.

The Reverend J. Paton.
* E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
* C. Currey (July).
W. Thom (Nov.)

1874.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E.
F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
G. T. Molecy.
* Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

1875.

* Ghulam Mohidin.
* Rastamji Mervanji, G.G.M.C.

1876.

* Cowasji Manockji Limji.
The Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.
* Bhairavnath Mangesh.
* Baron deHochepied Larpent, C.S.
* Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L.M.
* Andrew Lyon, M.A., C.S.
James M. Maclean.
W. Martin Wood.

1877.

The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.S.I.
* A. M. C. Coutinho, G.G.M.C.

1879.

* The Honourable Morarji Gokaldas, C.I.E.
* L. G. Hynes.
* The Reverend E. deVos, S.J., S.T.P.
* Major C. Mant, R.E.

1880.

* T. Cody, L.R.C.P.
* A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Eng.*; L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.

* Deceased.

GRADUATES.*

M.A.

1865.

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ránáde, Mahádev Govind	E.	History.‡
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dadábhái Sorábji	E.	History and Philosophy.
Pátel, Rastamji Mervánji	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time.

† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations.

‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.

§ With Honours, Class III.

‖ With Honours, Class II

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Dádáchánji, Kershásji Rastamji.	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji.....	E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji.....	E.	English and Latin.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ...	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám.....	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.	English and Latin.
Lad, Vithal Bháu	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahájane, Vishnu Moreshvar...	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875.

First Class

Duncan, Thomas	St. X.	English and Latin.

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
McDermott, Michael	..St. X.	English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	D.	History and Philosophy.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	E.	English and Latin.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	D.	Ditto.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev	E.	Natural Sciences.

1877.

First Class.

Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji ...	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	E.	English and Latin.

1878.

First Class.

Naegáumválá, Kávasji Dádábhái.	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Dastur, Phiroze Hoshang	D.	English and Persian.

1879.

First Class.

Sánjaná, Kávasji Jamshedji	D.	Mathematics.

Second Class.

Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji ...	E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Agáse, Dhondo Hari	E.	Mathematics.

1880.

Second Class.

Apte, Váman Shivrám	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	E.	Natural Sciences.

1881.

Second Class.

Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji	E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhavráo	E.	Natural Sciences.

1882.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji	E.	Natural Sciences.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji	St. X.	English and Persian.

Pass.

Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh	D.	History and Philosophy.
Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narrottamdás	St. X.	English and Latin.
Sanjáná, Mancherji Kharshedji	F.G.A	Ditto.

1883.

First Class.

Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	E.	Mathematics.

Second Class.

Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	F.G.A.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji	F.G.A.	English and Persian.
Dole, Mahádev Yashvant	D.	Natural Sciences.
Wells, Devji Brijlál	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

B.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji ...	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás ...	Gujaráthi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	.....	F. & D.
Kunté, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	.....		E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....		E.
*Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....		E.
1865.						
First Division.						
Panjábi, Chuharmall Kundanmall ...	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.		E.
Second Division.						
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...		E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History ...		E.
Ghásválá, *Ardesir Frámji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah... ...	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.

*Passed M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Náik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.

Second Division.					
Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav.. ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
*Bennet, Hormasji Pestanji	Latin ...	Political Economy ...	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujaráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ..	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
1868					
First Class.					
Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II, in 1867.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Class.		1	2	3	
Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái ...	Gujaráthi .	Analytical Geometry .	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Chemistry. Heat &Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji... ...	Gujaráthi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Káthavate, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant ...	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji . .	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Phadké, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji... ...	Gujaráthi ,	Physiology...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.

1869.

Second Class.

Jaṭár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Talyárkhán, Máneksháh Jehángiersháh.	Latin ...	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1870. *Second Class.*		1	2	3	
Ajgávkar, Achyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	F.G.A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji	Gujaráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin .	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Kothárc, Anandráo Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto ..	E.
Láiválá, Ghelábhái Máneklál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji...	Gujaráthi .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

1871.

Second Class.

*Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed the M.A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabe, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ránáde, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.

1872.					
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámaspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limaye, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun...	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
1873.					
Second Class.					
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.

B 1177—20 DC*

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Dádi-Barjorná, Frámji Navroji ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpure, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit ..	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ...	Latin ...	History ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kharkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ránádé, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáné, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáné, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji... ...	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.

1874.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Second Class.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji... ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. & St. X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra .	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	D.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji	Latin ...	Differential & Integral. Calculus.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Phadké, Vishnu Vásudev	Sanskrit...	History ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

1875.

First Class.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám	Sanskrit...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
DeSa, Luis...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan	Persian ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Second Class.					
Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	Latin ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatré, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.

Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna . .	...	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji ...	...	Hébrew ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	F.G.A
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mádhav ...		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál ...	..	Persian ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman ...	...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	D.
Kharégát, Mervánji Pestanji ...	...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limayé, Hari Váman	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	E.
Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar	...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Latin ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	History .	E.
1876					
First Class.					
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry	E.
Second Class					
Atre, Anáji Rámchandra ...	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto ..	History .	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	History ...	D. & F. G. A.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Desái, Khandubhái Indraji	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ..	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinshábji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	D.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
Sovani, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

* Passed the M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1877.		1	2	3	
First Class.					
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	E.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo ..	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	Political Economy.	D.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	History	Political Economy.	E

Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Arabic ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhaváuráo	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto. ...	D.
Second Class.					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin ...	Persian ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna... ...	Sanskrit .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	Persian ...	Chemical Physics,	Physiology...	Ditto ...	E.
Cimi, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Kotháre, Gajánan Bápuji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	F.G.A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Padamji, Godrásji Dorábji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mervánji	Persian ...	History.	Ditto	Ditto	F.G.A.

Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics,	Political Economy.	E.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics	Inorganic Chemistry.	St X.
Váchá, Mánikji Shápurji	Persian ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	Sanskrit ...	Chemical Physics	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithal	Sanskrit...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

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Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1878.					
Second Class.					
Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	History ...	D.
Dharamshi, Abdullá Meráli	Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	History ...	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, Moro Váman	Latin ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology ..	E.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	E.
Shaháni Dayárám Gidumal	Persian ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History .	E.

Pass.					
Bengeri, Rághavendra Pándurang ...	Sanskrit...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto .	Ditto . .	E. & D.
Contractor, Kharshédji Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Physiology.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F. G. A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	History ...	E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	Sanskrit...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	F. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy	D.
Master, Frámji Bamanji...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mulye, Krishnáji Vásudev	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E & D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	Latin ..	Physiology...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu...	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E. & D.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E. & F. G.A.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.

1879.

First Class.

*Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin ...	Language and Literature	St. X.

Second Class.

Akhund, Ali Muhámmad Hasan Ali ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharuchá, Hormasji Kerbádji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanskrit...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desái, Kanthadji Kallánji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E. & D.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St X.
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskrit...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás ...	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & St. X.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Pandiá, Krishnáshankar Hiráshankar...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit...	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination of 1879 in Second Class, Branch I, Languages, English and Latin.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pass			
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám	Sanskrit...	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Barve, Hari Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dave, Ratirám Durgárám	Sanskrit...	Ditto ditto	E.
Digámbar, Dálayá...	Hebrew ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Godbole, Purshottam Vishnu	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics	E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji	Hebrew ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv	Sanskrit...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nárimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar	Sanskrit...	Language and Literature	E.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
Vaidya, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind	Sanskrit...	Mathematics	E.

1880.

Second Class.

Cámá, Rustam Kharshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji	Persian ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Gadiáli, Pestanji Mancherji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gomes, Lewis	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Jamádár, Yusafáli Yákubáli	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Javeri, Bálábhái Manchárám	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Muzumdár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Bábji	Persian ...	Mathematics	D.
Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishnáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Pass.

Agáse, Keshav Janárdan	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ..	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Dáli, Raghunáth Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dave, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar . .	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan .	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Divigikar, Rámráo Venkáji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D. & E.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature ... –	E.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákurdás	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Parádkar, Vishnu Ánant	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Parchure, Váman Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribuvandás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vakil, Manchershah Jivanrám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Wádiá, Hirji Pestanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.

1881.

First Class.

*Athavalé, Rámkrishna Sakhárám ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Second Class.

Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth... ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dolé, Mahádev Yashvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Golé, Mahádev Shivrám...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji...	Latin ...	Mathematics	E.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshah	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

Pass.

Ápté, Govind Shridhar	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvándás	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.

*Passed the M.A. Examination of 1882 in Second Class, Branch III.—Mathematics.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dastur, Dárásháh Peshutan	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Desái, Gopálji Gulábbhái	Sanskrit...	Language and Literature...	E.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Dixon, Rámá Mulji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Godbolé, Sadáshiv Mahádáji ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámsháh	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Khambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mehtá, Makundrám Nityarám	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Rájé, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit...	Natural Sciences	E.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra... ...	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Sariayá, Gokaldás Vithaldás	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth ...	Sanskrit...	Natural Sciences	E.
1882.			
First Class.			
Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant	Latin	Mathematics	E.

Second Class.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna ...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dámle, Shridhar Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanmant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.

Pass.

Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhárváni, Harchandrái Vishindás ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bhide, Bálkrishna Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Dángé, Ganesh Vishnu	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Kelkar, Hari Váman	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Khote, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth	Ditto ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Lele, Vishnu Káshináth	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X. & E.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Soman, Dinkar Bháskar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X. & E.
1883.			
First Class.			
Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra ..	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Second Class.			
Cámá, Jehángier K. R.	Latin ..	Natural Sciences	St. X.

Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Chitale, Govind Venkatesh	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Chituis, Malhár Khanderáo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dhruva, Keshav Harsad...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám	Ditto ...	Ditto	E. & F. G. A.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra . .	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Khare, Ganesh Náráyan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Kuká, Meherji Nasarvánji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Látkar, Shámji Anant	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Masáni, Adarji Mernosji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Nádgir, Mulhár Mártand	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Tátá, Dorábji Jamshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.

Pass.

Akhund, Valli Muhámmad Hussanálli..	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Ariá, Ardesir Dádábhái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Billimoriá, Sorábji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Blakeman, William Alfred	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Chitale, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna .	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Laghate, Govind Balvant	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Lálváni, Vazirmal Uttamchand ..	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Manerikar, Bhaskar Dhonddev ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	Latin... ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
More, Vináyak Mádhavráo	Latin. ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji	Latin ..	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev	Ditto .	Natural Sciences	D.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh ...	Ditto	History and Political Economy .	D.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan ...	Ditto	Natural Sciences	D.
Sipre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv .	Ditto	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Sáthaye, Vishvanáth Náráyan	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám .	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	D.
Táskar, Parshurám Bálkrishna	Ditto	Ditto ditto	E
Thakar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám ...	Ditto	Ditto ditto	F G A.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji	Latin	Language and Literature	E.
Vád, Vithal Appáji ..	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	D
Vakil, Ochhavrám Nánabhái ...	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.

B. Sc.

1882.

First Class.

Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji . . .. F. G. A.

Pass.

Khot, Anant Venkáji ... ... E.

1883.

First Class.

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál... ... ... E.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás .. .. E.

Pass.

Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan .. .. F. G. A.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. L

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A.... ... . L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... .. L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ... . L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... . L.

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* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

1870

Second Division

Dadáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M A . L
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, M A .. L
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B A L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B A L
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. .. L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B A. .. L

1871

First Division

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B A. L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A L.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. L.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B A. ... L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B A. . . . . L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B A. L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M A. .. . L.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B A. . L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. ... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B A. L
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M A. ... L
Taleyárkhan, Mánekshán Jehángirshán, B.A. ... L

1873

Second Division

Modi, Barjorji Edalji, M.A. . L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B A. L
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B A L.
Khandálávála, Navroji Dorabji, B.A. L.

1875

Second Division.

Kothári, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B A ... L
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A . L

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A. .. .. L.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. ... ... L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. ... . L.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B.A. ... ... L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A ... ... L.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhmángad, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji, M.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A.... ... ... L.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Páuduvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji, B.A. ... . L.

1880.

First Division.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A.... ... ... L.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. .. .. L.
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás, B.A. ... . L.
DeSouza, Luis J. E., B.A. ... ... L.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji, B.A. ... . L.
Huligol, Krishnaráo Mádhav, B.A. ... ... L.

Jambusarválá, Bejanji Mánikji, B.A. .. .. .. L.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu, B.A. .. .. L.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman, B.A. ... ... L.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A... .. ... . L.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, M.A. ... . L.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak, B.A. .. .. L.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev, M.A. .. .. L.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna, B.A.... ... . L.

1881.

First Division.

Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ... ... L.
Khare, Dáji Abáji, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái, B.A. ... ... L.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji, B.A. .. .. L.
Duncan, Thomas, M.A. ... . L.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji, B.A. ... ... L.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar, B.A. ... ... L.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev, B.A. ... . L.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji, B.A. ... . L.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna, B.A.... ... ... L.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinha, B.A. ... . L.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A. ... . L.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji, B A. .. ... . L.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái, B.A. ... . L.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitarám, B.A. ... . L.

1882.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu, B.A. ... . L.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A. .. .. L.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji, M.A. . ... L.
Shahám, Dayárám Gidumal, B.A. .. .. L.

1883.

First Division.

Dharamshi, Abdulláh Meherálli, B.A. ... L.

Second Division.

Cámá, Rustom K. R., B.A. ... ... L.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar, B.A. ... ... L.
Chitnis, Dattatraya Balvant, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál, B.A. ... ... L.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji, B.A. ... . L.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Mirajkár, Rághavendra Shrinivás, B.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nagarkar, Rámchandar Dáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Vakil, Rustam Bamansháh, B.A. ... ... L.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji, B.A. ... ... L.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.

M. D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A., L.M. ... . G.

L. M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... ... G.
Sanzgire, Shántárám Vithal ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
* Barjorji Behrámji ... ... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... . G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
* Shiek Abdul-Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... . G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... . G.

* Surname not known.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... ... G.
Kothâre, Shámráo Jagannáth ... ... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ... ... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... ... G.

1871.

First Class.

Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál ... ... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ... ... G.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ... ... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... ... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... ... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ... ... G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna... ... ... G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ... ... G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ... ... G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh .. .. G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph ... ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antão, John Alcantara... ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání ... ... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji... ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás ... ... G
Sulemáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái ... ... G.

1876.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji ... ... G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. ... ... G.
DeConceição, Philip ... ... G.
Mákuná, Mánikji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái .. .. G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál ... ... G.
Pinto, Luis Jose ... ... G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji ... ... G.

L. M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Devéchá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji ... ... G.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji .. .. G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... ... G.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál... ... ... G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra ... ... G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji ... ... G.

1879.

First Class.

Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál ... ... G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Garde, Ganesh Krishna ... ... G.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji ... ... G.
Keláválá, Mánikshah Jamshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji... ... ... G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A. ... ... G.
Damniá, Bhikáji Jiváji ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ... ... G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás ... ... G.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái ... ... G.
Mudliar, Náráyan Vekatachelam ... ... G.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... G.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ... ... G.
Tárápurválá, Shávakshah Sorábji ... ... G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Dosábhái Ardesir ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Edalji ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Pálanji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dáji, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Mervánji Navroji ... ... G.
Gokhaló, Vithal Vishnu, M. A. ... ... G.
Kharegát, Morvánji Pestanji... ... ... G.

Rozario, Michael Arthur ... ... G.
Tukiná, Edalji Kávasji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldás Manordás ... ... G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio ... ... G.
Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu ... ... G.

1881.

First Class.

Banát, Hormasji Edalji ... ... G.
Báriá, Dárásháh Hormasji ... ... G.
Lilámválá, Jehángier Jamshedji ... ... G.
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ... G.
Mulán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Dhondo Appáji ... ... G.
Umrigar, Nánábhái Rastamji... ... ... G.
Viegas, Accacio Gabriel ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ... ... G.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... G.
Chhatrapati, Nilkanth Dáyábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái ... ... G.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth... ... ... G.
Divechá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... G.
Gidha, Vináyakráo Govind ... ... G.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mádan, Frámji Edalji ... ... G.
Mus, Frámroz Ardesir... ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái... ... ... G.
Nánji, Ratanji Dorábji... ... ... G.
Páscal, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Nasarvánji ... ... G.

1882.

First Class.

Apte, Vishnu Gopál ... ... G.
Bonesetter, Fakirji Ratanji ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Navroji Bamanji ... ... G.
Káká, Sorábji Mánikji... ... ... G.
Modi, Ardesir Dádábhái ... ... G.
Nánávati, Behrámji Hormasji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Coachman, Sorábji Ratanji ... ... G
Dántrá, Barjorji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dhárgalkar, Lakshuman Bachája ... ... G.
Edal-Behrám, Dinsháh Jiváji... ... ... G.
Káne, Sadáshiv Váman ... ... G.
Motiválá, Dinsháh Hormasji ... ... G.
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth ... ... G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorábji ... ... G.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji ... ... G.

1883.

Second Division.

Aquino, Thomas Hannibal ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Mervánji Kuvarji ... ... G.
Brown, Edwin Harold... ... ... G.
Davlatjádá, Surajlál Mathurádás ... ... G,
DeMonte, Dominick A. ... ... G.
Dixon, Govind Mulji ... ... G.
Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás ... ... G.
Kátrak, Nánábhái Navroji ... ... G.
Kutár, Rastamji Pálanji .. .. G.
Mirzá, Jáfarkulibeg Fraídunbeg ... ... G.
Pinto, J. Orphino ... ... G.
Pochá, Jamshedji Pocháji ... ... G.
Poyntz, John William Walter ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Nádarsháh Hormasji... ... ... G.

L. C. E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant, Náráyan ... ... P.E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ... ... P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ... ... P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ... P.E.
Oká, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ... ... P.E

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji... ... ... P.E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak .. .. P.E.
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Sáne, Báláji Bápuji, B.A. ... ... P.E.
Vajifdár, Mánikji Hormasji ... ... P.E.

1874.

First Class.

*Bamanji Sorábji ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ... ... P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar .. .. P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Ádarji ... ... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari ... ... P.E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji ... ... P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kávasji... ... ... P.E.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan ... ... P.E.

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*Surname not known.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope... ... ... P.E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. ... ... P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái... ... ... P.E.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ... ... P.E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál ... ... P.E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... ... P.E.
Sáthe, Dhondo Sakhárám ... ... P.E.

1877.

First Class.

Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji ... ... P.E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ... P.E.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... ... P.E.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám... ... ... P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narottamdás ... ... P.E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... ... P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ... P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra ... ... P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vináyak ... ... P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ... P.E.
Desái, Vasanji Kalliánji ... ... P.E.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... ... P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh... ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Harivadanram Manirám ... ... P.E.
Saráf, Venkatráo Anant ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Gulábbhái Kanthadji ... ... P.E.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ... ... P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Muzumdár, Máneklál Narbherám ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángier ... ... P.E.
Dás, Dharnidhar ... ... P.E.
Hajará, Dinánáth ... ... P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo ... ... P.E.
Láte, Vásudev Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chimanlál ... ... P.E.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir ... ... P.E.
Nádarsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji ... ... P.E.
Pávri, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... P.E.
Sheth, Bhukandás Itchhárám ... ... P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Gáytonde, Gopál Vishvambhar ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ... P.E.
Ghárpure, Rámchandra Govind ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... P.E.
Hall, William ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor ... ... P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bhándáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji ... ... P.E.
Ghárpure, Náráyan Hari ... ... P.E.
Páthak, Pránshankar Dayáshankar ... ... P.E.
Siddhe, Dinkar Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1881.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji ... ... C.Sc.
Chakrabati, Bhutanáth ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudráppá Virbasáppá ... . C.Sc.
Desái, Vithal Tátiá ... ... C.Sc.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.
Moharir, Báláji Gangádhar ... ... C.Sc.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Khándekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund .. .. C.Sc.
Khandheriá, Popatlál Dungarsi ... ... C.Sc.
Lálá, Kiasing Rámsing ... ... C.Sc.
Mehtá, Vávábhái Haridás ... . C.Sc.
Modi, Maganlál Thákordás ... ... C.Sc.
Nádirsháh, Ardesir Navroji ... ... C.Sc.
Ráo, Kekobád Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

1882.

Second Class.

Angal, Ráoji Báburáo ... ... C.Sc.
Belani, Khimchand Ravji ... ... C.Sc.
Bogá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... C.Sc.
Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás ... ... C.Sc.
Gánu, Keshav Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Joshipará, Pránlál Kahándás ... . C.Sc.
Kángá, Kávasji Dádábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Náik, Kasanji Ranchhodji ... ... C.Sc.
Náik, Timáji Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Bamanji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Dorábji Temulji ... ... C.Sc.
Trivedi, Bhagvánji Nágji ... ... C.Sc.

1883.

First Class.

Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bhaválkar, Mártand Váman ... ... C.Sc.
Mádan, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Alekar, Rámchandra Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Bámji, Mánikji Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.
Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáji, Sorábji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Kilábhái Dulabhrám ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan ... ... C.Sc.
Kátrak Navroji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Kátre, Narsingráo Krishnayá ... . C.Sc.
Kotvál, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Mitra, Haripad ... . C.Sc.
Rishi, Gopál Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Rowe, William F. ... ... C.Sc.
Mulligan, William George Tobias ... ... C.Sc.

UNDERGRADUATES.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

1881.

Second Class.

Baruchá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... D.

Pass.

Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman ... ... D.
Dastur, Meher Hosháng ... ... D.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár ... ... D.
Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji ... ... D.
Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman ... ... D.
Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra ... ... D.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji ... ... D.
O'Grady, George Austin ... ...St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... D.
Vajifdár, Jamshedji Merjibhái ... ...St. X.

1882.

First Class.

Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji ... ... E.

Second Class

Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan ... ... E.
Billimoria, Ardesir Jamshedji ... . E.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji ... ... E.
Chitnis, Shankar Mádhav ... ... E.
Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshah ... ... E.
Dhekne, Bápu Náráyan L
Kharé, Dámodar Nilkant ... ... D.
Kolá, Hiráji Kávasji ... ... E.
Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji... ... ... E.
Ráo, Paul Ganesh ... ... F.G.A.
Tyabji, Hyder Kamrudin ... ... E.
Vaziráni, Tahilrám Khemchand ... ... E.

Pass.

Banhátti, Náráyan Dáso ... ... E.
Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam ... ... E.
Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... E.
Damniá, Ranchhoddás Lálbhái ... ... St.X.
Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar ... ... E.
Deshpánde, Dámodar Lakshuman ... ... D.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman ... ... D.
Devdhar, Maheshvar Náráyan ... ...St.X.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji ... ... E.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari ... ... E.
Gupte, Vináyak Appáji ... . E.
Herlikar, Vishvanáth Mahádev ... ... D.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandoze ... ... F.G.A.
Jagatiáni, Bulchand Kodumal ... ... E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh ... ... D.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya ... ... D.
Khare, Purshottam Parshurám ... ... D.
Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari ... ... E.
Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak ... ... D.
Koppikar, Sheshagiri Rámchandra ... ... F.G.A.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant ... ... E.
Kutár, Bejanji Navroji ... ...St.X.
Máli, Keshav Govind ... ... D.
Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái ... ... E.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái ... ... E.
Nánávati, Hormasji Adarji ... . E.
Pahlájáni, Shivandás Lálsing ... ... E.
Parnáik, Náráyan Abáji ... ... F.G.A.
Patel, Bápuji Sorábji ... ... E.
Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman ... ... D.
Pleader, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji ... ...St.X.

Rájaváde, Vaijnáth Káshináth... ... ... F.G.A.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant ... . D.
Sakalátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái ... ... F.G.A.
Setálvád, Chimanlál Harilál ... ... E.
Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji ... ... F.G.A.
Vakhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman ... ... D.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji ... . E.
Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál ... ... E.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.

1880.

Second Class.

Marzbán, Marzbán Mancharji ... ... E.
Pandit, Harilál Mulshankar ... ... E.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ... ... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ... ... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ... ... E.

1863.

* Barzorji, Kharshedji ... ... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ... ... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ... ... D.
Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ... ... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ... ... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji... ... ... E.

1865, *March.*

* Govindás, Varjivandás ... ... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ... ... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ... ... E.

* Surname not known.

Davé, Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ... ... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji... ... ... F.G.A. & E.
*Davárkánáth Rághobá ... ... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ... ... F.G.A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ... ... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ... ... F.G.A.
Gunderiá, Máníklál Gordhandás ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ... ... D.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev ... ... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji... ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ... ... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshottam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ... ... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ... ... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.
Dave, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ... ... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ... ... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ... ... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ... ... D.
Jáveri, Navanidhlál Govindlál... ... ... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Panchhoddás .. ... E. & F.G.A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ... ... E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ... ... D.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ... ... D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ... ... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ... ... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... F.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ... ... D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... D.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ... ... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ... ... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ... ... E.

*Surname not known.

1869.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna... ... ... E.
Athale, Bhikdev Vásudev ... ... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ... ... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan ... ... D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar ... ... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ... ... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ... ... E.
Dev, Krishnáji Siddheshvar .. .. D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan .. .. E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám ... ... E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ... ... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan... ... ... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ... ... E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.
*Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh... ... ... D.
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman... ... ... D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám ... ... D.
Ganpule, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... D.
Gokhale, Ganesh Káshináth ... ... D.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji... ... ... E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhaványshankar ... ... E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiersháh Erachsháh ... ... E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji ... ... E.
Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh ... . F,G.A. & E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav ... ... E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji ... ... E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant ... ... E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ... ... E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ... ... E.

1871.

Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji ... ... E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari ... ... D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ... ... E.
*Dámle, Krishnáji Hari... ... ... E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ... ... D.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein ... ... E.

* Passed the B.A, Examination of 1875.

Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ... ... D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand ... ... E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji ... ... E.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh... ... ... D.
Sule, Sitárám Bhagvant ... ... E.

1872.

Abhyankar, Vithal Trimbak ... ... D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat ... ... E.
Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing ... ... E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ... D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang ... ... D.
Gothaskar, Sakhárám Pándurang ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ... ... D.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá ... ... D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál ... ...F.G.A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji ... ... D.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji ... ... E.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Dalál, Mánikji Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Dánde, Keshav Govind ... ... D.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái ... ... E.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ... ...F.G.A.
Gore, Náráyan Shivrám ... ... D.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari ... ... D.
Keily, Robert ... ...St.X.
Kelkar, Pushottam Gopál ... ... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... D.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághavendra ... ... D.
Lyons, William Robert ... ... St.X.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth ... ... E.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ... ... E.

1874.

Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jiváji ... ... D.
Corkery, William Alfred ... ... E.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth ... ... St.X.
Gokhale, Vishnu Náráyan ... ...F.G.A.
Gordon, Robert Lish ... ... E.

Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandra ...	D.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji ...	E. & St.X.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel ...	E. & St.X.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás ...	E.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra ...	E.
Kamlápurkar, Shrinivás Svámiráo ...	D.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái ...	E.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan ...	D.
Khot, Náráyan Venkáji ...	F.G.A.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna ...	D.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar ...	E. & F.G.A.
Manghirmalláni, Hasram Hotchand...	E.
Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg ...	E.
Mudliar, Dámodar Viziárangam ...	D.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan ...	E. & St. X.
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji ...	E.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant ...	D.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind ...	D.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám ...	St.X.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji ...	E.
Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám ...	E.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal ...	D.
Purandhare, Khanderáo Vithal ...	D.
Renávikar, Anant Apáji ...	D.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji ...	E.
Sukathankar, Sitárám Vishnu ...	St.X.
Tarkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá ...	St. X.
*Abduláli, Moizuddin Jivábhái ...	E.

1875.

Bádsháh, Kávasji Jámásji ...	E.
†Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo ...	D.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant ...	D.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji ...	D.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji ...	E.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo ...	E. & F.G.A.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman ...	St.X.
Dhavle, Govind Moreshvar ...	D.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna ...	E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ...	F.
Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev ...	D.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji ...	F.G.A. &E.
Jones, John Hugh ...	E.
Joshí, Ganesh Krishna... ...	E.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan ...	F.G.A. & E.
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevakrám ...	E.

* Surname not known. † Passed B.A. of 1879.

Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd ... ... D.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal... ... ... E.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji... ... . E.
McInerny, James .. .. St.X.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár ... ... D.
Pandiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám ... ... E.
Parulekar, Shivrám Hari ... ... E.
Páthak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... E.
Páthak, Sorábji Kaikhosru ... ... E.
Páthare, Káshináth Janárdan ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pávgi, Náráyan Bhavánráo ... ... E.
Pereira, Conrad R. ... ... St.X.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh ... ... E.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar ... ... E.

1876.

Alimchandáni, Davlatrám Jethmal ... ... E.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ... . E.
Jalgávkar, Khando Shámráo ... ... D.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh ... ... D.
Malkáni, Shásanmal Pribdás ... ... E.
Manerikar, Yashvant Purshottam ... ... E.
Paránjapye, Báláji Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pinto, Peter Manuel ... ... D.

1877.

Pass.

Athale, Padmákar Dámodar ... ... E.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbak ... ... E.
Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá ... ... E.
Kátrak, Hormasji Shápurji ... ..., .. F.G.A.
Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh ... ... E.
Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ... ... E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... St.X.
Padamji, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ... ... E.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám ... ... E.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurbhái ... ... E.
Vyas, Hargovind Harináráyan ... ... E.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre ... ... E. &. St. X.

1878.

Pass.

Anklesariá, Bamanshah Kharshedji ... ... E.
Buch, Bhupatrái Dayálji .. .. E.

Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám ... ... E.
Dátár, Shambhu Shankar ... ... D.
Dáte, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ... ... D.
Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan ... ... E.
Gracias, Pascal ... ... St.X.
Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás ... ... E.
Kátrak, Mánikji Shápurji ... ...F.G.A.
Majmudár, Govindlál Bápálál... ... ... E.
Masurkar, Krishnáji Shrinivás ... ... D.
Oltikar, Hari Rámkrishna ... ... E.
Rángnekar, Náráyan Atmárám ... ... E.
Vánvale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth .. .. D.

1879.

Second Class.

Godbode, Sadáshiv Máhádáji... ... ... E.
Pereira, Frank Charles. . ... St.X.

Pass.

Aiken, John Charles ... ... D.
Bangáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo ... ... D.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás ... ... E.
Dabir, Balvant Náráyan ... ... E.
Daru, Harilál Tuljárám... ... ... E.
Desái, Varajrái Santukrái ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám ... ... D.
Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji ... ... E.
Godbole, Nágnáth Keshav ... . D.
Jahágirdár, Hanumant Rághavendra... ... ... D.
Javeri, Pránlál Dvárkádás ... ... E.
Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám ... ... E.
Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji .. .. St.X.
Khambátá, Sorábji Kávasji .. .. E.
Khándekar, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... F.G.A. & E.
Kharé, Bápu Abáji ... ... D.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Maráthe, Trimbak Moreshvar ... ... D.
Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál... ... ... E.
Náik, Nágarji Dáyábhá ... ... E.
Petit, Bamanji Dinsháhji .. .. St.X.
Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra .. .. E.
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna ... ...F.G.A.
Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar... ... ... D.
Vaidya, Rastamji Mánikji ... ... E.
Vijayakar, Yashvantráo Khanderáo... ... . E.

1880, *April.*

Second Class.

Bahádurji, Kaikhorsu Nasarvánji ... ... St.X.

Pass.

Allbless, Navroji Dádábhái ... ... E. & St.X.
Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo ... ... D.
Bháve, Purshottam Moreshvar ... ...F.G.A.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás ... ... E.
Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Desái, Khushálbhái Ranchhodji ... ... G. C.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái ... ...F.G.A.
Dhume, Anandráo Raghunáth ... ... St. X.
Doctor, Rustim Dosábhái ... ... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Jagannáth ... ... D.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra ... ... St.X.
Joshi, Náráyan Dámodar ... ...D. &E.
Kalburgi, Virápá Racháppá ... ... D.
Nádgir, Narsingráo Ganesh ... ... D.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar ... ... E.
Názar, Atmárám Hirálál ... ... E.
Pai, Dattárám Vishvanáth ... ... St. X.
Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat ... ... St. X.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar ... ... D.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo ... ... D.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar ... ... F.
Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh ... ...F.G.A.
Sángle, Anant Máruti ... ...F.G.A.
Syed, Achartlál Jivanlál ... ... G.C.
Trivedi, Trikamlál Dámodar ... ... E. & F.G.A.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier ... .F.G.A.
Váchá, Dorábji Hirjibhái ... ... E.
Vijayakar, Nánuji Harischandra ... ... E.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880, *December.*

Second Class.

Arkátkar, Shankar Balvantráo ... ... E.
Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak ... . E.
Bhardi, Hanmant Rámchandra ... ... D.
Bohorá, Mansukhlál Devchand ... ... G. C. & E.
Dias, Erasmo Xavier ... ... St.X.

Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra ... ... St.X.
Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji ... ... St.X.
Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal ... ... D.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak ... ... D.
Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Pandit, Dattátraya Moreshvar ... ... D.
Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan ... ... D.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar... ... ... D.
Poredi, Sayáji Shiváji ... ... D.
Wágle, Bháu Mangesh ... ... St.X. & E.

Pass.

Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji ... ... G.C.
Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth ... ... E.
Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra... ... ...F.G.A.
Bálsekar, Manjáppá Nilkanth ... ...F.G.A.
Bhájiválá, Mánikji Limji ... ... E.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman ... ... D.
Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... E.
Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal... ... ... E.
Dharádhar, Rámchandra Rághobá . ... E.
Dnyáni, Harsukrái Trimbakrái ... ... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Ballál ... ... D.
Jayavant, Rámchandra Bháskar ... ... E.
Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra ... ... D.
Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar ... ... D.
Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... D,
Kángá, Pestanji Kávasji ... ... St.X.
Khandáláválá, Bhukandás Chunilál ... ... E.
Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji ... ...F.G.A.
Limayé, Purshottam Raghunáth ... ... E.
Modi, Kalliándás Keshavdás ... ... E.
Moghe, Gangádhar Náráyan... . . ..F.G.A.
Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra ... ... E.
Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji ... ... E.
Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám ... ... D.
Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád ... ... E.
Parchure, Sádáshiv Gopál ... ... D.
Pochá, Ardesir Bápuji ... ... E.
Sanzgire, Jagannáth Sundarráo ... ... E.
Sheth, Sárábhái Maganbhái ... ... G. C. & St. X.
Sutáriá, Javerbhái Garbadbhái ... . E. &. F. G.A.
Todankar, Rámchandra Bhágoji ... ...F.G.A.
Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám ... ... D.
Varlikar, Moreshvar Ráoji ... ... E.
Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderáo ... ... E.
Wágle, Ganpatráo Raghunáth ... ... St. X.

1881.

Second Class.

Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra ... ... F.G.A.
Dátár, Hanumant Rámráo ... ... R.C.
Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji .. .. St. X.
Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám ... ... St. X.
Sakalátválá, Jamshedji Edalji ... ... E.

Pass.

Bámboatválá, Dádábhái Adarji ... . E.
Banáji, Sorábji Shávaksháh... ... ... F.G.A.
Bhátavadekar, Ganpat Keshav ... ... F.G.A.
Bhátavadekar, Purshottam Hari ... ... D.
Dalál, Chunilál Jivandás ... ... F.G.A.
Desái, Amidhar Ranchhodji .. .. G.C.
Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth... ... ... R.C.
Dugal, Bháskar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Fazhyder, Ali Asgar bin Háji Hassan ... ... E.
Gádgil, Parshurám Hari .. .. D.
Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna ... . D.
Joshi, Purshottam Nilkanth ... ...F.G.A.
Kále, Vishnu Shripat ... ... D.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal ... ... D.
Lele, Gangádhar Váman ... ... D.
Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan ... ... E.
Master, Manchershán Bamanji ... ... St.X.
Mehtá, Rastamji Mervánji... ... .F.G.A.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir ... ... St.X.
Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji ... ... D.
Ozá, Mánshankar Parmánandás ... ... E.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh ... ... E.
Pandiá, Harisukhrám Panditrám ... ... E.
Pandit, Atmárám Vishnu... ... ... St.X.
Paránjapye, Hari Rámchandra ... ... D.
Parvatikar, Rámchandra Krishna... ... ... D.
Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... E.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji ... ...F.G.A.
Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna ... .F.G.A.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak ... ... E.
Ráná, Frámji Ardesir ... ... St.X.
Rele, Shántárám Ganesh ... ... St.X.
Sabnis, Náráyan Ghanashám ... ... St.X.
Sapre, Vishnu Vináyak ... ...F.G.A.
Shende, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... F.G.A.
Thákor, Manilál Ajitrái ... ... G.C.
Tejáni, Muhámmad Hásan ... ... E.
Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji . ... F.G.A.

Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái ... ... St. X.
Záte, Mahádev Rangnáth... ... ...F.G.A.

1882.

Second Class.

Apte, Mahádev Krishna ... ... D.
Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav ... ... F.G.A.
Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar ... ... D.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji ... ... St. X.
Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji ... ... E.
Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji ... ... E.
Gádgil, Sadáshiv Bápuji ... ... D.
Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji ... ... E.
Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh ... ... D.
Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna ... . F.G.A.
Karve, Dhondo Keshav ... ... F.G.A.
Maulvi, Shirájudin Abdul Fattá . ... E.
Munshi, Gulám Muhámmad Bávámiá .. .. E.
Náik, Harichandra Sadáshiv ... ... St. X.
Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji . ... E.
Parchure, Vináyak Náráyan ... ... D.
Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan ... ... E.
Pátil, Govind Appáji. ... ... B.C.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir ... ... R.C.
Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji ... ... St.X.
Sováni, Govind Krishna ... ... R.C.
Vaishnav, Anandráo Dvárkádás ... ... B.C. & G.C.

Pass.

Adváni, Khushálsing Tilokesing ... ... E.
Angal, Balvant Rámchandra ... ... D.
Apte, Chintáman Náráyan .. .. D.
Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar ... ... D.
Bápat, Dattátraya Sakhárám ... ... D.
Betigeri, Svámiráo Narhar... ... ... D.
Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozeshán... ... ... D.
Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman ... ... E.
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh ... ... R.C.
Columbáválá, Rastamji Kávasji ... ... St.X.
Dánge, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... D.
Desái, Naginbhái Santukbhái ... ... B.C.
Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál ... ... E.
Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh ... ... D.
Devrukhakar, Náráyan Sadáshiv ... ... St.X.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozeshán ... ... E.
Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháhji ... ... St.X.

Ezra, Reuben	F.G.A.
Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar	E.
Gokhale, Gopál Krishna	R.C.
Gursing, Shivanmal Náumal	E.
Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji	E.
Jagde, Ganesh Balvant	D.
Jávadekar, Dattátraya Jagannáth	R.C.
Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás	D.
Jayavant, Bháskar Lakshuman	E.
Joglekar, Lakshuman Náráyan	D.
Kánekar, Moreshvar Keshav	E.
Kanetkar, Váman Hari	R.C.
Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji	R.C.
Khánzode, Ambádás Ravji...	E.
Kulkarni, Eknáth Subráo	R.C.
Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji	St.X.
Mádan, Sorábji Edalji	St.X.
Májgávkar, Bálkrishna Rango	D.
Majmudár, Sárábhái Válábhái	B.C.
Mandlik, Shivrám Gangádhar	E.
Master, Sávakshah Rastamji	E.
Mávalankar, Vásudev Keshav	St.X.
Mehtá, Dinsháh Fardunji	E.
Mehtá, Lallubhai Sámaldás...	E.
Mehtá, Mancherji Fardunji	St.X.
Mehtá, Navanidhrái Harjivandás	E.
Mehtá, Náranji Kuvarji	E.
Modi, Jekisandás Murárdás...	St.X.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant	R.C.
Mudiyedkar, Shrinivás Ráje'ráo	R.C.
Nadgoudá, Nilkanth Annáji	R.C.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth	D.
Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan	D.
Oka, Gopináth Vináyak	F.G.A.
Pandiá, Bhagvantrám Narbherám...	B.C.
Parvaté, Shridhar Balvant	D.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji	E.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak	R.C.
Pradhán, Káshináth Bábáji...	E.
Ráshinkar, Vishnu Krishna	R.C.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant	D.
Sámant, Námdev Vithal	E.
Sáthe, Shankar Keshav	D.
Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan	D.
Sethná, Dárasháh Shápurji	D.
Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás	G. C.
Shástri, Jametrám Gavrishankar	B.C, & G.C.
Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji	St. X.

Sutáriá, Chhotálál Chunilál	B. C.
Taná, Morárji Anandji	E.
Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám	St. X.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji	E.
Tikle, Nátu Shrikrishna	D.
Trivedi, Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar	B. C.
Tupe, Govind Balvant	F. G. A.
Váknis, Dinkar Hari	D.
Válevalkar, Pándurang Báburáo	R. C.
Velankar, Rámchandra Hari	St. X.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo	St. X.
Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna	E.
Wádiá, Lavji Mervánji	E.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson	G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio	G.

1872.

Second Division.

Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji	G.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente	G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra	G.

1873.

Second Division.

Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier	G.

1874.

Second Division.

Alvares, Nicolao Santanna	G.
LaSilva, Pascoal Manoel	G.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji	G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji	G.

1875.

Second Division.

Dámlá, Edalji Mánikji	G.
DeLima, Jose Turtulliano	G.

Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji ... ... G.
Ghándhí, Dámodardás Dharamdás ... ... G.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji .. .. G.

1876.

Second Division.

Contractor, Hormasji Navroji ... ... G.
Dastur, Jámásji Sorábji ... ... G.
Forbes, Edalji Behrámji ... ... G.
Hakím, Hormasji Mervánji... ... ... G.
Nánávati, Jamnádás Premchand ... ... G.
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Punáválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... G.

1877.

Second Division.

Hakim, Phirozesháh Mervánji ... . G.
Modi, Nánábhái Kuvarji .... G.

1878.

Second Division.

Colaço, Joseph ... ... G
Dáruválá, Hormasji Sorábji ... ... G.
Pinto, Diogo John ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Jehángier Kharshedji .. .. G.

1879.

First Division.

Sángle, Davlat Máruti ... ... G.

Second Division.

Abádán, Sorábji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Amariá, Frámji Mánikji .. .. G.
Bábre, Sakhárám Rághobá ... ... G.
Bhat, Maganlál Umiáshankar ... ... G.
Dubásh, Jehángier Bamanji ... ... G.
Fernandez, Ambrozio Feleciano .. . . G.
Jones, Maurice F. ... . G.
Kámle, Keshav Gopál ... ... G.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... . G.
Luis, Daniel Conceição ... . G.
Sethná, Ardesir Hormasji .. .. G.

1880.

Second Division.

Atchutráo, P. S.	G.
Bocarro, John...	G.
Dádarkar, Bhavánishankar Bálkrishna	G.
Khándválá, Tuljárám Chunilál	G.
Narimán, Pestanji Bhikáji	G.
Nilkanth, Anubhái Mahipatrám	G.
Penti, Jehángier Mánikji	G.
Sahiár, Kharshedji Navroji	G.
Santuk, Kharshedji Santukji	G.
Unválá, Jamshedji Bhikáji...	G.
Velkar, Atmárám Vásudev...	G.

1881.

First Division.

Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Hari	G.
Chokshi, Nasarvánji Hormasji	G.
DeAttaides, Francis	G.
Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji	G.

Second Division.

Bansháh, Nasarvánji Frámji	G.
Barve, Shridhar Sakhárám	G.
Bátliválá, Kávasji Mothábhái	G.
Bopardikar, Gangádhar Gopál	G.
Doctor, Jehángier Barjorji	G.
Gordon, Herbert Leslie	G.
Hall, Robert John Draper	G.
Henriques, Felix	G.
Kátrak, Dosábhái Hormasji	G.
Kharás, Kávasji Jehángier	G.
Lálkáká, Kávasji Kharshedji	G.
Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji	G.
Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám	G.
Nicolson, Jijibhái Pestanji	G.
Patel, Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái	G.
Pednekar, Krishna Sakhárám	G.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth	G.
Sett, Hirjibhái Rastamji	G.
Spencer, Kaikhosru Nánábhái	G.

1882.

First Division.

Dallas, Dhanjibhái Sorábji ... ... G.
Masáni, Ardesir Behrámji ... ... G.
Masáni, Dhanjibhái Sorábji .. .. G.
Vakil, Mancherji Mothábhái ... ... G.

Second Division.

Anklesariá, Bamanshâh Kharshedji ... ... G.
Bhedvár, Pálanji Pestanji ... ... G.
Brooks, John Charlton ... . G.
Chhatre, Vásudev Vináyak... .. .. G.
Dastur, Hormasji Behrámji... ... ... G.
Dávar, Frámji Edalji... ... ... G.
Dave, Sevaklál Mániklál ... ... G.
DeSouza, F. V. Albino ... ... G.
Dhru, Hirálál Manilál ... ... G.
Dotiválá, Hormasji Kávasji ... ... G.
Faria, Franzoni Antonio ... ... G.
Ghásválá, Bhikáji Edalji ... ... G.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Trimbakráo ... ... G.
Gomes, Lewis Paul ... ... G.
Grogan, Henry William ... ... G.
Keláválá, Ardesir Jamshedji ... ... G.
Kher, Govind Báláji... ... ... G.
Mándviválá, Fakirji Kávasji ... ... G.
Mantri, Dádobá Janárdan ... ... G.
Masáni, Mervánji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Nivásarkar, Krishnáji Govind ... ... G.
Pereira, Nicholas Francis ... ... G.
Pinto, P. Manuel ... ... G.
Pinto, Viriato João ... ... G.
Rával, Virji Jhiná ... ... G.
Sabjá, Dinshâh Edalji ... ... G.
Trivedi, Mulshankar Dámodardás... ... ... G.
*Ardesir Dádábhái Navroji... ... ... G.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ... ... P.E.

* Surname not known.

1868.

Second Division.

Mehtá, Venishánkar Govindrám ... ... P.E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1869.

Second Division,

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ... ... P.E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál ... ... P.E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ... ... P.E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji... ... ... P.E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ... ... P.E.

1871.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Krishna ... ... P.E.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ... ... P.E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.
Varlikar, Mahádev Janárdan ... ... P.E.

1872.

First Division.

Macnee, Henry Charles ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto ... ... P.E.
Whittell, Charles ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Division.

Page, Hastings Montague ... ... P.E.
Párikh, Javordás Bhogidás ... ... P.E.
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev ... ... P.E.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ... ... P.E.

1874.

Second Division.

Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám ... ... P.E.
Bhosekar, Lakshuman Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Mánde, Venkatesh Bápuráo ... ... P.E.
Mehendale, Pándurang Káshináth ... ... P.E.
Oka, Vináyak Anant ... ... P.E.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Division.

Barve, Náráyan Vishnu .. .. P.E.
Lele, Trimbak Balvant .. .. P.E.
Savage, Thomas ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Joshi, Anáji Anant ... ... P.E.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu... .. .. P.E.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Govandás ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Division.

Cousens, Henry ... ... P.E.
Deshpánde, Sitárám Keshav ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vináyak Hari ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Hemson, Reginald John ... ... P.E.
Párkhe, Eknáth Yashvant ... ... P.E.

1877.

Pass.

Chelá, Chunilál Khubchand ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Pránjivan Parbhudás ... ... P.E.
Majmudár, Dipakrám Navnitrám ... ... P.E.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Chirmule, Vishnu Anant ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Ashirkar, Lakshuman Mahipat ... ... P.E.
Lohár, Máruti Hari ... ... P.E.
Mádan, Edalji Hormasji ... ... P.E.
Thatte, Bhálchandra Chintáman ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Hatyangdikar, Santáppá Santáyá ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Khusháldás Revádás ... ... P.E.
Gidváni, Ayedás Izatrám ... ... P.E.
Gole, Vishnu Vithal ... ... P.E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bhaválkar, Balvant Keshav ... ... P.E.
Dhurandhar, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ... ... P.E.
Shirurkar, Shántmurti Annáppá ... ... P.E.
Tádiválá, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... P.E.
Tipnis, Ganesh Khanderáo ... ... P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Kátre, Mangeshráo ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Dev, Váman Náráyan... ... ... C.Sc.
Gokhale, Gangádhar Sadáshiv ... ... C.Sc.
Mansukháni, Hemandás Tejumal ... ... C.Sc.
Patel, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.
Yatgiri, Subráo Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Abhyánkar, Pándurang Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Abhyánkar, Váman Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Apte, Gangádhar Ballál ... ... C.Sc.
Carvalho, Rudolph ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Nasarvánji Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.

Dastur, Peshutan Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Deshpánde, Balvant Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji ... ... C.Sc.
Kunte, Vásudev Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

1881.

First Class.

Sháh, Bháilál Purshottamdás... ... ... C.Sc.
Visvesvaraiyá, Mokshagundam ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Anandatirtha Ráo, Mádhav Ráo ... ... C.Sc.
Chhápgar, Kharshedji Frámji ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Moro Govind ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Narso Govind ... ... C.Sc.
Thánáválá, Ardesir Nasarvánji ... ... C.Sc.
Varanásivár, Sitárám Sambasio ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Billimoriá, Jehángier Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáte, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Garde, Náráyan Dattátraya ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Krishnáji Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Sátáráválá, Nánábhái Dádábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji ... ... C.Sc.
Vyás, Gavrishankar Harjivandás ... ... C.Sc.

1882.

Second Division.

Chitale, Parshurám Krishna ... ... C.Sc.
Halagaiya Gowda, Basappá Chikká Magalur ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Ajarekar, Sitárám Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Budhbhatti, Keshavji Shámji ... ... C.Sc.
Dhekne, Káshináth Dámodar... ... ... C.Sc.
Khatáv, Hari Báláji ... ... C.Sc.
Kirtane, Bhagvant Sakhárám ... ... C.Sc.
Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand ... ... C.Sc.
Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál ... ... C.Sc.
Vaidya, Dattu Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1882.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	Burt, Walter Arthur	C. S.
2	Advani, Hiránand Khemsing	H.
	Hanson, Charles M.	Bis.
4	Tudball, Charles	Bis.
5	Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám	P.
6	Ojá, Asaſmal Tejbhándás	N. J.
7	Joshi, Chintáman Hari	Rat.
8	Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv	R.
9	Parker, Charles H.	C. S.
10	DeSouza, Alfred James	G. K.
11	Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	B. Pro.
	Daphtari, Kisanlál Ratanlál	St. M.
13	Taveriá, Hormasji Kuvarji	St. M.
14	Swanseger, Ethel	St. P.
15	Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji	A.
16	Desái, Govindbhái Hathibhái	N.
17	Dalál, Bálkrishnadás Pitámbardás	Su.
	Dalál, Bhagvándás Harkisandás	Su.
19	Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo	Rat.
20	Grogan, Horace	St. M.
21	Bhat, Manchárám Mayárám	N.
	Sargon, Cecil Frederic	C. S.
23	Nánávati, Hoshángsháh Phirozesháh	E. S.
24	Gopuskar, Báláji Vishnu	Dh.
	Surti, Kharshedji Edalji...	B. Pro.
26	Kábráji, Jehángier Kaikhosru	St. M.
27	Sáne, Venkáji Moreshvar	R.
28	Jáni, Durlabhrám Rámji...	Bh.
29	Baptista, Joseph	St. M.
	Christie, Charles	St. M.
31	Akhund, Ghulámmuhámmad Ghulám Alli ...	N. J.
32	Gangávali, Mangesh Ráyappá	K.
	Masand, Atmárám Gangárám	P. T.
34	Bhide, Ráoji Janárdan	P. M.
	Párekh, Devji Khetsi	N. W.
36	Kulkarni, Ganesh Lakshuman	P. T.
37	Nulkar, Atmárám Krishnáji	P.
38	McGill, Arthur Alfred	Bis.
	Patel, Sorábji Rastamji	F. G. A.
40	Joshi, Dámodar Balvant...	R. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
41	Divekar, Bháu Narhar	B.
42	Mehtá, Shápurji Kávasji	B. Pro.
43	Kasumbgar, Vádilál Nathubhái...	Ah. M.
44	Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth	N. E.
45	Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh	F.
46	Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshuman	P. T.
	Ozá, Trikamrái Mahipatrái	Bh.
48	Desái, Haribhái Gopálji...	Su.
	Risvadkar, Shivrám Keshav	P.
50	Lálváni, Tárachand Alimchand...	N. J.
51	Divechá, Dhanjibhái Nasarvánji	F.
52	Lálkáká, Kaikhosru Kharshedji	A. P. T.
	Máru, Narbheshankar Jivanrám	N. W.
54	Kádari, Samsudin Syedmián	A.
55	Umarvádiá, Khandubhái Makanji	Su.
56	Mánkad, Bhagvánlál Prabháshankar	Kat.
57	Bhadakamkar, Hari Mahádev	S.
58	Jacob, Samuel	R. M.
	Takledi, Amulakh Chhaganlál	A. P. T.
60	Patel, Chhotálál Káshibhái	N.
61	Mehtá, Rastamji Dádábhái	Sir J.
62	Gádgil, Rámchandra Vishnu	B.
63	Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji	Kat.
64	Vakil, Sorábji Nasarvánji	A. P. T.
65	Athale, Ganesh Vishnu	E. S.
66	Almeida, Anthony Edwin	N. J.
67	Mehtá, Nagindás Pránjivandás...	Su.
68	Joglekar, Váman Keshav	N. S.
	Nánávati, Bechardás Kasturchand	A.
	Tánk, Kánji Nathu	Kat.
71	Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak	R.
	Maráthe, Rámchandra Náráyan	P. T.
73	Bhedvár, Dhanjisháh Pestanji	N. J.
	Cámá, Mánikji Dosábhái	B. Pro.
	Karnik, Bábáji Abáji	B. S.
	Mistri, Bamanji Hormasji	N. J.
77	DeSilva, D. M.	St. M.
	Nerurkar, Baburáo Yashvant	Sáv.
80	Thákur, Bálkrishna Govind	R.
	Vásu, Lakhimal Aidás	N J.
	Háte, Mothábhái Gopináthji	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
82	Modi, Nagindás Lallubhái	Ah. M.
	Pethe, Annáji Rámchandra	N. E.
	Godinho, Louis Gonzaga...	St. M.
84	Káprekar, Náráyan Bhikáji	E. S.
	Muránjan, Nánábhái Vásudevji	E. S.
87	Patel, Ranchhod Válji	B.Pro.
88.	Schmuck, James Ernest	Sc.
89	Desái, Pándurang Anant...	R.
90	Advani, Himatsing Gajsing	H.
91	Mistri, Dhanjibhái Pálanji	E. S.
92	Sejpál, Gopálji Savji	Kat.
	Lukmáni, Muhámmad Bauker Abdul Karim...	E. S.
94	Desái, Ambelál Dayálji	Su.
95	Sorábji, Cornelia	V. P.
96	Bakshi, Chinubhái Mádhubhái	A.
	Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás	B. S.
98	Duarte, St. John	E. S.
	Sheth, Lálbhái Dalpatbhái	P. T.
100	Huilgol, Lakshuman Narsinha	P. T.
101	Sáthaye, Káshináth Vináyak	N. S.
	Vaidya, Vináyak Vishvanáth	P.
103	Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant	P.
104	Dánte, Hari Raghunáth	B.
	Patvardhan, Gopál Moreshvar	N. E.
106	Dámle, Anant Mahádev	R.
	Táráchand, Mánikji Kharshedji	St. M.
108	Bharuchá, Erachji Sheriárji	St. M.
109	Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji	P
110	Kadavá, Mervánji Jamshedji	Sir J.
	Pandit, Gangádhar Moro	R.
112	Sabnavis, Gangárám Atmárám	A. M.
113	Lord, Ardesir Navroji	B.Pro & P.T
	Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh	Dhu.
	Phade, Pándurang Girmáji	Dhu
116	Apte, Vishvanáth Lakshuman	P.
	Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak	P.
	Gándhi, Jamnádás Manordás	Kat
	Maráthe, Hari Antáji	P. T.
	Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji	B. Pro.
121	Nádkarni, Ganpat Shankar	F. G. A.
	Phátak, Vithal Ballál	N. E.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Nádkar, Vithal Rájárám...	E. S.
123	Rindáni, Dolatrám Motirám	N. W.
	Shinde, Dnyánu Ganoji	S.
	Tipnis, Váman Rámchandra	E. S.
127	Kerkar, Káshináth Shivrám	Dhu.
128	Limaye, Rámkrishna Dámodar	Rat.
	Waller, Edmund Edward	G. K.
130	Methái, Kávasji Nasarvánji	Br.
	Rátánjankar, Náráyan Govind	E. S.
	Allbless, Hirjibhái Dádábhái	B. Pro.
132	Contractor, Hirjibhái Limjibhái	P. T.
	Ghánekar, Lakshuman Govind	B. S.
	Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant	Sáv.
136	Oka, Váman Báláji	P.
137	Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Appáji	Dh.
	Chinái, Pestanji Kávasji...	F.
138	Gokhale, Krishnáji Haripant	P.
	Virájogi, Hormasji Navroji	E. S.
141	Siganporiá, Bejanji Pestanji	Sir J.
	Mansukháni, Dayárám Gopálsing	H.
142	Missir, Shamsabal Sitárám	E. S.
	Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan	P.
	Bhágvat, Pándurang Váman	N. E.
145	Jog, Káshináth Prabhákar	P. T.
	Káchá, Náráyan Vashrám	Kát.
	Dalál, Ardesir Fardunji...	Su.
148	Pirzáde, Háphisudin Zulphikaráli	N. S.
	Shroff, Brijbhukandás Máneklál	E. S.
151	Ojá, Dipchand Tejbhándás	N. J.
152	Talvalkar, Hari Bálkrishna	Ak.
153	Jhánjiáni, Asudmal Sangatrái	H.
154	Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám	H.
	Baturkar, Hari Lakshuman	R.
	Gokhale, Vishvanáth Vithal	R.
	Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth	St. M.
155	Mudholkar, Venkatesh Rámchandra	P. T.
	Nábar, Krishnáji Náráyan	P.
	Shrikhande, Dattátraya Keshav	R.
	Surti, Hormasji Edalji	Ch.
	Dalál, Kálidás Bechardás	E. S.
162	Michagan, A.	Dh.
	Tripáthi, Tanasukharám Manasukharám ...	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Karandikar, Rámchandra Mahádev	A. V. M.
165	Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand	N. J.
	Thákor, Kalliánrái Keshavlál	A.
168	Advani, Dharmdás Khubchand...	H.
	Bhome, Govind Moreshvar	A.
170	Huligol, Krishnaráo Anant	N. E.
	Sanjáná, Pestanji Dorábji	Sir J.
172	Cooper, Rastamji Dorábji	E. S.
	Kotvál, Pestanji Sorábji...	F.
	Koppikar, Shankar Náráyan	K.
174	Ráje, Sakhárám Shámráo	B. P.
	Tullu, Sitárám Hari	R.M.
177	Achárya, Rámráo Keshav	E. S.
	Bijur, Ganpat Mhállappá	K.
	Khándekar, Bájiráo Vishnu	R.
178	Madgávkar, Krishna Rámchandra	E. S.
	Munshi, Rastamji Kharshedji	B. Pro.
	Smith, Ada Jane	St. M.P.
	Dubásh, Mervánji Pestanji	B. Pro.
183	Háthi, Tuljáshankar Harishankar	N. W.
	Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar	B.
186	Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh	Dh.
	Pátháre, Khanderáo Janárdan	St. M.
	Desái, Ambábhái Kesurbhái	Su.
188	Jáni, Manilál Devshankar	Ah. M.
	Mahtáni, Mulchand Avatrái	H.
	Meherji, Pestanji Phirozesháh	E. S.
	D'Souza, Grace	P.C.
192	Gokhale, Rámchandra Náráyan	R.
	Mehtá, Baldevlál Javerilál ... — ...	Kat. & P.T.
	Summers, Reginald Hamilton	C. S.
196	Kotvál, Ardesir Pestanji	N. J.
	Párakh, Fardunji Ardesir	B. Pro.
	Dalál, Barjorji Fardunji	Su. M.
	Khándekar, Bháskar Yadneshvar	F. G. A.
198	Lele, Váman Bálkrishna...	P.
	Nene, Vishnu Ganesh	B. P.
	Nene, Vithal Shankar	N. E.
	Taláti, Chunilál Girdhardás	N.
204	Wright, Percy A. T.	Bis.
205	Antrolikar, Ganesh Krishna	P. T.&Sh.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
206	Cherikar, Daniel Abraham	P.
	Nagarkar, Bháskar Náráyan	E. S.
	Sabnis, Atmárám Purshottám	Sav.
	Surveyor, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	Ch.
210	Patel, Uttamrám Lallubhái	Su. M.
	Tolat, Vithaldás Gopáldás	B. S.
212	Sáthaye, Shivrám Trimbak	P. T.
213	Dádinátha, Barjorji Ardesir	Su. M.
	Mehtá, Nárandás Pránjivandás...	F.
215	Kále, Vishnu Vináyak	N E.
	Parmár, Amarchand Padmáji	Su.
217	Pávri, Sorábji Mánikji	Sir C.
218	Saraiya, Motilál Vithaldás	E. S.
219	Apte, Keshav Vishnu	P. T.
	Bendre, Jayarám Atmárám	Am.
	Billimoriá, Dárashah Rastamji	Ch.
	Párekh, Lakhmichand Javerchand	P. T.
	Vartak, Gangádhar Dámodar	P.T.&P.
224	Javeri, Kapurchand Anandchand	Su.M.&P.T
225	Hakim, Rastamji Hormasji	E.S.
	Mistri, Dhanjibhái Bamanji	F.
	Phadke, Pándurang Mahádev	P.
	Sullivan, Annie	P. C.
229	Kirloskar, Vásudev Káshináth	Dh.
230	Desái, Chhotálál Harilál...	A.
	Gogte, Chinto Gangádhar	N E.
	Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamanshah	Br.
	Nádkarni, Náráyan Anant	K.
	Rege, Mangesh Vithal	Dh
	Tilak, Sakhárám Váman	N. E.
236	Forbes, Ruth	V. P.
237	Chalfáti, Dorábji Frámji...	Ah. M.
	Dalál, Dvárkádás Dayárám	Su. M.
	Shroff, Devidás Vithaldás	E. S.
240	Joshi, Narhar Bápu	P.
	Sheth, Vithaldás Bhagvándás	E S.
	Vaishnav, Narottamdás Indraji	Bk.
243	Bendur, Bhaváníshankar Subráo	K.
	Kángá, Jamshedji Kávasji	St. M.
	Pandiá, Manishankar Jibhái	Kát.
246	Barve, Rámchandra Ganesh	F. G.A.
	Dárukhánáválá, Ardesir Bamanji	E. S.
	Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji	E.S.&P.T.
	Thákur, Janárdan Bhikobá	R. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
250	Kále, Ganesh Bápuji	R.
251	Desái, Durlabhji Ranchoddji	Su.M.&P.T
	Kháje, Abdullá Adam	Sáv.
	Kotháválá, Rastamji Ratanji	A.
	Perur, Udápiráo Narsinh	Dh.
255	Párekh, Purshottam Mávji	Kát.
	Sujansingáni, Bagomal Tulsidás	H.
257	Jávadekar, Ganesh Váman	N. E.
258	Belgámkar, Gangádhar Shankar	N. S.
	Dholkiá, Narbheshankar Jatáshankar	Kát.
	Sardár, Mahádev Bábáji...	N. S.
261	Názar, Mansukhlál Hirálál	F.G.A.
262	Bhuláválá, Tribhuvan Harjivan	P. T.
	Desái, Chunilál Lakshmilál	P.
	Deshmukh, Atmárám Sitárám	N. E.
	Kerhálkar, Vishnu Ganesh	Dhu.
	Kotvál, Hoshángji Sorábji	F.
267	Basarurkar, Subráo Parameshvarayá	P. T.
	Deshmukh, Váman Govind	P.
	Enti, Kaikhosru Ardesir	Su.
	Gorválá, Mánikji Dosábhái	Ch.
	Karanjiá, Phirozesháh Navroji	Sir J.
	DeSouza, John Edward	St. M.
273	Godbole, Keshav Krishna	P. T.
	Leonard, Mary	V. P.
	Pátháre, Bálkrishna Dádáji	B. T.
	Sahasrabuhde, Náráyan Gopál	P. T.
	Sháh, Jaysing Gulábchand	N. & P.
278	Fearn, William Robert	Sc.
279	Máhájani, Raghunáth Váman	B. S.
280	Dáruválá, Navroji Jamshedji	Kát.
	Gangoli, Shivráo Mahábleshvar	F.G.A.&PT
	Kárkhánis, Shivrám Dhonddev...	P.
283	Javeri, Dalsukhbhái Bhagubhái	A.
	Nánávati, Motilál Shivprasád	B.K.
	Trivedi, Umiáshankar Gavrishankar	A.
286	Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo	Dh.
	Purohit, Sakhárám Gopál	N. S.
288	Adhikári, Rámchandra Vithal	P. T.
	Devulkar, Shankar Anant	B. M.
	Divechá, Jijibhái Ardesir	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
291	Dastur, Pestanji Nasarvánji	F.
	Gole, Gopál Shivrám	N. E.
	Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji	F.
	Pandit, Vithal Jayashankar	A. & P. T.
295	Doctor, Jehángierji Frámji	E. S.
	Talekar, Govind Anant	P. T.
297	Diván, Umedrám Girdharlál	Su.
	Kále, Vishnu Lakshuman	B. M.
299	Angal, Vásudev Rámchandra	S.
	Cámá, Nasarvánji Mánikji	B. Pro.
	D'Quadros, Augustus	St. M.
	Jáni, Pránjivan Devkrishna	P. T.
	Kulkarni, Rámchandra Narsinh	R.
	Vohrá, Jayachand Morárji	E. S.
305	Disáná, Manchershán Navroji	PCon&PT
	Karáká, Mánikji Sorábji...	F.
	Redikar, Shivrám Sitáram	B.
308	Chitre, Bálkrishna Bhagvantráo	Rat.
	Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan	Dhu.
	Tákalkar, Gopál Amrit	Su. M.
311	Kátrak, Barjorji Rastamji	BPro&P.T.
	Pátkar, Govind Raghunáth	P.
	Pendse, Dattátraya Rangnáth	P.
314	Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang	S.
	Cooper, Behrámsháh Hormasji	F.
	Dike, Vishnu Mahádev	P. N.
	Gháreklıá, Rangnáth Sambhunáth	A.
	Kápadiá, Manchershán Rastamji	P. T.
	Sáthe, Bháskar Vásudev	P. T.
320	Vorá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar	B.K.
321	Bhade, Lakshuman Vithal	F. G. A.
	Dvivedi, Devshankar Umiáshankar	Ah. M.
	Golválá, Kávasji Pestanji	Sir J.
	Patel, Pitámbardás Kuberdás	Ah. M.
325	Dávar, Dorábji Navroji	P. T.
326	Mehtá, Shivsukhrám Ambarishrám	Su.
	Saitvadekar, Sundar Mahádev	E. S.
328	Lilámválá, Mánikji Bejanji	E. S.
	Váchá, Jehángier Mancherji	F.
330	Aneráo, Govind Dalvant...	A.
	Desái, Ganpatráo Anandráo	F. G. A.
	Mistri, Bamanji Shápurji	Ch.
	Pochája, Dádábhái Hormasji	Sir J.
	Ranadivé, Káshináth Atmárám	Dhu.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Chemburkar, Harichandra Jasvant	R. M.
	Deshpánde, Rájárám Sitárám	B. S.
335	Ghadiáli, Rastamji Hormasji	N. J.
	Kápadiá, Pestanji Bezanji	Ch.
	Lele, Raghunáth Hari	N. E.
340	Adhikári, Rám Dattátraya	P. T.
	Nágpurkar, Náráyan Atmárám...	R.
342	Parulekar, Lakshuman Vishnu...	Sav.
	Dhurandhar, Bábulji Krishnanáth	E. S.
	Mehtá, Umedrám Sukhadevrám	P. T.
343	Munshi, Dhanshankar Harishankar	P. T.
	Sabnis, Anant Ghanashám	E. S.
	Sangorám, Rango Rámchandra...	B.
348	Desái, Ranchhodji Nágarbhái	Su.M.&P T
349	Doctor, Navroji Behrámji	F.
	Banáji, Rastamji Ratanji	St. M.
	Dhume, Mangesh Náráyan	F.
350	Kharé, Náráyan Chintáman	B.
	Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	E. S.
	Sámant, Lakshuman Krishna	B. T.
	Sullivan, Nugent Baldwin	G. K.
	Bámboat, Ardesir Edalji...	F.
	Chaván, Gangárám Mahádev	B. S.
	Joshi, Pándurang Rámchandra...	R. M.
356	Laváte, Káshináth Gopál	N. S.
	Páthak, Ganeshji Ambárám	Kat.
	Phálke, Shivrám Govind	E. S.
	Shopkeeper, Frámji Shápurji	B.Pro&P.T
	Bháve, Ganesh Lakshuman	R.
363	Kadiválá, Surajrái Kurunáshankar	B.S.
	Abramovitz, Arthur	St. M.
	Desái, Ambelál Nágarji	Su. M.
	Griffiths, Kodábax Nasarvánji	F.
366	Joshi, Narso Ráoji	P. T.
	Motiválá, Fardunji Barjorji	Ch.
	Surti, Dinsháh Mervánji	Sir J.
371	Samarth, Náráyan Mádhav	B. S.
	Barve, Vináyak Vásudev	R. M.
	Chávak, Govind Keshav...	F. G. A.
372	Desái, Vináyak Venkobá...	E. S.
	Ráste, Lakshumanráo Shámráj	P. N.
	Tilak, Gopál Sitárám	S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bhándári, Váman Atmárám	P. T.
	Gokhale, Govind Hari	Dhu.
377	Nágnur, Rámchandra Narsinh	N. E
	Pendse, Bápu Mahádev	Am.
	Talkar, Daniel Moses	E. S.
	Chakradev, Mahádev Pándurang	P. T.
	Doshi, Pránjivan Sobhágchand	Kat.
382	Mehtá, Sákarlál Mansukhrám	Bh.
	Sangavi, Nagindás Purshottamdás	P. T.
	Sheth, Kálidás Kánji	Kat.
	Vádadekar, Gopál Dámodar	P, T.
388	Joshi, Krishnáji Moreshvar	P. T.
	Athavale, Hari Anant	P.
	Dáruválá, Kávasji Kuvarji	E. S.
	Deshpánde, Dáji Ganesh...	B. S.
389	Gándhi, Sevaklál Mathurádás	E. S.
	Mándaviá, Rámji Nathubhái	Bh.
	Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan	Kat
	Navre, Rámchandra Krishna	P. T.
	Walke, Annie	Pan.
	Gádgil, Vishnu Váman	P. T.
397	Nárielválá, Hormasji Shápurji	F.
	Sirguppi, Hanmant Govind	B. M.
	Auti, Pandharináth Ganesh	Ah.
	Bhise, Báláji Khanderáo...	P.
	Desái, Lakshmidás Hargovan	Br.
400	Dábholkar, Vishnu Moreshvar	Ah.
	Gujarâti, Brijlál Javerilál	Bh.
	Hoskot, Rámchandhra Anandráo	N. E.
	Karakariá, Rastamji Pestanji	St. M.
407	Advani, Chhattámal Khubchand	H.
	Joshi, Dhondo Virupáksha	P. T.
409	Budhavalekar, Yashvant Bhikáji	P. T.
	Chitnis, Vináyak Balvant	Sav.
412	Párekh, Rastamji Hormasji	F.
	Tembe, Anant Dámodar...	B.
413	Gándhi, Pestanji Jamshedji	B. Alf.
	Gore, Vináyak Rámchandra	Sh.
	Master, Shávakshah Dádábhái	F.
	Váble, Krishnáji Vináyak	N. E.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	School.
	Bajáj, Manchhárám Govardhandás	Su.
	Cooper, Ardesir Dosábhái	Su.
	Desái, Nánábhái Barjorji	Sir C.
417	Hirlekar, Sadáshiv Vináyak	R. M
	Godbole, Náráyan Vishnu	P.
	Kotnis, Hanmant Pándurang	M.
	Tarvádi, Maganlál Ghelábhái	A. & P.T.
	Behere, Dattu Sitárám	B. M.
	Bhavanáni, Jaychandrái Manjsing	H.
	Chaván, Manirám Rupsing	P.
	Degvekar, Vishnu Nágesh	B.
424	Desái, Umedrám Lálbhái	Su.M.&P T
	Dumásiá, Dinsháh Mánikji	P. T.
	Kelkar, Shridhar Váman	P. T
	Mehtá, Partábrái Vajeshankar	Bh.
	Pendse, Keshav Váman	B. T.
433	Kumthekar, Datto Gopál	S.
	Nagarkar, Janárdan Keshav	P.
	Gánu, Ganesh Vishnu	B. P.
	Hubli, Krishnaráo Rághavendra	N. E.
	Joshi, Dattátraya Bálkrishna	R.
	Kánitkar, Dámodar Vásudev	P.
	Kotbágikar, Bháskar Yashvant	Dh.
435	Modi, Ranchordás Tribhuvandás	E. S.
	Ponkshe, Ganesh Gopál	A. V. M.
	Sáne, Rámchandra Moreshvar	N. E.
	Tullu, Váman Pándurang	F. G. A.
	Vaidya, Náráyan Bháu	P.& P.T.
	Bátliboi, Ratanji Frámji	F.
445	Máhájani, Lakshuman Vishnu	S.
	Sahasrabudhe, Raghunáth Purshottam ...	Dhu.
	Borkar, Yashvant Bálappá	K.
	Joshi, Annáji Udápiráo	Dh.
448	Mahálakshmiválá, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ...	Ch.
	Moniz, John	St. M.
	Rámchandáni, Chuharmal Gangárám	H.
	Ráná, Behrámji Dádábhái	Ch.
454	Desái, Karsandás Bhagvándás	B.Pro&P.T
	Málegaumválá, Kharshedji Kávasji	Sir C.&E.S
	Anjangávkar, Ganesh Hari	Ah & P. T
456	Desái, Bápálál Jethálál	Ah. M.
	Ekabote, Ganpat Bálkrishna	E. S.
	Vaidya, Jehángier Mánikji	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
460	Bápat, Bápu Balvant	P. M.&P.T
	Damniá, Mangaldás Lakshmidás	F.
	Mehtá, Edalji Kharshedji	F. G. A.
463	Dáte, Náráyan Manohar...	N. E.
	Dhekne, Vináyak Govind	Ah.
	Karandikar, Báláji Báburáo	B.
	Mujumdár, Venkat Vithal	K.
	Pense, Vishvanáth Makund	P.
	Wágh, Venkat Vaikunth	K.
469	Golválá, Navroji Kávasji	B. Pro.
	Kánhere, Náráyan Sitárám	P. T.
471	Bhide, Rámchandra Vishnu Bhorekar... ...	P.
	Godbole, Anantá Narsopant	P.
	Langráná, Dádábhái Frámji	Sir J.
	Mullá, Mahámmad Hussein Abdul Káder ...	Su.
475	Nágvekar, Mahádev Pándurang	R. M.
	Táráchand, Navroji Mervánji	B. Pro.
477	Alácháválá, Dáyábhái Vijbhukhandás ...	Su. M.
	Vakil, Mahásukhrám Mánekrám	Su.
479	Májrá, Kávasji Mervánji	E. S.
	Mehtá, Mánekbhái Jashbhái	P. T.
	Nagarkatti, Náráyan Venkatesh	P. T.
482	Javeri, Chandulál Chhotálál	A.
483	Deshpánde, Náráyan Gopál	S.
484	Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji	E. S.
485	Devasthali, Náráyan Raghunáth	N. E.
	Kadli, Channapá Bashingapá	Dh.
487	Dotiválá, Ardesir Mánikji	P.
	Hungund, Krishnáji Shrinivás	Dh.
	Mahuratiá, Bálábhái Kakal	Ah. M.
	Pátankar, Govind Lakshuman	P. N.
491	Gimi, Kaikhosru Mancherji	E. S.
492	Agáshe, Sakhárám Sadáshiv	Rat.
	Deshpánde, Bálkrishna Ghanashám	P. T.
494	Gadagkar, Krishnaráo Shrinivás	P. T.
	Reuben Benjamin	E. S.
496	Lálá, Ratanji Behrámji	Sir J.
	Mahisi, Krishnáji Mádhav	Dh.
	Nichure, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	P.
499	Doctor, Dorábji Kuvarji...	E. S.
	Lele, Rámkrishna Balvant	P. T.
501	Kápadiá Ardesir Rastamji	Ch.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bharuchá, Phirozeshàh Pestanji	E. S.
	Johi, Antáji Gangádhar	P. T.
502	Majmundár, Ratilál Brijlál	Su.
	Thuthi, Bápuji Hormasji	E. S.
	Wright, Herbert Percival	Bis.
	Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu	E. S.
507	Billimoriá, Navroji Jamshedji	Ch.
	Mehtá, Ardesir Frámji	P. T.
510	Telang, Sayáji Náguji	P. T.
511	Vohrá, Shambhuprasád Hariprasád	P. T.
	Gupte, Shankar Dámodar	B. T.
512	Jesingrájá, Harbakshrái Sobráj	Sh.
	Rele, Bálárám Bápuji	R. M.
515	Dalál, Ghelábhái Harkisandás	P. T.
	Váchá, Rastamji Nasarvánji	B. Pro.
	DeSa, Lawrence	St. M.
517	Jatár, Sambhu Bhikáji	P.
	Sutariá, Umábhái Jethálál	Ah. M.
	Thadáni, Viláyatrái Jethmal	H.
521	Javeri, Mancherji Rastamji	E. S.
	Mansukháni, Hashmatrái Motirám	H.
523	Dalvi, Anant Náráyan	E. S.
	Karandikar, Nilkanth Váman	P.
	Dhurandhar, Náráyanráo Shámráo	Ah.&P.T.
525	Gándhi, Bháichand Kahánji	P. T.
	Wádiá, Pestanji Mánikji	B. Pro.
	Bháve, Ganesh Govind	P. T.
528	Kále, Atmárám Raghunáth	P. T.
	Karavade, Mahádev Gopál	P. T.
531	Patel, Vásudev Divákar...	Dh.
	Alamchandáni, Lilárám Jethmal	N. J.
532	Clerk, Nánábhái Haridás	Su.
	Malkáni, Parmánand Udhárám...	H.
	Mánvi, Phakiráppá Andanáppá	Dh.
	Bhide, Sadáshiv Hari	P. T.
536	Gole, Purshottam Vithal	P. T.
	Killedár, Váman Lakshuman	N. E.
539	Modi, Ardesir Kuvarji	B. Pro.
	Deshpánde, Váman Santu	Am.
540	Hakim, Mervánji Jamshedji	E. S.
	Pense, Janárdan Nilkant	P. M.
543	Gádgil, Sakhárám Mahádev	Ah.
544	Mehtá, Márkand Nandshankar...	Bh.
545	Pándiá, Ganpatrám Girjáshankar	Su. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
546	Dravid, Trimbak Yadneshvar	P. T.
	Lágu, Hari Lakshuman	A. V. M.
548	Gupte, Nilkanth Káshináth	P. T.
549	Kachi, Amerji Mádhavji	B. K.
550	Váchághándi, Rastamji Nasarvánji	F.
551	Fido, Herbert John Adamson	C. S.
552	Kulkarni, Náráyan Mahipat	Dhu.
553	Bhide, Rámchandra Vishnu	S.
	Kolikákáná, Mancherji Phirozeshâh	Br.
555	Patvardhan, Keshav Vishnu	P. T.
556	Talkar, Reuben Daniel	P. M. & P. T.
	Kelkar, Vishvanáth Ganesh	G. A.
558	Havaldár, Raghunáth Ghanashám	Sav.
	Dalál, Sákarlál Rámdás	E. S.
	Kulkarni, Venkatesh Shivrám...	Ak.
561	Doctor, Sorábji Kávasji	Sir J.
562	Karáká, Kaikhosru Dosábhái	F.
563	Lálá, Ali Abdul Gafur	Rát.
	Shenolikar, Govind Bálkrishna...	P. T.
565	Koblá, Dosábhái Homjibhái	Su.
566	Limaye, Vishnu Vináyak	Rát.
567	Chhápkhánáválá, Vadilál Sákalchand... ...	P. T.
568	Broker, Máneklál Devidás	F.
	Khole, Váman Keshav	P. T.
570	Jejurikar, Narhar Raghunáth	P. T.
	Pávri, Mervánji Erachji...	Sir C.
572	Dave, Tápishankar Pránshankar	Su. M.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

(*c.*) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay.
II. Deccan College, Poona ....
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... } *In Arts.*
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

V. Rájárám College, Kolhápur. *For the purposes of the Previous and First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

VI. Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
VII. Barodá College ... ... } *For the purposes of the Previous Examination.*

VIII. Government Law School, Bombay. *In Law.*

IX. Grant Medical College, Bombay. *In Medicine; and for the purposes of the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

X. College of Science, Poona. *In Civil Engineering; and for the purposes of the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College

Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorábji Shápurji Bengálli, Esq., C.I.E.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawáb of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawáb of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded in 1874. This prize consists of Rs. 327-8-0 (the interest on Rs. 7,500 in Government securities) and is annually awarded to the student who passes the Previous Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks and who is certified to be on the rolls of the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages...	...	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics	...	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences...		2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	... ...	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	.. ...	19 of Rs 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, M.A.
1866. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1883

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.

Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin., B.A., Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Thomas Brown Kirkham, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of English Literature *(on leave to Europe)*.

Michael Macmillan, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

J. Oliver, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.

Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Professor of Biology.

Kávasji Dádábhái Nágaumválá, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., Lecturer in Experimental Physics.

Shástris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat, Zalakikar.
Rájárám Bhat bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

DAKSHINA FELLOWS.

Senior.

Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant, B.A.

Juniors.

(1) Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A., (Superintendent of Resident Students).
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás, B.Sc.
(2) Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu, B.A. (Librarian).
(3) Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra, B.A.

Gymnastic Master.

Hormasji Nasarvánji

Senior Scholars.

	Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind, B.A.	... Elph. Fund.
(4)	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo, B.A. ...	... ,,
(5)	Dikshit, Hari Sitárám, B.A.... ...	... Clare Fund.
	Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu, B.A. ...	... Elph. Fund.
	Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna, B.A.	... ,,
	Kuká, Meherji Nasarvánji, B.A. ...	... ,,
	Laghate, Govind Balvantráo, B.A. ...	... ,,
(6)	Lálváni, Vazirmal Uttamchand, B.A.	... ,,
	Nádgir, Malhár Mártand, B.A. ...	... Clare Fund.
	Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman, B.A.	... Elph. Fund.
(7)	Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái, B.A. ...	... Clare Fund.

Junior Scholars.

(8)	† Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan	... West Fund.
(9)	† Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam	... ,,
	† Billimoriá, Ardesir Jámásji	... ,,
	† Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshah ..	... Clare Fund.
	† Gupte, Vináyak Apáji	... West Fund.
	† Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kundanmal ...	... ,,

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(1) Nabáb of Sachin Scholar of 1882.
(2) Rájá of Dhár Prizeman, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow, Ellis Scholar, James Taylor Prizeman and Cobden Club Medallist of 1882.
(3) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar, Bháu Dáji Prizeman in 1882.
(4) Juggonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.
(5) Nágpur Scholar.
(6) Sind Scholar.
(7) Bell Prizeman, 1882.
(8) Alfred Scholar.
(9) Máhi Kántha State Scholar.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

(4)	† Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	...West Fund.
	† Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji	... ,,
(10)	† Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji	... ,,
(6)	† Pahálájáni, Shivandás Lálsing ...	... ,,
	† Vajiráni, Tahilrám Khemchand ...	... ,,
	* Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak	... ,,
(11)	* Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji...	...Clare Fund.
	* Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji	... ,,
	* Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozsháh ...	... ,,
(12)	* Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji ...	... ,,
	* Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar ...	... ,,
	* Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji ...	... ,,
	* Jayavant, Bháskar Lakshuman ...	... ,,
(4)	* Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna	... ,,
(13)	* Khánzode, Ambádás Rávji	GáikvádFund.
	* Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal ...	... West Fund.
	* Mehtá, Náráyanji Kuvarji	...Clare Fund.
(13)	* Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh	... West Fund.
	* Pádsháh, Pestanji Jivanji	...Clare Fund.
(14)	* Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan ...	... ,,
	* Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji	... ,,
(8)	* Sováni, Govind Krishna	... ,,
	* Taná, Morárji Anandji	... ,,
	* Tátá, Edalji Pestanji...	... ,,
	* Thákore, Mániklál Ajitrám	... ,,
(14)	* Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna ...	GáikvádFund.
	Akhund, Gulám Muhámmad Gulámáli	... Clare Fund.
	Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	... Elph. Fund.
	Dalál, Bálkrishna Pitámbardás ...	... ,,
	Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji ...	... ,,
	Gopuskar, Balvant Vishnu... ...	... Clare Fund.
(4)	Joshi, Chintáman Hari	... Elph. Fund.
	Nánávati, Hoshangsháh Phirozsháh	... ,,

Commoners.

† Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji.
† Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji.
† Chitnis, Shankar Mahádev.
† Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(4) Juggonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.
(6) Sind Scholar.
(8) Alfred Scholar.
(10) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman.
(11) Gibbs Prizeman of 1882.
(12) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
(13) Berár Scholar.
(14) Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.

(13) † Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar.
† Deshpánde, Dámodar Lakshuman.
† Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman.
(15) † Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari.
† Kalburgi, Virápá Ráchappá.
† Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant.
† Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághvendra.
† Malli, Keshav Govind.
† Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái.
† Modi, Kalliándás Keshavdás.
† Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái.
† Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishna.
† Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád.
† Patel, Bápuji Sorábji.
† Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji.
† Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman.
† Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant.
† Saklátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái.
† Setalvád, Chunilál Harilál.
† Tayabji, Hydar Kamrudin.
† Vakhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman.
† Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji.
† Yájnik, Mahádevlál Javerilál.
* Adváni, Khushálsing Tiloksing.
* Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna.
* Desái, Amidhar Ranchhodji.
* Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji.
(15) * Desái, Naginbhái Santukbhái.
* Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál.
* Ezra, Reuben,
* Gursing, Shivanmal Náumal.
(8) * Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir.
* Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra.
* Kámatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra.
* Kanekar, Moreshvar Keshav.
* Kánitkar, Váman Hari.
* Mandlik, Shivrám Gangádhar.
* Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan.
* Máster, Shávakshán Rastamji.
* Maulvi, Shirájudin Abdul Fattá.
* Mehtá, Dinshán Fardunji.
* Mehtá, Navnidhrái Harjivandás.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(8) Alfred Scholar.
(13) Berár Scholar.
(15) Baroda Scholar.

* Modak, Gopál Trimbak.
* Nadgond, Nilkanth Annáji.
* Oka, Gopináth Vináyak.
* Pandiá, Bhagvantrám Narbherám.
(15) * Pátil, Govind Appáji.
* Pradhán, Káshinath Bábáji.
* Rásinkar, Vishnu Krishna.
* Sámant, Námdev Vithal.
* Satáriá, Chhotálál Chunilál.
* Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji.
* Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám.
(6) * Tejáni, Muhámmad Hussein.
* Trivedi, Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar.
* Vaishnav, Anandráo Dvárkádás.
* Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji.
* Vijayakar, Shripád Khanderáo.
(6) Advani, Himatsing Gajsing.
(14) Agláve, Shankar Mahádev.
Adhikári, Ram Dattátraya.
Alimchandáni, Lilárám Jethmal.
Bagtiáni, Reváchand Rámrakhiámal.
(13) Bápat, Gopál Váman.
Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Bhedvár, Dhanjisháh Pestanji.
(13) Bendre, Jayarám Atmárám.
Bendur, Bhavánishankar Subráo.
Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Pestanji.
Bhátavadekar, Rámchandra Sakhárám.
Borkar, Yashvant Bálápá.
Chinái, Pestanji Kávasji.
Dalál, Ardesir Frámji.
Dalál, Trimbaklál Tribhuvandás
Dalvi, Anant Náráyan.
(13) Deshpánde, Váman Santu.
Dhurandhar, Bábáji Krishnanáth.
Divechá, Jijibhái Ardesir.
Divechá, Navroji Rastamji.
Divátiá, Krishnaráo Bholánáth.
Doctor, Jehángier Frámji.
Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar.
Gite, Cyril Mánkoji.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
(6) Sind Scholar.
(13) Berár Scholar.
(14) Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
(15) Barodá Scholar.

Gupte, Shankar Dámodar.
Háté, Mothábhái Gopináth.
Hodiválá, Shápursháh Hormasji.
Jhánjiáni, Asudmal Sangatrái.
Joshi, Mahádev Balvant.
Joshi, Pitámbar Krishna.
Kángá, Jehangier Kávasji.
Kángá, Kaikhosru Kávasji.
Kápadiá, Manchershán Rastamji.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamanshán.
Kharé, Vishnu Vináyak.
Khárkar, Lakshuman Shivrám.
Koyáji, Dárásháh Kávasji.
Koyáji, Hormasdyár Kávasji.
Koyáji, Keyáji Nasarvánji.
Kshirságar, Bápuji Káshináth.
Kukrejá, Tirathdás Chándumal.
Kundanmalláni, Liláchand Hasmal.
Lálá, Alli Abdul Gafur.
Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand.
Lálá, Kaikhosru Barjorji.
Lálkáká, Kaikhosru Kharshedji.
Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám.
Lálváni, Táráchand Alimchand.
Leunham, Herbert Thomas.
Lukmáni, Muhámmad Báker Abdulkarim.
Madgávkar, Krishnáji Rámchandra.
Majmundár, Ratilál Brijlál.
Mánkar, Bhujangráo Rámchandra.
Masand, Atmárám Gangárám.
Master, Shávakshán Dádábhái.
Mehtre, Atmárám Náráyan.
Mehtá, Bápuji Rastamji.
(12) Mehtá, Motichand Javer.
Mehtá, Márkand Nádshankar.
Mehtá, Pratáprái Vajirshankar.
Mehtá, Rastamji Dádábhái.
(12) Mehtá, Sákarlál Másukhlál.
Mehtáji, Kávasji Nasarvánji.
Mistri, Bamanji Hormasji.
Mistri, Dhanjibhái Pálanji.
Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan.
Modi, Ranchhoddás Tribhuvandás.
Mujumdár, Shivráo Mangesh.
Muranjan, Nanábhái Vásudev.
Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji.

(12) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.

Náralválá, Hormasji Shápurji.
(16) Nulkar, Atmárám Krishna.
Oja, Shankarprasád Vajeshankar.
Oka, Váman Báláji.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar.
Párikh, Purshottam Mávji.
Patel, Ambálál Nathubhái.
Patel, Pestanji Dádábhái.
Pitalé, Váman Dámodar.
Randive, Káshináth Atmárám.
Reporter, Phirozsháh Edalji.
Reporter, Edalji Dáráshá.
Rindáni, Dolatrái Motirám.
Samarth, Náráyan Mahádev.
Samuel, Jacob.
Screwválá, Kharshedji Hormasji.
Seth, Kálidás Kallándás.
Shroff, Brijbhukandás Máneklál.
Shukla, Davlatrám Bhagvánji.
(13) Sabnavis, Gangárám Atmárám.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji.
Talkar, Daniel Moses.
Talvalkar, Hari Bálkrishna.
Tárápurválá, Pestanji Jivanji.
Thadáni, Viláitrái Jethmal.
Tipnis, Váman Rámchandra.
Tripáthi, Tansukhrám Mansukhrám.
Váchá, Jehángier Mancherji.
Váchágándhi, Rastamji Nasarvánji.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánábhái.
Vakil, Jametrám Jivanrám.
Vakil, Mahásukhrám Mánekrám.
Valsárá, Manchersháh Behrámji.
Vásu, Lakhiámal Aidás.
Wágh, Venkat Vaikunth.

Free Students.

† Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji.
† Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji.
* Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B A
(13) Berár Scholar.
(16) Jám Shri Vibháji Scholar.

* Karve, Dámodar Keshav.
* Sabnis, Náráyan Ghanashám.
(6) Adváni, Hiránand Khemsing.
Javeri, Mathurámal Rámchandra.
Joshi, Dámodar Balvant.
Káprekar, Náráyan Bhikáji.
Limaye, Rámkrishna Dámodar.
Lord, Ardesir Navroji.
Misir, Shambhu Sitárám.
(6) Oja, Asanmal Tejbhándás.
Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh.
Puránik, Shivrám Mahádev.
Rátánjankar, Náráyan Govind.
(17) Vaishampáyan, Vásudev Ganesh.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments ; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund, Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

* Passed the Previous Examination.
(6) Sind Scholar.
(17) Dhárwád Scholar.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new Buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10, and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S.D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The

prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College, presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

List of Principals.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874. R. G. Oxenham, M.A.

1883.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Oxon., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

F. G. Selby, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, *Acting* Principal, *Rajkumár College.*
A. Barrett, B.A., Lampeter, *Acting* Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.
G. W. Forrest, B.A., Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics.
Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshánng Jamásp, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages.

Fellows.

Venkatesh Dámodar Puntámbekar, B.A., Senior Dakshina Fellow.
Rámchandra Hanmant Deshpánde, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
Bastisinh Duniásinh Chaván, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
Shámji Anant Látkar, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

Bastisinh Duniásinh Chaván, B.A.

Librarian.

Venkatesh Dámodar Puntámbekar, B.A.

Shastris.

Chintáman Shástri Thatte.
Vámanáchárya Jhalkikar.

Students.

1.—*Graduates.*

(1) Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh.
(2) Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh.
(3) Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál.

2.—*Undergraduates.*

(*a*)—*Senior Scholars.*

(7)* Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar.
† Dhekne, Bápuji Náráyan.
† Herlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev.
† Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya.
(6)† Kharé, Dámodar Nilkanth.

(*b*)—*Junior Scholars.*

* Apte, Mahádev Krishna.
Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám.
Bhide, Ráoji Janárdan.
(5) Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth.
* Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh.
(4)* Gádgil, Sadáshiv Bápuji.
(8) Hanson, Charles Maurice.
* Jagde, Ganesh Balvant.
* Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshuman.
* Májgávkar, Bálkrishna Rango.
* Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth.
* Parchure, Vináyak Náráyan.
Risvádkar, Shivrám Keshav.
* Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant.
* Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan.

(*c*)—*Commoners.*

Abhyánkar, Govind Sadáshiv.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(1) Candy Sanskrit Scholar. (2) Candy Maráthi Scholar.
(3) Senior Scholar.
(4) Mahajan Prizeman. (5) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.
(6) Págpur Scholar. (7) Vináyakráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett Prizeman
(8) Cowasjee Jehánghier Latin Scholar.

* Angal, Balvant Rámchandra.
* Apte, Chintáman Náráyan.
* Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar.
Atre, Hanmant Bápuji.
† Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso.
Bakshi, Govind Bajáji.
Belgámkar, Gangádhar Shankar.
Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev.
* Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozsháh.
Bhide, Náráyan Vishnu.
† Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman.
Billimoriá, Hormasji Rastamji.
(2)* Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman.
Bokil, Amrit Mahádev.
Budhavalekar, Yashvant Bhikáji.
Cherikar, Daniel Abraham.
Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh.
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh.
Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar.
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna.
Dábholkar, Vishnu Moreshvar.
(3) Dabir, Balvant Náráyan.
Dámle, Bháu Krishna.
(4)* Dátár, Hanmant Rámráo.
Desái, Náráyan Basvant.
Disáná, Manchershán Navroji.
Deshmukh, Atmárám Sitárám.
Deshmukh, Vishnu Keshav.
† Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár.
(5) Deshpánde, Shankar Ganesh.
Deval, Govind Ballál.
Dhadphale, Krishnáji Bahirav.
Dhámankar, Trimbak Keshav.
Dhekue, Shridhar Lakshuman.
Dotiválá, Ardesir Mánikji.
† Dastur, Meherji Hoshang.
Gádgil, Sakhárám Mahádev.
(5) Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar.
Gadre, Vishvanáth Rámchandra.
Gapchup, Hari Váman.
Gháte, Gangádhar Náráyan.
Godbole, Keshav Ráoji.
Gokhale, Gopál Krishna.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A
(2) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.
(3) Passed F.A.
(4) Alfred Scholar.
(5) Passed F.A., Calcutta University.

Gokhale, Janárdan Ganesh.
Gokhale, Vishnu Sadáshiv.
Gole, Gopál Shivrám.
* Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna.
Hungund, Krishnáji Shrinivás.
Huilgol, Lakshuman Narsinh.
Jathár, Shambhu Bhikáji.
* Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás.
Jejurikar, Narhar Raghunáth.
* Joglekar, Lakshuman Náráyan.
Joshi, Antáji Gangádhar.
Joshi, Narhar Bápu.
Joshi, Rámchandra Shridhar.
† Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh.
Joshi, Shridhar Ganesh.
Joshi, Vishnu Trimbak.
* Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal.
Karve, Gopál Krishna.
Keskar, Káshináth Govind.
† Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv.
Khánápur, Rámchandra Trimal.
Khanderiá, Jivanlál Dongarshi.
† Kharé, Purshottam Parshurám.
Killedár, Váman Lakshuman.
† Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshuman.
Kulkarni, Eknáth Subráo.
Lágu, Hari Lakshuman.
(1) Lándge, Balvant Rámchandra.
* Lele, Gangádhar Váman.
Lele, Rámkrishna Balvant.
Lele, Raghunáth Hari.
Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv.
Lele, Váman Bálkrishna.
* Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth.
Majmundár, Surabji Valabhi.
Maráthe, Hari Antáji.
Maráthe, Rámchandra Náráyan.
Modak, Rámchandra Váman.
Modak, Sháhu Rámkrishna.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant.
Mudivedkar, Shrinivás Rájeráo.
(2) * Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna.
* Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(1) Berár Scholar
(2) Havelock Prizeman

Narvane, Prabhákar Govind.
Nene, Vithal Shankar.
Nichure, Bálkrishna Rámchandra.
* Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan.
Paránjapye, Hari Krishna.
* Paránjapye, Hari Rámchandra.
Paránjapye, Pándurang Lakshuman.
* Parvate, Shridhar Balvant.
Pálkar, Dámodar Raghunáth.
Patvardhan, Gopál Moreshvar.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak.
(1) Patvardhan, Mahádev Náráyan.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Sadáshiv.
Pátil, Vásudev Divákar.
Pendse, Vishvanáth Makund.
Pendse, Dattátraya Rangnáth.
(2) Rájváde, Vaijanáth Káshináth.
Raste, Lakshumanráo Shámráj.
Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám.
Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant.
Sardár, Mahádev Bábáji.
Sáthaye, Káshináth Vináyak.
Sáthaye, Shivrám Trimbak.
* Sáthe, Shankar Keshav.
* Sethná, Rastamji Aspandiárji.
Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan.
(3) (1) Shengarpavár, Náráyan Subáji.
Sohoni, Krishnáji Vishnu.
Subandh, Báburáo Náráyan.
Talkar, Reuben Daniel.
Tembe, Anant Dámodar.
* Tikle, Nátu Shrikrishna.
Váblé, Krishnáji Vináyak.
* Váknis, Dinkar Hari.
(4) Vánavale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth.
Vángikar, Annáji Ganesh.

Free Students.

* Betigiri, Svámi Narhar.
Bhágvat, Pándurang Váman.
* Dánge, Vishnu Náráyan.
Jávdekar, Ganesh Váman.
Pethe, Annáji Rámchandra.
* Shende, Ganesh Raghunáth.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
(1) Passed F.A., Calcutta University.
(2) Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Scholar.
(3) Nágpur Scholar
(4) Passed F.A.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120	per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship...	„ 60	per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship.....	„ 180	per annum.
Miller (H.) do.	„ 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„ 60	per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship.	„ 40	per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„ 40	per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship.....	„ 62	per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„ 40	per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	„ 40	per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).

The Rájá of Dhár Prize.

Vithal Náráyan Páthak Prize (value Rs. 40 per annum).

The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.
} For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.

1883.

Principal.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D., Professor of Physics and Mathematics. *(On furlough.)*

The Rev. Buchanan Blake, M.A., B.D., Professor of History and Political Economy.

The Rev. A. C. Grieve, Professor of English Literature.

,, ,, R. Scott, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Latin.

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Professor of Persian.

Shastri.

Ráoji Rámchandra Upásani.

Teaching Fellows

Jamshedji Edalji Dáruválá, B.A., B.Sc.
Jamshedji Mervánji Antiá, M.A.
Devji Brijlál Wella, M.A.

Students.

(1) Koppikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra Parnáik, Náráyan Abáji.
(1) Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandoz.
(1) Paul, Ganeshráo.
Patel, Edalji Mánikji.
Bálsekar, Manjappá Nilkanth.
Joshi, Purshottam Nilkanth.
(1) Tupe, Govind Balvant.
Thorat, Chintáman Vináyak.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses.
Korgávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna.
(1) Carret, Arthur Anáji.
(1) Mákuná, Hirálál Mulji.
(1) Patel, Sorábji Rastamji.
Bhade, Lakshuman Vithal.
Barve, Rámchandra Ganesh.
Khándekar, Bháskar Yadneshvar.
Chávak, Govind Keshav.
Mehtá, Edalji Kharshedji.
Belsare, Khandu Bhikáji.

(1) College Scholars.

Veláskar, Shámráo Bápuji.
(1) Athalye, Ganesh Vishnu.
Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.
(1) Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji.
Deshpánde, Váman Santu.
Chandorkar, Dinkar Trimbak.
Kelkar, Náráyan Rámchandra.
(1) Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan.
Phálke, Shivrám Govind.
Agáse, Sakhárám Sadáshiv.
(2) Oza, Trikamrái Mahipatrái.
Limaye, Vishnu Vináyak.
Anand Michigan,
(1) Mudholkar, Venkatesh Rámchandra.
Kále, Vishnu Vináyak.
(1) Vaidya, Vináyak Vishvanáth.
(1) Nádkarni, Ganpat Shankar.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it Undergraduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College:—

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship, of Rs. 25 per mensem, in favour of that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who passes Matriculation with the highest number of marks and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, if he be not otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

(1) College Scholars.
(2) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.

1883.

Rector.

The Rev. Th. Dalhoff, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.

Professors.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
,, ,, J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
,, ,, H. Kemp, S.J., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
,, ,, J. LeHalle, S.J., Professor of Latin.
,, ,, F. Mayr, S.J., Professor of Political Economy.
,, ,, A. Usteri, S.J., Professor of History.
,, ,, Dr. A. Führer, Professor of Sanskrit.
Mr. Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
Mr. Mahomed Tuky Haji Medi, Professor of Persian.

Students.

(*a*).—*Graduates.*

Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái.
Táttá, Dorábji Jamshedji.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji.

(*b*).—*Undergraduates.*

Seniors.

† Damaniá, Ranchhoddás Lálbhái.
* Devrukhakar, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
* Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháh.
* Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra.
* Kángá, Pestanji Kávasji.
* Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji.
† Kutár, Bejanji Navroji.
* Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji.
* Mádan, Sorábji Edalji.
* Master, Manchersháh Bamanji.
* Mávlankar, Vásudev Keshav.
* Mehtá, Dárasháh Bejanji.
* Mehtá, Mancherji Fardunji.
* Modi, Jaykisandás Murárdás.
* Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir.
* Náik, Harichand Sadáshiv.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

(1) Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat.
* Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji.
† Pleader, Phirozeshâh Nasarvánji.
* Rele, Shantárám Ganesh.
* Shâh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás.
* Velankar, Rámchandra Hari.
* Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo.
* Wágle, Ganpatráo Raghunáth.
* Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái.

Juniors.

Achárya, Rámráo Keshav.
Adarianválá, Hormasji Dorábji.
Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyakráo.
Banáji, Rastamji Ratanji.
Basrurkar, Subráo Parmeshvaráyá.
Batliboi, Ratanji Frámji.
Christie, Charles John.
Contractor, Hirjibhái Limjibhái.
Cursetji, Fardunji Ardesir.
Dáji, Hormasji Kharshedji.
Daphtari, Kishnalál Ratanlál.
Dárukhánáválá, Ardesir Bamanji.
Desái, Vináyak Venkobá.
Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo.
Diván, Umedrám Girdharlál.
Doctor, Frámji Pestanji.
Dubásh, Mervánji Pestanji.
Dvivedi, Trimbak Bháishankar.
Enti, Kaikhosru Ardesir.
Frámji, Kaikhosru Dosábhái.
Gándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji.
Joshi, Pándurang Rámchandra.
Kabráji, Jehángier Kaikhosru.
Kápadiá, Pestanji Bejanji.
Karkariá, Rastamji Pestanji.
Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji.
(2) Kershâh, Louis.
Khote, Dinánáth Sundarnáth.
Kotvál, Ardesir Pestanji.
Kotvál, Hoshángji Sorábji.
Kotvál, Pestanji Sorábji.
Kukáná, Frámji Jamshedji.
Mál, Chandulál Ghelábhái.
Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth.
Mehtá, Ardesir Frámji.

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(1) Passed the F.A. Examination.
* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A
(2) Cowasjee Jehanghier Portuguese Scholar.

Merchant, Dvárkádás Dharamshi.
Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth.
Mistri, Bamanji Shápurji.
Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Modi, Ardesir Kuvarji.
Moniz, John.
Motiválá, Fardunji Barjorji.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant.
Nagarkar, Bháskar Náráyan.
Nágvekar, Mahádev Pándurang.
Párakh, Rastamji Hormasji.
Patel, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Patel, Uttamrám Lallubhái,
Pingle, Mádhavráo Morobá.
Pocháji, Dádábhái Hormasji.
Ráne, Vithal Bápuji.
Rániná, Manchershâh Nánábhái.
Saraiyá, Motilál Vithaldás.
Sheth, Vithaldás Bhagvándás.
Sukhadválá, Phirozshâh Mancherji.
Telang, Sayáji Náguji.
Vorá, Jayachand Morárji.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji.
Wádiá, Hirjibhái Rastamji.

V.—GUJARA'T COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of Government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department." Government promised

a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence ; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona. These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmedabad of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. By these efforts Ahmedabad has raised a fund which will yield a yearly income of Rupees 8,000. This sum, met by a Go-

vernment grant of equal amount and supplemented by fees, has been considered sufficient for the establishment of a class studying up to the Previous standard. The Trustees for the College are the Collector of Ahmedabad, Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Ambaidás, and Ráo Bahádur Hemábhái Premábhái, the Collector being nominated by Government, while the two Native gentlemen were elected by the subscribers.

The endowments connected with the Gujarát College are—

The Ráo Bahádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholarships, five in number, of the annual value of Rs. 348 per annum.

The A. A. Borradaile Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 120 per annum, from the Borradaile Fund entrusted to the Gujarát Vernacular Society.

1883.

Principal.

K. T. Best, M.A., Oxon., M.R.A.S., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (*Acting* Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.)

Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, M.A., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Abáji Vishnu Káthavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Dakshina Fellows.

Nagarji Dáyábhái Naik.
Acharatlál Jivanlál Sayed.

Commoners.

(1) Patel, Chunilál Kákubhái.
Mehtá, Gopálrái Dolatrái.
Shett, Lálbhái Premábhái.
Shett, Sárábhái Maganbhai.
(1) Karnik, Krishnaráo Balvantráo.
(1) Vyás, Jatáshankar Dayárám.
Párikh, Trikamlál Narottam.
Gharekhá, Rangnáth Sambhunáth.
Sangávi, Nagindás Purshottam.
Nánávati, Bechar Kasturchand.

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(1) Ráo Bahádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholar.

(2) Kasumbgar, Vadilál Nathubhái.
Mehtá, Shivsukhrám Ambarishrám.
Sutáriá, Umábhái Jethálál.
Aneráo, Govind Balvant.
Bakshi, Chinubhái Madhubhái.
Mahurat, Bálábhái Kakal.
Shett, Lálbhái Dalpatbhái.
Javèri, Dalsukhbhái Bhagubhái.
(1) Kadri, Samsudin Sayedmiá.
Tarvadi, Maganlál Ghelábhái.
Chhápkhánáválá, Vadilál Sákalchand.
Thákore, Kalliánrái Keshavlál.
(3) Chalfati, Dorábji Frámji.

VI.—RA'JA'RA'M COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1880.)

The Rájárám College, which is maintained by the Kolhápur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rájárám High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardárs in the Southern Maráthá Country. The British Government having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, laid the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhápur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rájárám High School, after the lamented Rájárám Maháráj of Kolhápur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

In 1880 the Government, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, raised the School to an Arts College which was subsequently recognized in the Faculty in Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination, and in 1883 it was further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The College is provided with a substantial and ornamental building which cost the Kolhápur State nearly five lakhs of Rupees, the foundation stone being laid in 1869 by the late Rájá and the building completed in 1874.

(1) Ráo Bahádur Maganbhai Karamchad Scholar.
(2) A. A. Borradaile Scholar.
(3) Free.

Endowments.

Government has sanctioned the transfer of the sum of Rs. 760, being the annual interest on the so-called Sardárs' Fund at Belgaum, where a Sardárs' Class was opened some years ago.

The late Rájárám Maháráj, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country, invested Rs. 45,000 in the four per cent. Promissory notes, the interest thereon being applied to the formation of Scholarships for the encouragement of higher education in the State. The following Scholarships are awarded every year:—

(*a*). One Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, will be awarded to a deserving freshman who shall have matriculated from the Rájárám High School after having attended that school for not less than three continuous years immediately previous. The stipend may be continued for a fifth year if funds are available and the Principal recommends it. If there be no freshman desirous of studying medicine, a scholarship of the same value to be held in Bombay and tenable for two years will be given to a deserving candidate who passes the Previous Examination from the Rájárám College with the highest number of marks.

(*b*). Two Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for two years and to be held at any College, will be awarded to two deserving students who have passed the Previous Examination from the Rájárám College after having attended it for two full terms.

(*c*). Four Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem to be held for one year at the Rájárám College will be awarded to four deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Rájárám High School after having attended it for not less than two continuous years immediately previous.

1883.

Principal.

C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., Cantab., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Shivrám Bápuji Paránjapye, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Báláji Prabhákar Modak, F.A., Lecturer in Physical Science and *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Rájkumárs.

Alfred Scholars.

Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak.
Desái, Pándurang Anant.
(1) Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv.
Sáne, Venkáji Moreshvar.

Students paying half-fee.

Baturkar, Hari Lakshuman.
Khándekar, Bájiráo Vishnu.
Shrikhande, Dattátraya Keshav.

Commoners.

Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo.
Bidi, Krishnáji Kamalo.
Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang.
Dámle, Anant Mahádev.
Dátár, Rághavendra Rámchandra.
(2) Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth.
Gadagkar, Krishnáji Shrinivás.
Gáikavád, Khanderáo Appásáheb.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Vithal.
(2) Jávdekar, Dattátraya Jagannáth.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji.
Karandikar, Rámchandra Mahádev.
(2) Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji.
Khádilkar, Rámchandra Krishna.
Kulkarni, Janárdan Eknáth.
Pádhye, Dattátraya Keshav.
Rege, Mangesh Vithal.
Sahasrabudhe, Bápu Ganesh.
Shrikhande, Govind Vináyak.

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(1) Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholar.
(2) Passed the Previous Examination.

VII.—BARODA COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1881.)

The Baroda College was founded to complete the system of English education organized in the Baroda State by the Government of His Highness the Mahárájah Sayájiráo Gáekwár, and on the 1st of October 1881 was recognized in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination. The College building is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in India. It is in the shape of an E, the centre being formed by a domed hall sixty feet square and one hundred and forty-four feet high. Each wing contains ten class rooms, five on the ground floor and five on the first floor, besides library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, offices, and smaller ante-rooms. There is accommodation for about six hundred students, and College and High School classes are both carried on in the building. The style of architecture is early Hindu *(Hemádapanti)*, and the design is by R. Chisholm, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., Architect to the Madras Government. The building has cost about Rs. 6 lakhs.

Endowments.

Three scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable at any college are awarded under certain conditions to students passing the Previous Examination direct from the Baroda College. Two additional scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem are reserved for students wishing to join the Poona College of Science or the Grant Medical College. Five scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem to be held for one year at the Baroda College are awarded under certain conditions to deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Baroda High School. In addition to the above the University awards the Melvill Memorial Scholarship to that student from this College who obtains the highest number of marks at the Previous Examination.

1883.

Principal.

T. S. Tait, M.A., Camb., B.Sc., Lond., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Professors.

Harold Littledale, B.A., Senior Moderator T. C.D., Vice-Principal, Professor of History and English Literature.
Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Govind Moreshvar Hasabnis, B.A., Lecturer in Sanskrit.
Farid-ud-din Ahmed, B.A., Lecturer in Persian.

Scholars.

Ghánekar, Lakshuman Govind.
Karnik, Bábáji Abáji.
Mahájani, Raghunáth Váman.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás.
Tolat, Vithaldás Gopáldás.

Commoners.

Alekar, Gopál Bápuji.
Bajáj, Manchhárám Gordhandás.
Bhat, Manchhárám Mayárám.
Chaván, Gangárám Mahádev.
Clerk, Nánábhái Haridás.
Dalál, Dvárkádás Dayárám.
Desái, Ambálál Dayálji.
Desái, Ambábhái Keshavbhái.
Desái, Chunilál Lakshmilál.
Desái, Dulabhji Ranchhodji.
Desái, Edalji Jamáspji.
Desái, Haribhái Gopálji.
Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái.
Desái, Lakshmidás Hargovind.
Desái, Nánábhái Barjorji.
Desái, Ranchhodji Nagarbhái.
Desái, Umedrám Lallubhái.
Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar.
Divátiá, Vináyak Ishvarbhái.
Dongre, Purshottam Bháskar.
† Ghushi, Gopál Rámchandra.
Gupte, Nilkanth Káshináth.
Gupte, Shankar Keshav.
Hajarat, Himatrái Námatrái.
Javeri, Chandulál Chhotálál.
Kázi, Gordhandás Navtamrám.
Kotáválá, Rastamji Ratanji.
Mediválá, Mánikji Kuvarji.
Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái.
Mehtá, Chhaganlál Astikrám.
Mehtá, Surajrái Karunáshankar.

* Free student.
† Half-free.

Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám.
Parmár, Amarchand Padamji.
Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji.
Sháh, Mohanlál Mokamchand.
Shett, Mulchand Jivan.
Shukla, Venishankar Reváshankar.
Tákalkar, Gopál Amrit.
Vaid, Jehángier Mánikji.
* Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.
Vurá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar.

VIII.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

* Hebbert and LaTouche Scholar.

1883.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law. *(On furlough.)*

James Jardine, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangádhar, B.A.
Bhágvat, Balvant Abáji, B.A.
(1) Barodiá, Davlat Purshottam.
Chitalé, Bálkrishna Náráyan, B.A.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji, B.A.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Balvant, B.A.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái.
Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth, B.A.
(1) Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji.
Godbole, Rámchandra Parshurám, B.A.
Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu, B.A.
Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kundanmal.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra, B.A.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant, B.A.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B.A.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji.
Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji, B.A.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji, B.A.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman, B.A.
Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái.
(1) Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji.
Nánjiáni, Karamálli Rahim, B.A.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth, B.A.
(1) Pahalájáni, Shivandás Lálsing.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth, B.A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá, B.A.
Saraiyá, Gokuldás Vithaldás, B.A.
Setalvád, Chunilál Harilál.
Vajiráni, Tahilrám Khemchand.
Wádiá, Hirjibhái Pestanji.

(1) Free students.

Candidates for Pleader's Examination

Francis St. DeSa.
Munshi, Gulám Muhámmad Bávámiá.

II.—Junior Law Students.

(2)* Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji, B.A.
* Adváni, Khushálsing Tiloksing.
* Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A.
* Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A.
(1)* Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar.
* Dave, Vithalji Keshavji, B.A.
* Dikshit, Hari Sitárám, B.A.
* Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari.
* Gupte, Vináyak Apáji.
* Jayakar, Sundarrao Gajánan, M.A., B.Sc.
* Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji, B.A.
* Joshi, Pitámbar Krishna.
* Kángá, Mánikji Kávasji, B.A.
* Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji.
* Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh, M.A.
* Khare, Ganesh Náráyan, B.A.
* Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra
* Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal.
* Mandilk, Shivrám Gangádhar.
* Nádgir, Malhár Mártand, B.A.
* Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishna.
* Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A., L.C.E.
* Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji, B.A.
* Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji, B.A.
* Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái, B.A.
* Sovani, Venkatráo Abáji, B.A.
* Tyabji, Hydar Kamrudin.
* Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái, B.A.
* Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji, B.A.
* Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant, B.A.

III.—Candidate Law Students.

Vargarkar, Jacob Bápuji.
Mohile, Hari Sitárám.
Rebello, F. A. C.
W. Blakeman.
Colábáválá, Rastamji Behrámji
Billimoriá, Sorábji Frámji.
Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháh.

(1) Free students.
(2) Prizeman for proficiency in Jurisprudence Examination of 1882.
Passed the Jurisprudence Examination of 1882.

Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji.
Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji.
Kukáná, Frámji Jamshedji.
Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái.
Rániná, Manchershah Nánábhái.
Kopikar, Shesgir Rámchandra.
Puránik, Náráyan Abáji.
Deshpánde, Dámodar Lakshuman.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant.
Mehtá, Navanidharái Harjivandás.
Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás.
Mehtá, Pratáprái Vajeshankar.
Tahilkar, Hari Bálkrishna.
Nulkar, Atmárám Krishnáji.
Adhikári, Rám Dattátraya.
Mehtá, Márkand Narshankar.
Bendre, Jairám Atmárám.
Diváchá, Mervánji Ratanji.
Bhárdá, Bhikáji Dorábji.
Tipnis, Váman Rámchandra.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu, B.A.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak.
Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman.
Akhund, Gulám Mahámmad Gulám Alli.
Javeri, Mathurádás Ranchhod.
Ojá, Asanmal Tejbhándás.
Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna.
Merchant, Dvárkádás Dharamshi.
(1) Taná, Morárji Anandji.
Shroff, Brijbhukandás Máneklál.
Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji.
Májrá, Kávasji Mervánji.
Rásinkar, Vishnu Krishna.
Nádgund, Nilkanth Anandráo.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir.
Ezrá, Reuben.
Kánitkar, Váman Hari.
Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar.
Khote, Sundarráo Raghunáth.
Lálkáká, Kaikhosru Kharshedji.
Dalál, Trimbaklál Tribhuvandás.
Kukrejá, Tirthadás Chandumal.
Alimchandáni, Lilárám Jethmal.
Lálváni, Táráchand Alimchand.
Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv, B.A.

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(1) Free student.

Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman, B.A.
Risvádkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv, B.A.
Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh, B.A.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant.
Kuká, Meherji Nasarvánji, B.A.
Shukla, Ganpatrám Bhagvánji.
Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan.
Desái, Amidhar Ranchhodji.
Sabnavis, Gangárám Atmárám.
Pátil, Govind Appáji.
Patel, Ambálál Nathubhái.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanumant.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan.
Vaishnav, Anandrái Dvárkádás.
Desái, Náthábhái Santokbhái.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji.
Jayavant, Bháskar Lakshuman.
Gupte, Shankar Dámodar.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánábhái.
Joshi, Vináyak Bábji.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo.
Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji.
Diván, Umedrám Girdharlál.
Daphtari, Kisanlál Ratanlál.
Mehtáji, Kávasji Nasarvánji.
Oka, Váman Báláji.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir.
Párikh, Purshottam Mávji.
Málli, Keshav Govind.
Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji.
Puránik, Shankar Vishnu.
Mistri, Bápuji Hormasji.
Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand.
Tripáthi, Tansukhrám Mansukhrám.
Thákar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám.
Oja, Shankarprasád Vajeshankar.
Safre, Vishnu Vináyak, B.A.
Deshpánde, Váman Santo.
Khare, Vishru Vináyak.
Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra.
Patel, Vatanrám L.
Jhánjiáni, Asudmal Sangatrái.
Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám.
Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámáspji.
Seth, Kálidás Kánji.
E. F. Rego.

Thadani, Viláetrái Jethmal.
Vorá, Jayachand Morárji.
Válevalkar, Pándurang Báburáo.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman.
Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan.
Advani, Hiránand Khemsing.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna.

IX.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehánghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes:—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Lisboa, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds, and Hunter Prize Funds.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments amounting to Rs. 1,08,700, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

List of Principals.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F. R.C.P.
1876. Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.

1883.

Principal.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., Professor of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Hygiene. *(Europe.)*

H. V. Carter, M.D. (Lond.), *Acting* Principal, Professor of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

A N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., Professor of Physiology.

H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Surgery, Clinical and Operative Surgery (*Acting* Surgeon in charge of the European General Hospital).

W. Gray, M.B., *Acting* Professor of Surgery, Clinical and Operative Surgery, and Professor of Botany.

I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

J. Arnott, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy. *(Europe.)*

W. K. Hatch, M.B., *Acting* Professor of Anatomy.

G. Waters, Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Museum.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., Professor of Practical Histology and Physiology.

R. Manser, Professor of Materia Medica.

Demonstrator.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Senior Students.

	Foundation.
*† P. S. Achutráo	...Mysore Scholarship.
*† Sakhárám Rághobá Bábre ...	...
*† Maganlál Umiáshankar Bhat .	.
*† John Bocarro	..
*† Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre ...	. .
*† Bhavánishankar Bálkrishna Dádarkar	
*† Tuljárám Chunilál Khándválá ...	...
*† Rastamji Nasarvánji Laskari ...	...
*† Daniel Conceição Luis	...
*† Pestanji Bhikáji Narimán ...	...
*† Jehángier Mánikji Penti . .	...
*† Kharshedji Navroji Sahiyár ...	...
*† Kharshedji Santukji Santuk . .	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.

*†	Jamshedji Bhikáji Unválá ...	...
*†	Atmárám Vásudev Velkar ...	...
*†	Anubhái Mahipatrám Nilkanth	...
*	Nasarvánji Hormasji Chokshi ...	...Farish.
*	Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán ...	...Reid.
*	Kávasji Kharshedji Lálkáká ...	...Anderson.
*†	Nasarvánji Frámji Bansháh ...	...Carnac.
*	Jijibhái Pestanji Nicolson ...	...Farish.
*	Francis DeAttaides	...
*	Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái Patel ...	...
*	Jehángier Barjorji Doctor ...	...
*	Kávasji Jehángier Kharás ...	...
*	Robert John Draper Hall ...	...Govt. Exhibition.
*	Herbert Leslie Gordon	...
*†	Mirjibhái Rastamji Sett... ..	...
*†‡	Náráyan Raghunáth Sátpute ...	...
*	Gangádhar Gopál Bopardikar ...	...Alfred Scholar.
*	Anantrái Náthji Mehtá	...
*†	Mahádev Hari Bhátavadekar ...	...
*	Kávasji Mothábhái Bátliválá ...	...
*	Dosábhái Hormasji Kátrak ...	...
*	Kaikhosru Nánábhái Spencer ...	...
*	Shridhar Sakhárám Barve ...	...
*	F. Henriques	...
*	Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá	...
*†	Krishna Sakhárám Pednekar	...
*	Manchershah Mothábhái Vakil	...Farish.
*	Dhanjibhái Sorábji Masáni ...	...Carnac.
*	Ardesir Behrámji Masáni ...	...Farish.
*	Dhanjibhái Sorábji Dallas ...	...Reid.
*	Lewis Gomes, B.A.	...Anderson.
*	Ardesir Dádábhái	...Govt. Exhibition.
*	Krishnáji Trimbak Gokhale ...	...Govt. Exhibition.
*	Govind Bábáji Kher	...
*	P. M. Pinto	...Govt. Exhibition.
*	Vásudev Vináyak Chhatre ...	...
*	Frámji Edalji Dávar	...
*	V. J. Pinto	...
*	Shevaklál Mániklál Dave ...	...Gaikavád Scholarship.
*	Pálanji Pestanji Bhedvár ...	...
*	Hormasji Kávasji Dotiválá ...	...
*	John, Charlton Brooks	...
*	Ardesir Jamshedji Keláválá ...	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.
‡ Passed the F.A. Examination.

*‡ Bamanshâh Kharshedji Anklesariá ...
* Henry, William Grogan... ... ...
* Virji Ziná Raval ... ...
* Fakirji Kávasji Mándviválá ... ...
* Dinshâh Edalji Sabjá ... ...
* Hormasji Behrámji Dastur ... ...
* Franzoni A. Faria ... ...
* Dádobá Janárdan Mantri ... ...
*† Hirálál Manilál Dhru ... ...
* Umiáshankar Dámodar Trivedi ...Gondal State Scholarship.
*† Nicholas Francis Pereira ... ...
* F. V. Albino De Souza ... ...Lisboa Scholarship.
* Mervánji Dádábhái Masáni ... ..
* Bhikáji Edalji Ghásválá ... ...

Junior Students.

Dorábji Hormasji Bharuchá ... ...
† Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá ... ...
Murrárji Náranji Bhat ... ...
Báji Bálkrishna Bháte ... ...
Rastamji Hormasji Bháyá ... ...
Francis H. DeCosta ... ...
Purshottam Náráyan Davdá ... ...
D. F. DeMello ... ...
Joseph DeSouza ... ...
Kaikhosru Dhánjishâh Doctor ... ...
* Sorábji Kávasji Doctor ... ...
Dámodar Mádhavráo Dukle ... ...
A. P. Fernandes... ... .
Frámji Jivanji Gilder ... .
† Gabriel F. Gonsalves ... .
Govinddás Kalliándás Khadepáu ..
† Bápuji Navroji B. Khambátá ... ..
Dárásháh Edalji Kotháválá ... ..
† Kávasji Mancherji Langráná ... ..
† Lakshuman Ganpat Máne ... ..
Bábáji Sarottam Mánkar ..
Sorábji Kharshedji Mehtá ..
Kaikhosru Jamshedji Modi ...
Dárásháh Jamshedji Movadáválá ...
Rámchandra Narsinh Mudholkar ...
Nasarvánji Mervánji Párakh ... ...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.
‡ Passed the F.A. Examination.

	Bhái Ganpat Patel	
	M. L. Ray	
	H. W. Richardson	
	Ratanji Bejanji Soneválá	
	Sorábji Kharshedji Táráchand	
	Mervánji Temulji Vaid	
	T. T. Wright	
†	Frámroze Pestanji	
	Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B.A.	...Government Exhibition.
	Chunilál Dharamdás Saraiyá ...	...Reid and Government Exhibition.
	Vithal Annáji Salgar	...Anderson.
†	Dhanjibhái Hormasji Mehtá ...	...Anderson.
	Táráchand Jeyrámdás Gangárámáni	...Farish and Government Exhibition.
	Behrámji Sorábji Postválá ...	...Carnac.
†	Khusháldás Karsanji Joshi ...	...Carnac and Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
	G. T. DeCunha	
	E. X. Dias	
†	Dhanjibhái Rastamji Tátá	
	Frámroz Shávakshán Dávar	
	Sorábji Jamshedji Dáruválá	
	Ismael Ján Muhámmad	
	A. G. Pereira	
	P. J. Svámi	
	Maganlál Motirám Modi	
	M. L. F. DeGama	
	Jamshedji Fardunji Kámdin	
	Chhabildás Tribhuvandás Master ...	
	Sanmukh Venktachelam Mudliar ...	
	Dárashán Dinshán Writer	
	Krishnáji Káshináth Gokhale	
	Rastamji Navroji Unválá	
	Jamshedji Mancherji Mulán	
†	Mancherji Jámáji Mistri	
	Dosábhái Kávasji Patel	
	Dhanjibhái Edalji Anklesariá	
	B. A. K. Lukmánji	
	Dhanjibhái Sorábji Mehtá	
	Dorábji Hormasji Pochkhánáválá ...	
	Chandulál Gopáldás Tolat	
	V. P. De Sa	
	Shápurji Dosábhái Bharuchá	
	Ardesir Dhanjishán Contractor ...	

† Free students.

F. X. Ferreira ... ...
Bápu Dhonsett Bhogte ... ...
Bháu Janárdan Mantri ... ...
Fardunji Sorábji Kápadiá ... ...
† Ganesh Vishnu Kher ... ...
Madanlál Lallubhái Munsiff ... ...
Fardunji Nasarvánji Bisni ... ...
Vithaldás Narbherám Mehtá ... ...
Kapilvantrám Narbherám Pandiá ...
Rastamji Ardesir Dádimáster ... ...
M. V. C. Marquis ... ...
Karsandás Gopáldás Sethná ... ...
Hari Vishnu Barve ... ...
Frámroz Dorábji Mus ... ...
Ratanshah Mánikji Modi ... ...
Gopináth Chintáman Chitnis ... ...
Sorábji Frámji Kápadiá... ... ...
Vináyak Dádáji Sátgharé ... ...
Edalji Mánikji Modi ... ...
Bábulji Sadáshiv Sanjit ... ...
H. Azavedo ... ...
Sorábji Hormasji Modi ... ...
Vináyak Anandráo Ranjit ... ...
Mothábhái Dádáji Kotháre ... ...
Kharshedji Ratanji Kápadiá ... ...
Mánikji Bápuji Láheválá ... ...
Ratanji Edalji Modi ... ...
Rastamji Nánábhái Rániná ... ...
Ganpat Annáji Sirur ... ...
Hormasji Mánikji Masiná ... ...Govt. Scholar.
Mancherji Kávasji Kángá, B. A. ...Govt. Scholar.
Dámodardás Karsandás Mehtá... ...Govt. Scholar.
Jehángier Kharshedji Commissariválá .Govt. Scholar.
Bápuji Rastamji Wádiá... .. ...Govt. Scholar.
Navroji Mancherji Lákdáválá ... ...
Krishnáji Ganesh Deshpánde ... ...Govt. Exhibition.
Káshináth Váman Káne... ... ...
Chunilál Fakirbhái Dalál ... ...
Shridhar Nityarám Mehtá ... ...
Kharshedji Jamshedji Kheniá ... ...
Navroji Kávasji Kalliánválá ... ...
Jehángier Ardesir Kohiyár ... ...
Ratanji Shápurji Gándhi ... ...
Fardunji Edalji Sherdiválá ... ...
Shávakshah Ratanji Sethná ... ...
Kharshedji Pestanji Boyce ... ...

† Free student.

	Dáyábhái Narottamdás Patel ...	...
	Vishnu Rámchandra Kirloskar ...	...
	Dhanjibhái Mervánji Munshi ...	...
	Abraham Hyams...	...
	A. F. Ward	...
	Pránjivan Jagjivan Mehtá ...	...
	Bamanji Behrámji Doctor ...	...
	Bábáji Bápuji Vijayakar ...	...
	A. Britto	...
	Váman Janárdan Mhátre ...	...
	E. G. R. Whitcombe	...
	Phirozsháh Dhanjisháh Bhágliá	...
	Gulábrái Durgárám Dave ...	...
	Purshottam Rámchandra Pilgávkar	...
	Thomas John Waite	...
	Ardesir Frámji Bahádurji ...	...
	D. B. Alvares	...
	P. S. DeSilva	...
	Dvárkánáth Rámnáth Khote, B.A.	..
	Anandráo Sundarji Dharádhar...	...
	Vajerám Sákerrám Diván ...	...
	Moreshvar Ganesh Bodas ...	...
	Báláji Vishvanáth Dhurandhar	...
	Hari Váman Bhat	...
	Mahádev Krishna Pansare ...	...
	Chunilál Javerilál Khanderiá ...	...
	Phirozsháh Mancherji Dalál ...	...
	Prabhákar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, B.A.	Government Exhibition.
†	Adarji Mernosji Masáni, B.A.	...
	Balvant Mahádev Puránik, B.A.	...Govt. Exhibition.
	Bápùji Pálanji Doctor, B.A. ...	...Govt. Scholar.
‡	Ishvarchandra Rámchandra Jayakar	...Jamkhandi Scholarship.
	Sorábji Edalji Dubásh	...Govt. Scholar.
	Bájiráo Krishnaráo Dhairyaván	...Govt. Scholar.
	Bamanji Dorábji Dotiválá ...	...Govt. Scholar.
	Kharshedji Behrámji Doctor ...	...Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier.
	Chhaganprasád Deviprasád Divánji	...Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier.
	Jehángier Edalji Doctor ..	...
	Kávasji Behrámji Mehtá ...	...
	Hormasji Kuvarji Taveriá ...	...
	Kharshedji Edalji Surti... ...	...

† Free student.
‡ Passed F.A. Examination.

Dhanjibhái Nasarvánji Divechá ...	
Mánikji Dosábhái Cámá... ...	...Govt. scholar.
D. M. DeSilva	
Louis G. Godinho	
St. John Duarte	
Hormasji Pestanji Kámákáká ...	
Mánikji Kharshedji Táráchand	
Erachji Sheriárji Bharuchá ...	
Edmund Edward Waller ...	
Rastamji Dorábji Cooper ...	
Rastamji Kharshedji Munshi ...	
Reginald Hamilton Summers ...	
Náráyandás Pránjivandás Mehtá	
Sorábji Mánikji Pávri	
Chhotálál Hirálál Desái... ...	
Luis A. Valladares	
Narottamdás Indraji Vaishnav	
Sorábji Fardunji Gándhi ...	
Kháján Abduláh Adam ...	
Mansukhlál Hirálál Názar ..	
Mánikji Dosábhái Gorválá ...	
Phirozsháh Navroji Karanjiá ...	
Ratanji Mancherji Nánji ...	
Augustus DeQuadros	
Nasarvánji Mánikji Cámá ...	
Mánikji Sorábji Karáká... ...	
Behrámsháh Hormasji Cooper ...	
Pitámbardás Kuberdás Patel ...	
Mánikji Bejanji Lilámválá ...	
Anant Ghanashám Sabnis ...	
Navroji Behrámji Doctor ...	
Mangesh Náráyan Dhume ...	
Dhanji Khimji Merchant ...	...Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarship.
Dinsháh Mervánji Surti... ...	
Dáji Ganesh Deshpánde... ...	
Rámji Nathu Mandeviá... ...	
Brijlál Javerilál Gujaráthi ...	
Vináyak Balvant Chitnis ...	
Ardesir Dosábhái Cooper ...	
Dámodar Vásudev Kánitkar ...	
Barjorji Dádábhái Ráná... ...	
Kharshedji Kávasji Málegávválá	
Anant Narsopant Godbole ...	
Navroji Mervánji Táráchand ...	
Kaikhosru Mancherji Gimi ...	
Benjamin Reuben	
Ratanji Behrámil Lálá	

Bálárám Bápuji Rele ...	...	...
Mánikji Rastamji Javeri ...	...	...
Hormasji Pestanji DádiBarjor ...		...
Mervánji Jamshedji Hakim	...	...
Herbert, John Adamson Fido ...		...
Sorábji Kávasji Doctor ...	...	...
Dosábhái Homjebhái Koblá	..	...
Mervánji Erachji Pávri ...	..	...
Vásudev Káshináth Kirloskar	...	...Dhárvád Scholarship.
Bálkrishna Govind Thákur	...	...Alfred Scholarship.
Frámji Shápurji Gándhi..,	...	...
Edalji Dinsháh Lám ...	...	...
Navroji Jamshedji Billimoriá	...	...
Hormasji Dhanjibhái Bakshi	...	...

X.—POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.
(Recognized 1865.)

The Poona College of Science (formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College) arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into four Departments :—

1. Matriculated Students who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Matriculated Students who study Scientific Agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it, and who obtain certificates of qualification from the College.

3. Matriculated Students who enter the Forest Branch of the College, to which Branch six appointments have been guaranteed annually by the Bombay Forest Department.

4. Students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable Buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Four Fellowships of Rs. 25, each tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	„	12	„
3	„	10	„
1	„	9	„
5	„	8	„
3	„	7	„
4	„	6	„
10	„	5	„
2	„	4	„
2	„	3	„
1	*McDougall Scholarship* of		Rs. 6 per mensem.
1	*Frere Scholarship* of		„ 25 „

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engi-

neering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1854. The Rev. James McDougall.
1857. Henry Coke, M.A.
1859. Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864. Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1864. THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1882.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., M. Inst. C.E.I.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. Professor of Chemistry and Geology. *(On Furlough.)*

James Scorgie, F.C.S, Mem. Soc. Eng., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.

Ráo Bahádur Dáji Nilkanth Nagarkar, *Acting* Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorábji, L.C.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

William Shearer, Instructor of Agriculture.

Raghunáth Vináyak Dhairyaván, Drawing Master.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Hastings M. Page, First Master.

Nánábhái Ardesir Mus, L.C.E., Second Master.

C. W. Dudley, L.C.E., Third Master.

G. M. Woodrow, Lecturer in Botany.

Mártand Ganesh Panse, Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.

Librarian.

Balvant Vináyak Gokhale.

I.—Civil Engineering Department.

Fellows.

Mánikji Kávasji Bámji, L.C.E.
* M. Visvesvaraiyá, B.A.
* Bhálál Purshottamdás Sháh.

Frere Scholar.

* Parashurám Krishna Chitale.

Undergraduates holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Káshináth Dámodar Dhekne.
* C. B. Halagayá Govdá.
* Bálábhái Gulábchand Korá.
* Hari Báláji Khatáv.
* Dattu Balkrishna Vaidya.

Second-year Students.

Chunilál Jethábhái Mehtá.
Ardesir Kávasji Vakil.
Basavapáttana Subbráo.
Gokaldás Rájpál Mehtá.
Bálkrishna Váman Dhume.
A. C. Robinson.
Rámchandra Shrinivás Kulkarni.
Appáji Rámchandra Kulkarni.
Rámráo Sheshgiri Amládi.

Third-year Students.

Karpur Shrinivasráo.
C. Tudball.
N. V. Rámsvámí.
Chhotálál Káshibhái Patel.
H. Grogan.
B. B. Garudáchárya.
Navaratan S. Rámráo.
S. N. Vakil.

Undergraduates not holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Jehángier Mancherji Billimoriá.
* Vishnu Vithal Gole.

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

* Ardesir Hormasji Tádiválá.
* Bhagvant Sakhárám Kirtane.
* Sitárám Hari Ajrekar.
* Kharshedji Hormasji Mistri.
* Nánábhái Dádábhái Sátáválá.
* Ardesir Kávasji Patel.
* Vithal Bálkrishna Dáte.
* Kávasji Bejanji Sethná.
* Sitárám Sambháshiv Varanáshivar.
* Annáji Anant Joshi.
* Nasarvánji Mancherji Dalál.
* Ardesir Nasarvánji Tháneválá.
* Rámchandra Vishvanáth Dhurandhar.
* Balvant Keshav Bhaválkar.
* Mangeshráo Kátre.
* Bechardás Chhaganlál Párikh.

Second-year Students.

C. Chakravarti.
Lakshuman Dáji Nagarkar.
Govind Ganesh Junaré.
Govind Krishna Maráthe.
R K. Parvatikar.
W. Dracott.
Vithal Vishnu Chitale.
Krishnáji Venkatesh Yadgiri.
Krishnáji Hari Patvardhan.
Venkatráo Dámodar Puntámbekar, B.A.
J. C. Bhanmick.
K. A. Pounapa.
P. Bhimsenráo.
Mahádev Yashvant Dole, M.A.
Jagannáth Ganesh Budhe.

First-year Students.

D. D. Mitra.
Dámodar Ganesh Nagarkar.
Pestanji Phirozsháh Meherji.
Mandram Rupsing Chaván.
Hari Anant Athavale.
Janárdan Keshav Nagarkar.
Náráyan Vithal Godbole.
P. Wright.
Joseph Baptista.
Lakshuman Vithal Edvankar.
Bhagvantdás Harkisandás Dalál.

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

Mancherji Phirozsháh Kolikákáná.
Trunáráyan Ayangiar.
Charles H. Parker.
Bálkrishna Govind Bháte.
Fakiráppá Anandáppá Mánvi.
Balvant Appáji Sahasrabudhe.

Students paying quarter fee.

Krishnáji Vishnu Joshi.
Ganesh Váman Gadre.
Shivrám Káshináth Bhágvat.

Students paying half fee.

Moro Govind Joshi.
Abdullá Ibráhim Atar.
Báburáo Yashvant Nirurkar.
Bálkrishna Govind Bháte.
Gopál Dámodar Vadthekar.
Pestanji Dorábji Sanjáná.

II.—Agricultural Department.

Dulabji Narshi Trivedi.
Máruti Vishnu Dhavle.
Bardá Kantha Nág.
Durlabhrám Rámji Jáni.
Hari Rámchandra Chakradev.
Rámchandra Anant Náik.
Gavrishankar Harjivandás Vyás.
Parshurám Vithal Gole.
Tápishankar Pránishankar Dave,
Váman Náráyan Barve.
Chhabildás Lálchand Visával.
Náráyan Manohar Dáte.
Báláji Khanderáo Bhise.

III.—Forest Department.

Nandlál Bholáshankar Dikshit.
Rámayá Sambhayá Chalaváru.
Mánkeshvar Gopál Mhaskar.
Vithal Ballál Phátak *
Bháskar Vásudev Sáthe.
Chhaganlál Govindlál Kinkhábválá.
Hari Vishnu Lele.

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

XII.

A Statement of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.....	„	5,000
III. The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.....	„	10,000
IV. The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.....	„	5,000
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	„	20,000
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	„	5,000
IX. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	„	5,000
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
XI. The Ellis Prize	„	1,500
XII. The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„	5,000
Carried forward...	Rs.	94,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	94,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	,,	23,500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ...	,,	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	,,	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	,,	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	,,	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	,,	2,000
XIX.	The Ráo Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	,,	30,000
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	,,	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	,,	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize ...	,,	5,000
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	,,	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize.	,,	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize...	,,	5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	,,	4,500
XXVII.	The Mervanji Framjee Panday Scholarship...	,,	6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship	,,	6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	,,	6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	,,	1,500
XXXI.	The Gibbs Prize	,,	2,000
XXXII.	The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	,,	5,000
	Carried forward ...	Rs.	2,47,000

	Brought over	Rs.	2,47,000
XXXIII.	The Cobden Club Medal.	„	...
XXXIV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship	„	3,000
XXXV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize	„	11,000
XXXVI.	The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVII.	The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVIII.	The Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegaumvala Prize.....	„	3,000
XXXIX.	The Melvill Memorial Scholarship	„	6,000
XL.	The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships	„	13,500
			2,93,500

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall.....	Rs.	1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200	
III.	University Library Building	„	2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.....	„	2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University.	„	1,200	
VI.	The Gibbs Library.....	„	12,808	
				5,15,208
	Total.....	Rs.		8,08,708

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments at present is Rs. 12,170.

The total amount of Benefactions received is Rs. 5,15,208.

Ten Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

The number of Matriculated Students is 5,390.

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Year 1882-83.

	Number of Candidates	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.						Class.*		
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Parsis.	Muhammedans.	Others.	Europeans.	First.	Second.	Pass.
Matriculation Examination ..	1,600	519	82	450	549	264	48	194	66	8	402	119	8	5	30	..	..	..
Previous Examination	263	164	41	58	..	58	22	21	..	..	78	20	2	1	..	..	22	79
First Examination for B.A. ..	120	89	..	31	..	42	..	11	..	1	37	14	1	..	..	1	12	40
Second Examination for B.A.	34	23	..	11	..	15	..	8	..	..	15	8	..	..	..	3	10	10
B.A. Examination under Old Rules	72	56	..	16	..	28	..	8	..	..	31	3	1	..	1	..	* 7	29
First Examination for B.Sc. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Examination for B.Sc.	4	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
M.A. Examination	14	10	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	4
LL.B. Examination	28	28	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	1	13†	..
Honours in Law Examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Medicine and Surgery	62	62	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	6	9	15	..	..	2	4	28	..
L.M. & S. Examination	31	31	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	4	3	5	1	..	2	..	15	..
First Examination in Civil Engineering	24	24	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
L.C.E. Examination	29	29	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	7	6	..	..	1	1	2	12
M.C.E. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,283	1,040	123	571	549	498	70	246	66	21	606	197	14	6	36	11	112	185

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation Examination. † Division.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1882-83.

The TWENTY-SECOND Convocation of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 23rd January 1883, at 5-15 P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay.

The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were :—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Vice-Chancellor

The Honourable Mr. Justice WEST, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.

Deans.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.
F. L. LATHAM, M.A.
H. V. CARTER, M.D.

Syndics.

C. E. FOX, M.A.
C. CHAMBERS, F.R.S.
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.
H. J. BLANC, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

Registrar

PETER PETERSON, M.A.

Board of Accounts

Sir MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, Knight, C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

The Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, M.A.

Bishops.

The Right Reverend LOUIS GEORGE MYLNE, M.A., D.D.
The Right Reverend LEO MEURIN, S.J., D.D.

Member of Council

The Honourable J. B. PEILE, C.S., C.S.I., M.A

Judges of the High Court

The Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.
The Honourable Mr Justice MELVILL, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice KEMBALL, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice SCOTT.

Members of the Legislative Council

The Honourable C. GONNE, C.S.
The Honourable BADRUDIN TYABJI.

Fellows.

Manockjee Cursetjee.
Dadabhoy Nowroji.
The Rev. Dhanjibhai Navroji.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.
Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.
Ráo Bahádur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.,
W. Gray, M.B.
Shantaram Narayan.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
Navroji Fardunji.
Ráo Bahádur Nana Moroji.
Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Eduljee Nusserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.

Ardesir Framji Moos.
Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhoy Wadia.
Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
J. G. DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar,
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
P. Ryan.
James Arnott, M.D., C.M.
Khán Bahádur Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
L. P. De Rozario, L.M.
Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J.
Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B.
Jehanghier Barjorji Vacha.
Philip Clement DeSouza, L.M.
Ráo Bahádur Gopalráo Hari Deshmukh,
The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.
George Waters, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.P.E.
Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
R. G. Walton, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
Grattan Geary.
T. Cody, L.R.C.P.
D.MacDonald,M.D.,B.Sc.,C.M.
Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.
Ráo Sáheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.
H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.
M. Macmillan, B.A.
Mancherji Navroji Banaji.
The Rev. B. Blake, M.A., B.D.
Kaikhosru N. Kabraji.
J. M. Sleater, Mem. Inst. C.E
Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.
J. Adams.
Kharshedji Framji Khory, M.R.C.S.
Dosabhoy Nasservanjee Wadia, M.A.
E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S.
Kanoba Ranchhoddas Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond).
G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.
Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, M.A., LL.B.
N. Spencer.
The Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, M.A.
Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, Lieut.-Colonel G. L C. Merewether, R.E., a Syndic in Civil Engineering, rising, supplicated a Grace of the Senate as follows :—

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Ahmadi, Mártand Váman Bhaválkar, Rastamji Hor-

masji Mádan, Rámchandra Keshav Alekar, Mánikji Kávasji Bámji, Hari Bhikáji Bhándáre, Sorábji Jamshedji Dáji, Kilábhái Dulabhrám Dalál, Náráyan Janárdan Joshi, Navroji Hormasji Kátrak, Narsingráo Krishnayá Kátre, Hormasji Jamshedji Kotvál, Haripad Mitra, Gopál Bálkrishna Rishi, William F. Rowe, of Poona College of Science, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Decree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Right Honourable the Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed"? and the Senate assenting, the Cancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The Grace having been passed, Lieut.-Colonel Merewether presented the Candidates in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor, I present to you the Candidates (named above) who have been examined and found qualified for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, to which I pray they may be admitted.

Upon which the Right Honourable the Chancellor addressed the Candidates as follows:—

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you, one and all, to the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering; and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively both for Grace and Admission on behalf of the Candidates for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts; Dr. Carter, the Dean in Medicine, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine and Surgery; Principal Wordsworth, Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Science and Arts; and the Honourable Mr. Latham, Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

The Registrar then made declaration of the Degrees conferred as follows:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Ahmadi ...	Poona College of Science.

Second Class.

Mártand Váman Bhaválkar ...	Poona College of Science.
Rastamji Hormasji Mádan ...	

Pass.

Rámchandra Keshav Alekar ...	Poona College of Science.
Mánikji Kávasji Bámji	
Hari Bhikáji Bhándáre	
Sorábji Jamshedji Dáji	
Kilábhái Dulabhrám Dalál ...	
Náráyan Janárdan Joshi ...	
Navroji Hormasji Kátrak ...	
Narsingráo Krishnayá Kátre ...	
Hormasji Jamshedji Kotvál ...	
Haripad Mitra	
Gopál Bálkrishna Rishi	
William F. Rowe	

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Second Division.

Thomas Hannibal Aquino ...	Grant Medical College.
Mervánji Kuvarji Bharuchá ..	
Edwin Harold Brown	
Surajlál Mathurádás Davlatjádá.	
Dominick A. D'Monte	
Govind Mulji Dixon	
Chhaganlál Gulábdás Káji ...	
Nánábhái Navroji Kátrak ...	
Rastamji Pálanji Kutár	
Jáfarkulibeg Fraidunbeg Mirzá .	
J. Orphino Pinto	
Jamshedji Pocháji Pochá ...	
John William Walter Poyntz ...	
Nádarsháh Hormasji Sukhiá ...	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

First Class.

Moreshvar Gopál Deshmukh ...	Elphinstone College.
Tribhuvandás Kalliándás Gajjar.	Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Sunderráo Gajánan Jayakar	...	Free General Assembly's Institution.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Keshav Ganesh Ajrekar...	...	Elphinstone College.
Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale	...	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Rámchandra Vaidya.		Elphinstone College.

SECOND CLASS.

Jehángier K. R. Cámá ...	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bastisinh Duniásinh Chaván	...	Deccan College.
Govind Venkatesh Chitale	...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Malhár Khanderáo Chitnis	...	Elphinstone College.
Keshav Harsad Dhruva ...	...	Elphinstone College.
Hari Sitárám Dikshit ...	...	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution.
Náráyan Vishnu Gokhale	...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Náráyan Joglekar...		Deccan College.
Vásudev Rámchandra Joglekar...		Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Náráyan Khare ...	...	Elphinstone College.
Meherji Nasarvánji Kuká	...	Elphinstone College.
Shámji Anant Látkar ...	...	Deccan College.
Adarji Mernosji Masáni...	...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Malhár Mártand Nádgir	...	Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Lakshuman Phadke	...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Ballál Phansalkar...		Deccan College.
Dorábji Jamshedji Tátá...	...	St. Xavier's College.

PASS.

Valli Muhámmad Hussanálli Akhund.		Elphinstone College.
Ardesir Dádábhái Ariá ...	...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Anandráo Mangesh Athavankar .		Elphinstone College.
Trimbak Ganesh Bangáli	...	Deccan College.
Ganesh Krishna Bávdekar	...	Deccan College.
Krishnáji Náráyan Bhide	...	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Deccan College.
Sorábji Frámji Billimoriá	...	St. Xavier's College.
William Alfred Blakeman	...	Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Govind Chándorkar	.	Elphinstone College.
Bálkrishna Náráyan Chitale	...	St. Xavier's College.

PASS—*continued.*

Anandráo Sadáshiv Dalvi ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bápuji Pálanji Doctor	St. Xavier's College.
Chhaganlál Murlidhar Ghodi ...	Elphinstone College.
Hari Bhimráo Jámbhekar ...	Deccan College.
Govind Rámchandra Kále ...	Deccan College.
Dámodar Krishna Karandikar ...	Elphinstone College.
Krishnáji Sadáshiv Khánvalkar.	Deccan College.
Govind Balvant Laghate... ...	Elphinstone College.
Vazirmal Uttamchand Lálváni ...	Elphinstone College.
Bháskar Dhonddev Manerikar ...	St. Xavier's College.
Vaikuntrái Anandrái Mehd ...	Elphinstone College.
Kaikhosru Frámji Modi... ...	Elphinstone College.
Hari Atmárám Mohile	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Vináyak Mádhavráo More ...	St. Xavier's College.
Rámchandra Ganesh Mundale ...	Deccan College.
Vishvanáth Nilkanth Pandit ...	Elphinstone College.
Jamshedji Kávasji Patel... ...	St. Xavier's College.
Shankar Rámchandra Phátarpekar.	Elphinstone College.
Balvant Máhádev Puránik ...	DeccanCollege.
Yashvant Nágesh Ránade ...	Deccan College.
Vásudev Náráyan Sádhale ...	Deccan College.
Dattátraya Sadáshiv Sapre ...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Vishvanáth Náráyan Sáthaye ...	St. Xavier's College.
Raghunáth Sitárám Subhedár ...	Deccan College.
Parshurám Bálkrishna Táskar ...	Elphinstone College.
Uttamrám Dhirajrám Thakar ...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Ardesir Frámji Unválá	Elphinstone College.
Vithal Appáji Vád	Deccan College.
Ochhavrám Nánábhái Vakil ...	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Abdulláh Meherálli Dharamshi...	Government Law School.

SECOND Division.

Rustom K. R. Cámá	Government Law School.
Mahádev Bháskar Chavbal ...	
Dattátraya Balvant Chitnis .	
Vishvanáth Ballál Gokhale ...	

Navroji Behrámji Káká ...	Government Law School.
Jamshedji Behrámji Kángá ...	
Rághavendra Shrinivás Mirajkar.	
Motilál Mugatlál Munshi ...	
Rámchandra Dáji Nagarkar ...	
Náráyan Gopál Phátak ...	
Rustam Bamanshah Vakil ...	
Hoshangji Barjorji Vániá ...	
Frámji Rastamji Wádiá ...	

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.

Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya ...	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Sundarráo Gajánan Jayakar ...	Free General Assembly's Institution.

Pass.

Jamshedji Mervánji Antiá ...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Mahádev Yashvant Dole ...	Deccan College.
Devji Brijlál Wells	Free General Assembly's Institution.

The following Report was then taken as read :—

Mr. Chancellor,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 24th January 1882.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád, Belgaum and Karáchi. One thousand and six hundred Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and Private Tutors,

and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates
Elphinstone High School	108	54
Poona High School	62	35
Fort High School...	58	24
St. Mary's Institution	26	21
Bombay Proprietary School	47	20
Ahmedábád High School	42	19
Surat High School	35	19
New English School, Poona	22	18
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur ...	22	17
Dhárvád High School	21	15
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot ...	23	14
Haidarábád High School	19	14
Surat Mission High School	39	13
Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi	15	12
Free General Assembly's Institution ...	25	11
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution ...	25	11
Chandanvádi High School	17	11
Barodá High School	21	10
Robert Money Institution	26	10
Belgaum Sirdárs' High School ...	61	10
Sátárá High School	17	9
Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.	15	9
Dhuliá High School	15	9
Kárwár High School	11	9
Násik High School	10	7
Bhávnagar High School	10	7
Ratnágiri High School	10	7
Sávantvádi English School	8	7
Bishop's High School, Poona... ...	6	5
Ahmednagar High School	15	5
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thána	16	5
Nariád High School	7	5
Cathedral High School	6	5
Bahádurkháuji High School, Junágad ...	10	4
Belgaum London Mission High School ...	31	4
Amráoti High School	6	4

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates
Broach High School	10	4
Poona Free Church Mission Institution ...	8	4
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Navasári Z. Madressa	7	4
New English School, Dhárvád ...	16	4
Navánagar High School	4	4
Karáchi Grammar School	4	3
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Miraj.	8	3
Poona Victoria High School	3	3
Poona Native Institution	6	3
Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla ...	4	2
Akolá High School	7	2
Poona Convent School	2	2
Bombay Private English School ...	7	2
General Assembly's Institution ...	12	1
St. Mary's School, Poona	1	1
Shikárpur High School	3	1
Bombay Alfred High School	5	1
Sholápur High School	2	1
St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon ...	1	1
Miraj English School	1	1
Panchgani High School	1	1
Karáchi Mission High School ...	2	...
New English School, Belgaum ...	5	...
Poona Scottish School	1	...
The Indian High School	5	...
Indore English School	2	...
Haidarábád Mission High School ...	3	...
Ahmedábád Private High School ...	10	...
Alfred High School, Cutch	4	...
Private Tuition	549	65
	1,600	572

Of the successful Candidates 211 took Sanskrit as their second language, 56 Latin, 2 Hebrew, 108 Persian, 5 French, 83 Maráthi, 83 Gujaráthi, 19 Cánarese, 2 Hindustáni and 3 Sindhi; 402 were Hindus, 119 Pársis, 30 Europeans and

Indo-Europeans, 8 Portuguese, 8 Muhámmedans, and 5 Jews.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 260 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the seven Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	96	31
Deccan College	59	26
Free General Assembly's Institution ...	27	6
St. Xavier's College	31	15
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád	9	1
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	19	14
Barodá College	22	8
	263	101

Of the successful Candidates 78 were Hindus, 20 Pársis, 2 Muhámmedans and 1 a Jew. Of these 73 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin, 20 Persian and 1 Hebrew. 22 passed in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination, which was held in November last, there were 120 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the four Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	54	28
Deccan College	35	14
Free General Assembly's Institution ...	17	7
St. Xavier's College	14	4
	120	53

Of the successful Candidates 37 were Hindus, 14 Párs'is, 1 a Muhámmedan and 1 a Native Christian. 32 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 4 Latin, 16 Persian and 1 Greek. 1 passed in the First Class and 12 in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination, which was held for the first time this year, there were 34 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates examined from each of the four Colleges and the number passed:—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates Examined.	No. of Candidates passed.
Elphinstone College	15	13
Deccan College	8	2
Free General Assembly's Institution ...	3	2
St. Xavier's College	8	6
	34	23

Of the successful Candidates 15 were Hindus and 8 Párs'is. 3 passed in the First Class and 10 in the Second Class. 11 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 8 Latin and 4 Persian. In the selected Groups 6 passed in Language and Literature (Group A), 7 in History and Political Economy (Group B), 3 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 1 in Mathematics (Group D), and 6 in Natural Science (Group E).

Examination for the Degree of B.A. (Old System).—At this Examination, 72 Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the four Colleges and the num-

ber of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	34	15
Deccan College	22	13
Free General Assembly's Institution ...	9	4
St. Xavier's College	7	4
	72	36

Of the successful Candidates 29 took up Sanskrit as their second language, 4 Latin and 3 Persian. In the selected Groups 18 passed in History and Political Economy (Group B), 7 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 5 in Mathematics (Group D), and 6 in Natural Science (Group E). 31 were Hindus, 3 Pársis, 1 a European and 1 a Muhámmedan. 7 passed in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—There were 2 Candidates who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of B.Sc—At this Examination there were 4 Candidates of whom 3 passed the Examination—2 from Elphinstone College and 1 from Free General Assembly's Institution. They all were Hindus.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 2 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination. He was a Pársi from Free General Assembly's Institution and had selected Persian as his second language.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only 1 Candidate from Free General Assembly's Institution who passed the Examination. He was a Native Christian.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There were 2 Candidates from Elphinstone College who passed the Examination. One was placed in the First Class and the other in the Second Class. They both were Hindus.

Examination for the Degree of M.A in Natural Science.—There were 9 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Exami-

nation. One was from Free General Assembly's Institution and the other was from Deccan College. They both were Hindus.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 28 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 14 passed the Examination. 1 passed in the First Division and 13 in the Second Division : 7 were Hindus, 6 Pársis and 1 a Muhámmedan.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 62 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 32 passed the Examination : 4 passed in the First Division and 28 in the Second Division. 9 were Hindus, 15 Pársis, 6 Portuguese and 2 Europeans.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—There were 31 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 15 passed the Examination in the Second Class. 3 were Hindus 5 Pársis, 3 Portuguese, 2 Europeans, 1 a Muhámmedan and 1 a Native Christian.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 24 Candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 10 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the Second Class. All were Hindus.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 29 Candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 15 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Class and 2 in the Second. 7 were Hindus, 6 Pársis, 1 a European and 1 a Portuguese. In the selected subjects, 1 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 2 in Mining and Metallurgy, 5 in Mechanical Engineering, 5 in Botany and Meteorology, 1 in Optics and Astronomy and 1 in Architecture.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows :—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—First to Chintáman Hari Joshi, of Ratnágiri High School; second to Náráyan Káshináth Dáte, of New English School, Poona.

The Jám Shri Vibháji Scholarship.—To Atmárám Krishnáji Nulkar, of Poona High School.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Charles M. Hanson, of Bishop's High School, Poona.

The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.—To Jayaprasád Hariprasád Vaishnav, of Barodá High School, *formerly* Private Tuition.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale, of Elphinstone College.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—To Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale, of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Navroji Behrámji Káká, of Government Law School.

The Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarships.—First to Dhanji Khimji Merchant, of Elphinstone High School.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—First to Trikamrái Mahipatrái Oza, and second to Sákarlál Mansukhrám Mehtá, both of Bhávnagar High School.

The Merwánjee Frámjee Pánday Scholarship.—To Hari Bhikáji Bhándáre, of Poona College of Science.

The Kahandás Munchárám Scholarship.—To Bhagvándás Harkisandás Dalál, of Surat High School.

The Náráyan Vásudevji Scholarship.—To Adarji Mernosji Masáni, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Vaijanáth Káshináth Rájaváde, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Vishnu Sadáshiv Kelkar, of Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

The Jairázbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali Akhund, of Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Dipchand Tejbhándás Oza, of Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.

The Bái Maneckbái Byrámjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Mánikji Dosábhái Cámá, of Bombay Proprietary School.

The Hughlings' Prize.—To Rastamji Kávasji Columbáválá, of St. Xavier's College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Dáji Prize.—To Lakshuman Rámchandra Vaidya, of Elphinstone College.

The Vináyakráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett Prize.—To Chintáman Gangádhar Bhánu, of Deccan College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Váman Santu Deshpánde, of Amráoti High School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Mervánji Pestanji Dárukhánáválá, of St. Xavier's College.

The Cobden Club Silver Medal.—To Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale, of Elphinstone College.

The James Berkley Gold Medal.—To Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Akhund Ahmadi, of Poona College of Science.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya, of Elphinstone College.

The Karsandás Mulji Prize of 1881.—To Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya, of Elphinstone College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize.—To Lakshman Gangádhar Bhadhbhade, B.A., of Deccan College.

PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A., has been elected to deliver these Lectures on "Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it" for 1882-83.

ENDOWMENTS.

During the year under review the Senate accepted with their best thanks the offer, made by Mr. Varjivandás Mádhavadás, a Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, of a sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit. Regulations for the new Scholarship have been passed by the Senate and have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Messrs. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Kavasji D. Náegaumválá, M.A., on behalf of themselves and family offered to the University a sum of Rs. (3,000) three thousand in four

per cent. Government Paper for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of the late Jamsetjee Dorábjee Náegaumválá, Esquire, of the value of Rs. (120) one hundred and twenty, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.C.E. Examination with the highest number of marks in " Engineering Field and Office Work."

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th December last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

Mr. Pestanji Jehánghier, Chairman of the Melvill Memorial Committee, Barodá, has within the last few days offered to the University in the name of that Committee a sum of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship in honour of Mr. Melvill, late Agent to the Governor General at Barodá.

The Muhámmedan National Association of Bombay have also offered to the University a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the foundation of three Scholarships to be called "The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships," each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, to be awarded every year to the Muhámmedan Candidates at the Matriculation, Previous, and First B.A. Examinations respectively.

The Syndicate will have much pleasure in submitting, at an early date, these offers for the acceptance of the Senate.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

No changes of great moment have been made during the year in the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the University. At the instance of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, a knowledge of the Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids has been made compulsory on all Candidates for Medical Degree. The Syndicate observe with satisfaction that the large increase in the number of successful Candidates for the B.A. Degree has borne out their expectation that the recent arrangements for dividing that examination would secure substantial relief to the student without lowering the character of the degree. The experience of another year has also gone to justify the step taken in 1881 of abandoning the restrictive limit of age at Matriculation. It is interesting to note that the Candidate who heads the list this year would, under the old rule, not have been allowed to appear.

The Chancellor's Speech.

The Right Honourable the Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate,—It would have been impossible, I presume, that the report, necessarily voluminous, could have been heard by this great audience, but I hope that its circulation will place in all your hands the information conveyed. Yet there are some features in it to which I cannot but call your attention, though, on this occasion, more briefly than I could have desired. The history of this University now extends over a quarter of a century, and it is not to be expected that in each successive year there shall be changes and marks of progress so considerable as to call for special mention. The year which has just closed has, on the whole, been uneventful; but the progress of the University has been continuous, although no such great change has taken place as to make it memorable in our annals. In the report which has been presented, it is stated that the examinations have been generally satisfactory, particularly in the division of the Chapter of Arts, in which there has been a marked increase in numbers. I note that whereas in 1879 there were 97 candidates for the B.A. Degree, of whom only 51 passed; in 1880, 100 candidates, of whom 34 passed; in 1881, 125 candidates, of whom 36 passed—a proportion certainly not satisfactory; in the present year, for the first time under the system of separating the examinations into two divisions, the result has been that at the first examination 53 of the 120 candidates passed, and at the second examination 23 of the 34 candidates passed. I notice also that of the 15 candidates presented by the Elphinstone College 13 passed. With reference to the lower examinations, we must again observe, as was done in past years, that the results of the Matriculation and Previous Examinations have been very unsatisfactory. The percentage of success in three years successively has been only 34, 28 and 36 for Matriculation, and for Previous Examinations, 42, 25 and 38. This point, perhaps, is one more for the consideration of the schools which send candidates up, than for the University, but it cannot be a matter of indifference to those that wish well to the system that so large a proportion of candidates should be insufficiently prepared. We have to examine whether there be anything in the system that is

at fault, and whether a too high standard be exacted. But while so large a proportion of failures would lead some to think the standard is too high, we know the Principals of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges have represented that the candidates are not sufficiently advanced in English to enable them to take the full benefit of the instruction given them; and when we observe that in some institutions the proportion passed is very large, it is evident that either the system of teaching in those institutions is better than in the generality, or they exercise a more wholesome discretion in the selection of candidates for presentation. Thus, I find that whereas in the Elphinstone High School only 54 passed of 108 presented, at St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, 21 passed of 26 presented, at the New English School, Poona, 18 passed out of 22 presented, at the Rájárám High School, Kolhápur, 17 out of 22 passed. The number is small from the Bishop's High School at Poona, but 5 passed out of 6; from the Cathedral High School also 5 out of 6; and from the Victoria High School, Poona, 3 were presented and 3 passed. I would call the attention of the Senate to a remarkable feature in the total percentage. Whereas out of 1,600 candidates 572 passed, it must be remembered that 1,051 candidates came from 65 different schools and 549 came from private tuition; the total percentage, taking the whole number of passes as compared with presentations, being 1 in 2·79. Of candidates from schools alone 1 passed in every 2·09, which is nearly the proportion maintained in the Elphinstone High School; but of the candidates that came up from private tuition only 1 in 8 passed. That shows, in the first place, an inferiority of instruction under private tuition, and a want of discrimination in the selection of candidates. I think that, on the whole, it may be fairly concluded that the standard is not too high, and that what my learned friend, the Vice-Chancellor, last year described as "more rigorous kindness" is required. It has been argued by some that as the passing of the Matriculation Examination is taken as a test for Government employment, this examination might be separated from the University, and that governing bodies of colleges might themselves be permitted to exact a test of the efficiency of their institutions. But I must say it seems to me that Matriculation would lose the reason of its being if it were not the primary test for entrance to the University. To lower the standard for any collateral purposes would generally reduce

the status of the University, and would be a departure from that beneficial principle of a high standard of preliminary competency laid down and steadily maintained. Again, I have seen it stated that the reason of the failure of so many native youths is that the system of education is too exclusively European. Now, were that so, it would indeed be a great misfortune; for the purpose of this University is not to discard the study of native languages, but is rather directed to revive the interest of the students of India in their own antiquities, and at the same time to induce them to assimilate the culture of the West. English is necessarily an obligatory language for admission to the University, but the classical languages of the East—Sanskrit, Persian, &c.—occupy an equal place with English, which is of course the common medium of instruction in our colleges. It might be well if a different examination could be made applicable for admission to the subordinate Government service, without involving the whole Matriculation standard; and indeed to my mind there is much to be said in favour of such a change, inasmuch as the knowledge of English is not necessary for many of the subordinate employments in the public service. The University degree has wisely been made a leading qualification for appointment as subordinate judges and some others; but it is by no means a fact that degrees are only made use of for that purpose—in fact, of those who have taken degrees in this University since 1870 only about 43 per cent. are in the ranks of the Government service, or 296 out of a total number of 704 persons. It is true that there are also about 83 in the service of Native States, but there remain 290 others who are in other walks of life. I read with great interest the remarks made by our late valued Chief Justice when he traced the progress and improvement of the Native Bar during the long period of his services in this country in a great degree to the teaching given in the Elphinstone High School and the University of Bombay. It was, he said, the education given in these and other local institutions that had conduced chiefly to those results. As regards the failure in Previous Examinations, that is a matter for the colleges, and they will doubtless give it adequate consideration. I have to remark that the professorial examinations have maintained their usual standard, and it is a matter for congratulation that the percentage of success in law is this year as high in numbers as that in medicine and civil engineering, although

it has hitherto been lower, presumably owing to less perfect arrangements for teaching. I must refer, as I did two years ago, to the comparative failure of the provisions for teaching science. In 1879, on the motion of Sir Richard Temple, the University established a new degree for science and prescribed a complete course for that branch of study, physical and experimental. The results of the steps then taken have been disappointing, and this, I think, leads to the deduction that for the pursuit of this most valuable course the same assistance is wanted which proved so valuable in other branches; we must look to private benefactions for the means of study for poor students, and of a sufficient teaching staff. In other branches the liberality shown has been great, but much in this direction remains to be done. Only in one year in the history of the University has there been no addition to its endowments to be announced on this annual occasion. This year I have some additions to make known, which testify afresh to the public spirit and liberality of the citizens of Bombay. We have received from the Naegaumválá family an endowment of Rs. 3,000 for an annual prize for Civil Engineering. Mr. Varjivandás Madhavadás, a Justice of the Peace for the city and a Fellow of the University, has given Rs. 5,000 for a scholarship open to candidates passing the B.A. degree highest in Sanskrit. Rs. 6,000 have been subscribed at Barodá for a scholarship in memory of Mr. Philip Melvill. And, gentlemen, I am most happy to announce that the Muhámmedan National Association has promised and has paid the sum of Rs. 13,630 for the foundation of three scholarships, to be called the Sir Frank Souter Scholarships, and to be held severally for Matriculation, Previous, and B.A. Examinations. Further, in the last few days it has been announced that an Ashburner Scholarship is to be founded in memory of our friend who has just left us. That is as satisfactory to us as it is honourable to the donors. Before closing I cannot but make one or two suggestions which I think must conduce not only to the advantage of this University, but to the advantage of the Universities all over India. All three Universities, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, were instituted by simultaneous Legislative Acts in 1857. They have worked on their own system with little interference from above and with perfect mutual independence. Some differences in their system are due to local peculiarities, and such must ever be the

ease; but I cannot but think that it would be well for all were occasional conferences and discussions to be held. One instance of assimilation I will mention which can give no offence. It has been stated to me that in this last year, for the first time, this University has removed the restrictions as to admission before the age of 16, whereas in Madras that restriction has never obtained, and was removed in Calcutta some years since. Certainly, if it is right to do this in 1882 it might have been done with advantage in earlier years, and possibly it would, had there been such consultations as I have spoken of. I would remind you that great good has been done in the public schools in England by the annual conferences of head-masters, and thus, besides a friendly rivalry which takes place between those ancient institutions, an useful co-operation has also been the result. It would be better indeed that any changes and improvements in such an institution as this should take place from voluntary action and co-operation, rather than from any pressure from without. The consideration of University teaching is expressly excluded from the order of reference to the Education Commission. It may be that on some collateral points information has been given on the University course, but I think it impossible that recommendations could be made with regard to us by a body in which we are not represented. In the history of this University we look back with just pride to the moderation which has ever been present in its councils and the friendly harmony and agreement which have always prevailed between the members of the governing body, of whatever denomination or sect. It would not be difficult, were such moderation not shown, for the native members to outvote the European. At this moment I believe the number is as nearly as possible equal, but as the Europeans pass from this country, while the natives remain, I think it highly probable that in future years the natives will be in a majority. But there never, I am told, has been a question on which the Senate has been divided in which Europeans and natives have not been found on either side in nearly equal proportions, nor has there been any division attributable to nationality or race. Such a condition of things is not only in itself a reason for just pride, but it augurs well for that system of local self-government which we are about to see among us so largely developed. There is one subject more upon which I would touch but lightly, but it is one,

to my mind, so important that I cannot lose the opportunity I now possess of referring to it. We have seen discussions, and I think we must many times have heard conversations, on the degree in which, not dogmatic professions, but the religious element, can be fairly introduced in the teaching of the University and Government schools. The absolute neutrality of the Government on such subjects is too well established to be a matter of question, and I am not aware that any have demurred to that wholesome principle, or held that any demoralisation was likely to accrue from the secular character of the teaching. But the question has arisen whether the teaching may not only be secular but anti-religious; whether or not it be a breach of neutrality that instruction be given on lines which militate against all religion, disregarding all appeals to those higher principles having their origin in the supernatural and actuating all religious organizations. In Calcutta and here complaints of teaching said to be of that character have been made by the natives of India. I cannot but refer to the public declaration made in a periodical, the recognized organ of an important section of the native community in that direction. This is what I have to say upon the subject—that I hold it to be as great a breach of neutrality to teach in opposition to religion, as to import into professorial teaching any dogmatic religious principle whatever. That, I certainly think, would be a matter in which Government would be bound to interfere; but it would be going as far wrong in the other direction were anti-religious teaching to be given, and I believe that nothing would be more distasteful to the natives of the country. I have observed suggestions of the utmost liberality made by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to a possible common system of inculcating morality and virtue. That may not be found possible; but I hope that never, under the auspices of the British Government, will there be sanctioned or tolerated teaching which is opposed to those supernatural beliefs which actuate all religious organizations, and which give to morality the support of the reliance on a higher Power, and the encouragement of immortal hopes. We have reason, gentlemen, to congratulate you, and the community which is proud of you, on the continued success of this great institution; and I earnestly hope that it will continue to call forth liberality on the part of the citizens, and train up thousands to be honoured subjects of the

Queen and useful members of the community to whicl they belong.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Chancellor after a short pause, declared the Convocation dissolved.

B 1177—34 BU

Examination Papers.

1882-83.

B 1177—1 ex

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper, and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, *and tie them together* with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet—

1st. Your number on the List.

2nd. Your name, beginning with your Surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with, another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1882-83.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J. ...	In English and in History and Geography.
The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE	
G. W. FORREST, B.A....	
J. ANDERSON, Esq.	
J. OLIVER, Esq.	
The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.	
R. W. S. PINHEY, B.A.	
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.	In Sanskrit.
The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq....	In Hebrew.
Khán Bahádur HOSHANG JAMASP DASTUR	In Persian.
O. S. PEDRAZA, Esq.	In French.
A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C. ...	In Portuguese.
BAL MANGESH WAGLE, M.A., LL.B....	In Maráthi.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, Esq.	In Gujaráthi.
K. ANANDRAO, Esq.	In Canarese.
RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.	In Hindustáni.
ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A.	In Sindhi.
The Rev. F. J. DRECKMANN, S.J. ...	In Natural Science.
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A....	In Arithmetic and Algebra and Euclid.
NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE, Esq.	

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE; G. W. FORREST, B.A.; J. ANDERSON, Esq.; J. OLIVER, Esq.; The Rev. G. T. REID, M.A.; R. W. S. PINHEY, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—*Ten* marks are assigned to legibility and general neatness of writing.

1. Paraphrase the English passage or translate any one of the vernacular passages :— 28

The mountain wooded to the peak, the lawns
And winding glades high up like ways to heaven,
The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes,
The lightning flash of insect and of bird,
The lustre of the long convolvuluses
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land, the glows
And glories of the broad belt of the world,
All these he saw; but what he fain had seen
He could not see, the kindly human face,
Nor ever hear a kindly voice, but heard
The myriad shriek of wheeling ocean-fowl,
The league-long roller thundering on the reef,
The moving whisper of huge trees that branch'd
And blossom'd in the zenith, or the sweep
Of some precipitous rivulet to the wave,
As down the shore he ranged, or all day long
Sat often in the seaward-gazing gorge,
A shipwreck'd sailor, waiting for a sail:
No sail from day to day, but every day
The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts
Among the palms and ferns and precipices;
The blaze upon the waters to the east;
The blaze upon his island overhead;
The blaze upon the waters to the west;
Then the great stars that globed themselves in heaven,
The hollower-bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise—but no sail.

पुढें आपली सत्ता पक्की बसल्यावर शाहजहानानें आपण भोगलेल्या दुःखाचें व इजेचें उटें काढून घेतलें, आणि मोठमोठे वाडे व फार खर्च करून केलेल्या मेजवान्या जांची यास आवड होतीच, ती मनःपूर्वक तृप्त करून घेण्याचा उद्योग केला. यानें आपल्या मुख्य मुख्य शहरांमध्यें राजवाडे बांधले, आणि आपण गादीवर बसल्याचा पहिल्या वर्षदिवशीं काश्मीराहून तयार करून आणविलेले डेरे उभारिले. ते ठोकण्यास दोन महिने लागले असें याची हकीकत लिहिणारा वर्णन करितो. शिवाय यानें पैसा उधळण्याचा नवीन तऱ्हा सुरू केल्या. त्या अशा :—पूर्वी जवाहीर इत्यादि द्रव्याचा तुळा करण्याचा पाठ असे; शिवाय पुढें सांगितल्याप्रमाणें आपण धर्म केल्याने आपणास संकटें येणार नाहींत, असा त्या वेळीं लोकांचा भोळा भाव असे, त्याप्रमाणें हा रत्नांनीं भरलेलीं भांडीं आपल्या मस्तकासभोंवती ओवाळून, अथवा तीं रत्नें आंगावर ओतून टाकित असे, आणि या कार्यास लाविलेलें सर्व द्रव्य लागलेंच जवळचा लोकांत उडवून देत असे, अथवा तें दुसऱ्या कोणास बक्षीस देत असे.

અગ્નિ પછી સૂર્ય આવે છે, જેને કેટલીક વેળા અગ્નિ તરીકેજ ઓળખવામાં આવ્યો છે. માત્ર જોવાની ઇંદ્રિ શિવાય સૂર્ય બીજી સઘળી ઇંદ્રિયોની શક્તિ બહાર હોવાથી

હજીસુધી આપણે ઉપર કહેલી સઘળી વસ્તુઓથી જુદા પડે છે. પૃથ્વીના પ્રથમ રહેવાસીના મનમાં સૂર્યને માટે કેવા વિચાર ઉત્પન્ન થયા હશે તે બરાબર જાણવાને આપણે કદી પણ સામર્થવાન થઇ શકશું નહીં. સૂર્યમાં આપણે કેવીરીતે વસિયે છિયે, ફરહર કરિયે છિયે,તેમાં આપણી સત્તા કેવીરીતે સમાયલી છે, તેને કેવી રીતે આપણે પાળિયે છિયે, શ્વાસ સાથે શરીરમાં લઇયે છિયે, તથા તેનીઉપર ગુજરાન કરિયે છિયે,તેનું વર્ણન જોપણ છેલામાં છેલી શોધોને આધારે કરેલું છે. તોય તે શોધો પણ આ પ્રકાશ અને જીંદગીના મૂળ આ મોન (મુગા) મુસાફર, આ પ્રતાપી હાકેમ, આ રોજંદી અથવા વાર્ષીક ગતિમાં વિઘ્ન થતા મિત્ર અથવા મરણ પામતા વીર વિષે માણસજાતની પહેલી સમજમાં શું આવ્યું હશે, તેનો ખ્યાલ આપણને આપી શકતા નથી. પ્રાચીન પુરાણોક્ત ઇતિહાસ, જે આર્ય પ્રજાની રોજીંદી વાતચીતનો સંગ્રહ હતો, તે આટલો બધો સૂર્યને લગતોજ કાં હતો એમ લોકો અજાયબ થાય છે; પણ એને લગતો નહી તો બીજું શાને લગતો હોય વારૂ ? સૂર્યનાં નામો જેમ અગણિત છે, તેમ તે વિષેની વાર્તા પણ અગણિત છે; પણ સૂર્ય કોણ હતો, ક્યાંથી આવ્યો અને ક્યાં ગયો, એ પહેલેથી તે છેલે સુધી એક ભેદ રહી ગયો. જો કે બીજા કોઇપણ પદાર્થ કરતાં વધારે સારી રીતે તે જણાયલો છે, તો પણ તેમાં સદા કાંઇક ગુહ્ય સમી રહેલું છે. જેમ એક માણસ બીજાની આંખમાં જોઇને તેના અંતઃકરણની ઉંડી ઓહ માપવાની પેરવી કરે, અને તેના છેક ગુહ્ય આત્માને પોંહચવાની આશા રાખે—અને જો કે તે આત્મા તેને જડતો નથી, દેખાતો નથી, અથવા હાથ લગાડયાથી માલમ પડતો નથી, તો પણ તેની સત્તા તે માને છે, અને તે વિષે કદી શક લાવતો નથી, બલકે તેને માટે માન તથા પ્યાર પણ ધરાવતો હોય—તેમ પ્રાચીન અજાણ્ય લોકો સૂર્યપર જોતાં તેનો ભેદ તથા તત્વ

ન સમજી તેના પર વિશ્વાસ રાખે ને નીચે પડીને તેની પૂજા કરે, એમ છે.

ಮೆಸಿಡೋನಿಯಾ ಎಂಬ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅರಸನಾದ ಆರ್ಚಿಲೇಯು ಸನು ಸೊಕ್ರೆತೀಸನಂಥ ಮಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ತಂನ ದರಬಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನಸುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ ಅವಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಉಡುಗೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ತಂನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿವಾಸಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಿಂ ನೈಸಿದನು. ಆದರೆ ಸೊಕ್ರೆತೀಸನು ತಾನು ಆ ಅರಸನ ಆಮಂತ್ರಣವ ನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವನು ತನಗೆ ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದಾದ ಉಪಕಾರಗಳ ನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಶೀರಿಸುವರೆ ತನಗೆ ತ್ರಾಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ತ ನಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸೋಣಾವ ಉಡುಗೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಆಮಂ ತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದನು. ಆ ಕಾಲದ ಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರನಾದ ಸಿನೆಕ್ಕಾ ಎಂಬವನು ಈ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರಸು ಗಳು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ತಂಮ ದೊಡ್ಡಸ್ತಿಕೆಯ ಹಾಗು ಪ್ರತಾಪದ ವಿಷಯದ ಅನೇಕ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೊಕ್ರೆತೀಸನು ಆ ಅರಸನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ದೂರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ದ್ರವ್ಯದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂಥ ಉಪ ಯೋಗದದೆಸೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ದ್ರವ್ಯವು ಇಷ್ಟವು ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಅದು ಅತಿ ತುಚ್ಛವೇ ಎಂದು ಅವಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಳುವ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಸಾರಾಂಶ, ಈ ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ನಡೆಯ ಬೇ ಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದರೆ ಇಹದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಂತ್ಯವು ಮಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರ್ತು ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಅವಗೆ ಉಪದೇಶ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಸೊಕ್ರೆತೀಸನು ಆ ಅರಸನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯುಪಕಾರವು ಅಲ್ಪ ವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆ ಗ್ರಂಥಕಾರನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಆ ಅರಸನ ಉಪಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಶೀರಿಸುವರೆ ತದನಿಂದ

ಆಗದೆಂಬದರಿಂದ ಸೊಕ್ಕೆಶೀಸನು ಅವನ ಆಮಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿ ದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾದ ಯೇಥೆನನ್ ನಗರಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಸಹ ತಂನ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ನಡತೆಯು ಸಹಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ ವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಂನಂ ಥಾ ನಿನ್‌ಪ್ಯಹ ನಡತೆಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಸ್ವಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಬೇರೆಯ ವರ ದಾಸನಾಗುವದು ತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಅವನು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾ ಡಿದನೆಂದು ಆ ಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

Estes povos não contão distancias por milhas ou mediçoens d'este jaez mas pelo numero dos dias que os homens andam, com carga ou sem carga, d' um lugar para outro. No que toca ao seo cazamento ou outras festas, celebram-nás cantando cançoens d' amor, e tocando alaúdes de curioza forma. Estes alaúdes, em quanto ao interior é parte superior, parecem-se como os que nós usamos, mas o lado chato que nos fazemos de páo, elles cobrem com pelle tão delgada como uma bexiga. As cordas são feitas de cabelos muito fortes e brilhantes tirados do rabo de elephante e tambem do fio de palmeira, que vão do fundo para topo do braço do instrumento, sendo cada um atado a' uma cavilha separada, ou mais curta ou mais comprida, e firmada ao longo do collo do instrumento. Destas cavilhas pendurão mui delgadas chapas de ferro e prata, adaptados a grandeza do instrumento, que fazem varios sons segundo as cordas forem tocadas, e são capazes de mui estrondosos sons. Os tocadores fazem soar as cordas do alaúde com muita dextuza com os dedos, não tendo nenhuma clare como a harpa, porem não sei se deverei chamar melodia os sons que ellas produzem, mas meramente o que agrada aos seos sentidos. Mais do que isto (e é coisa muito admiravel) que por meio deste instrumento elles indicão tudo o que outra gente exprimiria por palavras do que passa nos seos entendimentos, e meramente tocando as cordas fazem conhecer os seos pensamentos. Tambem dançáo e dão palmadas simultamamente com a musica. Tocão tambem tubos e frautas com grande dextreza na côrte do rei, em quanto o povo dança quasi á moda dos Moiros com decoro e dignidade. A gente ordinaria usa pequenos matracos e tubos e outros instrumentos que são mais asperos e rudes no som do que os que sao usados pelos nobres.

یہہ بات دِل میں مُقرّر کرکر ایك روز
رات کو موٹي جھوٹي کپڑي پہن کر کچھہ

رُوپَي اشْرفي ليكر-بادشاه نے چُپكي قلعي
سي باهر نكلي اوَر ميَدان كِي راه لِي—جاتي
جاتي ايك گورِستان مين پهُنچي—نهايت
صِدْق دِل سي دروُد پڑهه رهي تهي * اَور
اُس وقْت بادِ تُنْد چل رهي تهِي—بلكه
آندهي كها چاهيئي * ايك بارگي بادشاه
كو دُور سي ايك شعُله سا نظر آيا—كه مانند
صُبح كي تاري كي روشن هَي * دِل مين اپني
خِيال كِيا كه اِس آندِهي اَور اندهيري مين
يهه روشني خالي حِكمت سي نهين * يا يهه
طِلِسم هي ? كه اگر پهٹكڑي اَور گندهك كو
چِراغ مين بتيّ كي آس پاس چهڑك ديجيئي
—تو كيَسي هي هَوا چلي—چراغ گُل نه
هوگا * يا كُسو وِلي كا چراغ هي كه جلتا
هي—جو كچهه هو سو هو—چل كر ديكها
چاهيئي * شَايد اِس شمع كي نُور سي ميري

بهي گهر کا چراغ روشن هو—اَور دل کي
مُراد مِلي * يهه نيّت کر کي اُس طرف کو
چلي * جب نزديك پُهنچي—ديکها تو چار
فقير بي نَوا کفنيان گلي مين ڈالي—اَور
سر زانو پر دهري عالم بي هوشي مين
خاموش بيٹهي هين * اور اُن کا يهه عالم هي
جَيسي کوئي مُسافر اپني مُلک اَور قوم سي
بِچهڑ کر—بي کسي اَور مُفلسي کي رنج و
غم مين گرِفتار هوکر حيران رہ جاتا هي *
اِسي طرح سي بهي چارون نقش ديوار هو
رهي هين—اَور ايك چراغ پتّهر پر دهرا
ٹمٹِما رها هي—هرگز هَوا اُس کو نهين لگتي
گَويا فانوس اُس کي آسمان بنا هي—که
بي خطري جلتا هي *

سادو چيو تحقيق مان پندرهن ورهن تا ۾
ايڪانت ۾ رهيو آهيان پر مهنجي اها سڌ نه
آهي ته مونکي ڏسي بيا ماڻهو اِيِ ايڪانت

۾ رهن—آءٌ جڏهٍ جوان هوس تڏهٍ آءٌ
لشڪر ۾ سپاهي هوس ۽ درجه بدرجه مونکي
بلڪل وڏو عهدو مليو—مان لشڪر سان
مهندار ٿي وڏا وڌا ملڪ ڦريو هيان ۽
گهڻيءَ جنگيءَ ڪيءَ اٿم ۽ شهرن ۽ قلمن کي
گهيرا ڪيا اٿم—نيٺ جڏهٍ ڏٺم ته مون
کان ننڍي ۽ گهٽ آزمودڪار عملدار کي ودي
جاءملي ۽ مهنجي حق تي نظرئي ڪانه ٿي
تڏهٍ بيزار ٿي ۽ پهنجو زور ۽ طاقت روز
بروز گهٽ ٿيندو ڏسي ٺهراو ڪيم ته جڏهٍ
دنيا جا ڦندن ۽ ڦاهين ۽ بي اتفاقين ۽ نازين
۽ ڏکن ۽ سورن سان ڀري پيئي آهي تڏهٍ
باقي حياتيءَ جا دينهڙا هير ۽ سانت ۾ گذار
جن اڳي هڪڙو ڀيرو جڏهٍ مونکي ويري
اچي ورايو هو تڏهٍ هن غار ۾ اچي لڪو
هوس ۽ اوٽ ورتي هيم تهنڪري ڀانيم ته
پويان دينه عمرجا تي ئي ڪاٽيان—

كاريگر ۽ كمي كوتائي هڻڻ كوڻي كوڻي
كرايم ۽ سامان ۽ اسباب جيكي چاتم
ته كپڻم سو آڻي هتي ركايم—

2. Describe, in an essay of about 40 lines, the principal advantages of the modern system of transmitting letters by post. 40

3. Explain the following:— 14

(*a*) A damp atmosphere and a sunless sky will have their effect upon the spirits; and when the spirits are checked, farewell to all hope of being good company either by letter or otherwise.

(*b*) He kept me hanging about the place for an hour.

(*c*) Though his arguments staggered me, I soon saw they would not hold water.

(*d*) His common sense would preserve him from falling an easy prey.

(*e*) He is a man to be depended on when it comes to the pinch.

(*f*) I will do this, if you wish it, but it will go sorely against the grain.

(*g*) You ought to have all these subjects at your fingers' ends.

4. (*a*) What are the chief sources of English? When and how were the various elements introduced? 10

(*b*) Give the Saxon equivalents of the following words of Latin origin:—Adoration, to increase, to decrease, to appal, vigilant, vocation, to relinquish, frugality, to prohibit, destruction, to manifest, form.

5. Give— 8

(*a*) the diminutives of 'goose,' 'lamb,' 'flower.'

(*b*) the plurals of 'reproof,' 'valley,' 'quarto,' 'sheep,' 'penny,' 'grief.'

(*c*) the feminine of 'count,' 'hunter,' 'marquis,' 'horse,' 'steer,' 'stag,' 'sparrow.'

(*d*) Account for the double forms, 'be,' 'was'; 'go,' 'went', 'owed,' 'ought.'

6. Parse the words in italics, and explain the construction where necessary :— 10

(*a*) Man wants but little *here below.*

(*b*) *This done,* I proceed to business.

(*c*) And she lay *a-dying.*

(*d*) I have not men *enough.*

(*e*) How was *it that* you came *to be* here *by* yourself?

(*f*) Scarce a skull's cast up
But well he knew *its* owner.

(*g*) The courtier stoops *to rise.*

(*h*) He is a fool *to throw away* such a chance.

7. Show by a series of short sentences, or in any other convenient way, how the words in (*a*) and (*b*) differ in meaning :— 8

(*a*) Boldness, fortitude, hardihood, heroism.

(*b*) Diffident, retiring, modest, bashful.

8. What figures of speech are employed in the following? :— 10

(*a*) In peace thou art the gale of spring; in war the mountain stream.

(*b*) If you regulate your desires according to the standard of nature, you will never be poor; if according to the standard of opinion, you will never be rich.

(*c*) Proud navies ride on seas that never foamed with daring keel before.

(*d*) Five miles meandering with a mazy motion
Through wood and dale the sacred river ran.

(*e*) Listen! the mighty Being is awake,
And doth with his eternal motion make
A sound like thunder everlastingly.

9. Turn the following into the indirect form of narration :— 12

Q. Thus it is, then, that owing to our many wants, and because each seeks the aid of others to supply his various requirements, we gather many associates and helpers into one dwelling-place, and give to this joint dwelling the name of city. Is it so?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. And everyone who gives or takes in exchange, whatever it be that he exchanges, does so from a belief that he is consulting his own interest.

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, then, let us construct our imaginary city from the beginning. It will owe its construction, it appears, to our natural wants.

A. Unquestionably.

Q. Well, but the first and most pressing of all wants is that of sustenance to enable us to exist as living creatures.

A. Most decidedly.

Q. Our second want would be that of clothing and the like.

A. True.

Q. Then let us know what will render our city adequate to the supply of so many things. Must we not begin with a husbandman for one, and a house-builder, and besides these a weaver? Will these suffice, or shall we add to them a shoemaker, and perhaps one or two more of the class of people who minister to our bodily wants?

A. By all means.

Q. Then the smallest possible city will consist of four or five men.

A. So we see.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE; G. W. FORREST, B.A.; J. ANDERSON, Esq.; J. OLIVER, Esq.; The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A R. W. S. PINHEY, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What were the general effects of the Norman Conquest upon the after history of England? 6

2. Mention the most important constitutional rights acquired by the people of England from the year A.D. 1265 to A.D. 1700. 10

3. State what you know of the following :—The Court of Star Chamber, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Provisions of Oxford. 6

4. State where and between whom the following battles were fought, and with what result :—Salamanca, Trafalgar, Assaye, Chillianwala, Ramillies and Chalgrove Field. 6

5. State what you know of the following :—Dost Mahomed ; Sir John Malcolm ; Thomas Cromwell ; Sir Robert Peel. 8

6. Append an explanatory note to each of the following :—The edicts of Asoka ; the Darsanas ; the Double Government ; the Khálsá ; the Subsidiary System. 10

7. Where are the following places? Mention for what events they are remarkable :—Blenheim ; Seringapatam ; Acre ; Albuera ; Navarino ; Troyes. 6

8. A ship sails from St. Petersburg to Lisbon. Mention in their order the principal ports, capes, mouths of rivers, islands, and straits it passes on the way. 10

9. What are the main causes of differences of climate? 6

10. (*a*) What is meant by 'land breezes' and 'sea breezes'? Explain their origin. 7

(*b*) What is meant by a 'delta'? Explain the process of its formation. Name the chief deltas of the world.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Join according to Sandhi rules :—

सुधी + ऋषे : ; गच्छन् + शेते ; उत् + स्तम्भनम् ; सन् + ईश्वर : ; सुगण् + सु ; तृह् + त ; देवा : + आगता : ; प्रात : + ऋद्धौ.

2. Resolve into different words :—

सुखार्त : ; पतञ्जील : ; रामेति ; तृप्यत ईदक्.

3. Give three instances of one and the same thing being denoted in Sanskrit by three words in the three different genders. 3

4. Give the genders of the following :— 4

तिथि; राशि; विघ्न; नाभि; गृह; अर्ध.

5. Give-- 10

(*a*) The nominative sing. of प्राञ्च्, द्रुह्, सखि, आप्.

(*b*) The accusative plu. of ग्रामणी, विश्ववाह्, अष्टन्, ददत् (n.), तिर्यच्.

(*c*) The dative sing. of वातप्रमी, बहुश्रेयसा, मघवन्.

(*d*) Ablative sing. of गो, क्रोष्टु, पथिन्.

(*e*) Locative plu. of अदस् (m.), परिव्राज्.

6. Give— 16

(*a*) Present 3rd per. sing. of बृध्, मृ, स्पृह्.

(*b*) Imperfect 2nd per. sing. of शास्, ग्रह्, रुद्.

(*c*) Imperative 2nd per. sing. of लू, हा to abandon, अस्.

(*d*) Perfect 2nd per. sing. of तृप्, राज्, जन्, आस्, विद्.

(*e*) Aorist 3rd per. sing. of दा, इ, बन्ध्, स्पृश्.

(*f*) Future in स्य 3rd per. sing. of वृध्, गम्, इ.

(*g*) Causal present 3rd per. sing. of हन्, शम्, भी, रुह्.

(*h*) Desiderative of श्रु, तन्, बुध्.

7. (*a*) Name the principal divisions of compounds with their subdivisions. 10

(*b*) Name and dissolve the following compounds :—

आपन्नविद्यः, परस्मैपदं, नक्षत्रं, कूपमण्डूकः, स्नातानुलिप्तः, मुखकमलं, निष्कौशाम्बिः, द्वित्राः, घृतगन्धि, अहिनकुलं.

(*c*) Join the following in a compound :—

ग्रामं + प्राप्तः; ब्राह्मणस्य + कर्तव्यम् ; नृणां +

श्रेष्ठः ; शार्ङ्ग + धनुष्; जाया + पतिः.

8. (*a*) What cases do विना, स्वस्ति, ऋते and अलं govern? 4

9. Translate into English :— 26

(*a*) अस्ति कस्मिंश्चित्समुद्रोपकण्ठे महान् जम्बूपादपः सदाफलः। तत्र च रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः प्रतिवसतिस्म। तस्य तरोरधस्तात् कदाचित्करालमुखो नाम मकरो न्यविशत्। तस्मै वानरो जम्बूफलानि ददौ। स तानि भक्षयित्वा गोष्ठीसुखमनुभूय स्वभवनमगात्। एवं नित्यमेवकालं नयन्तौ वानरमकरौ सुखेन तिष्ठतः। सोपि मकरो भक्षितशेषाणि जम्बूफलानि गृहं गत्वा स्वभार्यायै प्रयच्छति। अथान्यतमे दिवसे सा प्रोवाच यदि मया भार्यया ते प्रयोजनं तर्हि देहि मे तस्य हृदयमिति। स आह भद्रे मैवं वद। यतः स प्रतिपन्नोऽस्माकं भ्राता अपरं फलदाता ततो व्यापादयितुं न शक्यते। तत्त्यजैनं मिथ्याग्रहमिति। अथ मकर्याह नूनं सा वानरी भविष्यति। तत्त्वं ज्ञातो मया सम्यक्।

सार्धं मनोरथशतैस्तव धूर्त कान्ता
सैव स्थिता मनसि कृत्रिमभावरम्या॥
अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिदिहावकाशः
तस्मात्कृतं चरणपातविडम्बनाभिः॥

अपरं सा तव वल्लभा यदि न भवति तत् किं मया भणितेऽपि तां न व्यापादयसि। अथ यदि स वानरस्त-

त्केस्तेन सह तव स्नेहः। किंबहुना यदि तस्य हृदयं न भक्षयामि तन्मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतमिति विद्धि।

(*b*) आसीच्च मे मनसि तदातिकष्टासु दशास्वपि जीवितनिरपेक्षा न भवन्ति खलु प्राणिनां वृत्तयः। नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह जगति जन्तूनाम्। धिङ्मामतिनिष्ठुरं यन मयोपरते ताते जीव्यते। उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते खलं हि खलु मे हृदयम्। अतिकृपणाः खल्वमीप्राणा यदुपकारिणमपि तातं नानुगच्छन्ति। सर्वथा न कांचिन्नखलीकरोति जीविततृष्णा यदीदृशावस्थमपि मामायासयति जलाभिलाष इति।

10. Translate into English :— 18

(*a*) There lived in a certain forest a lion named Pingalaka. He had a jackal by him who was his constant attendant. Once on a time that lion had a fight with an elephant, and had so many wounds inflicted on his body that he was not able to move even one step. Owing to the lion's not stirring from his den, the jackal became very weak for want of food. One day he said to the lion, 'Oh lord! I am overpowered by hunger; how can I serve you in this condition?' The lion replied, 'If it be so, then you can find out an animal, and I will kill it for you even in this languid state of health.'

(*b*) It is as his teacher that he respects me and not as his father.

(*c*) That one undeserving of a salutation is often saluted is due to the power of wealth.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Decline quies, requies, alter, tribus, tres, fides (faith), fides (lyre), senex, conjux. 3

2. Compare malus, maturus, providus, niger, difficilis, nuper. 2

3. Give the perfect and supine of fluo, fleo, ungo, consero, meto, flecto, diligo, como, sperno, pono, haurio, aperio. 3

4. Give the Latin words for—twice, twenty times, how often, never, nowhere, no one, everywhere, from every side, November the twenty-ninth, November the thirtieth, what am I to do at Rome? 12

5. Translate into English :— 36

Tali *timore omnibus* perterritis confirmatur opinio *barbaris*, ut ex captivo audierant, nullum esse intus *præsidium*. *Perrumpere* nituntur seque ipsi adhortantur, ne tantam fortunam ex manibus dimittant. Erat aeger cum praesidio relictus Publius Sextius Baculus, qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat, *cuius* mentionem superioribus *proeliis* fecimus, ac *diem* iam quintum *cibo* caruerat. Hic diffisus suae atque omnium *saluti* inermis ex tabernaculo prodit: videt *imminere* hostes atque in summo esse rem discrimine: capit arma a proximis atque in porta consistit. Consequuntur *hunc* centuriones *eius cohortis*, quae in statione erat: paulisper una proelium sustinent. Relinquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis *vulneribus*: aegre per manus tractus servatur. Hoc spatio interposito reliqui sese confirmant tantum, ut in munitionibus consistere audeant speciemque *defensorum* præbeant. Interim confecta frumentatione milites nostri clamorem exaudiunt: praecurrunt equites: quanto res *sit* in periculo cognoscunt.

6. Explain fully the construction of the words in italics in the above paragraph. 12

7. Translate into Latin :— 32

By this success the zeal of the people was increased. The lower orders of the city armed themselves. Some few had shields, the greater part seized such arms as came to hand, and loudly demanded the signal of battle. Vitellius expressed his thanks to them, and bade them sally forth to defend the capital. Then the senate was called together, and envoys were selected to meet the armies, and urge them in the name of the commonwealth to union and peace. The reception of these envoys was not everywhere the same. Those who fell in with Petilius Cerialis were exposed to extreme peril. The praetor Arulenus Rusticus was wounded. The envoys who met Antonius were more favourably received, not because the troops were of quieter temper, but because the general had more authority.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What is the difference between דָּגֵשׁ and מַפִּיק? 5

(*b*) What is פָּתַח גְּנוּבָה, and where does it stand?

2. What change takes place in a noun with the definite article, when the prefixes ב כ ל are added to it? 8

Account for the דָּגֵשׁ in the different letters of the following words:—

יְצַמְּדֵק תְּמָצֵאנָה יְבַקֵּשׁ מִתּוֹךְ בַּכֶּסֶף בְּרֶב :

3. (*a*) Give the following grammatical terms in Hebrew:—*Singular, plural, masculine, feminine, active, passive, absolute, construct.*

(*b*) Give with examples the rule for changing nouns from the absolute into the construct form.

4. (*a*) Give the Hithpael of צָדַק סָתַר שָׁמַר and 8

זָמַן; and the past and future Niphal of אָמַר.

(*b*) Give the infinitive and imperative of the Piel of a verb עוֹר.

5. Express the following in Hebrew:—*This boy: this is the boy; this girl: this is the girl; that place; that city.* 8

6. Correct the errors in the following sentences, and state your reasons for correcting them:— 10

(*a*) וְרָחֵל בָּא עִם הַצֹּאן כִּי רֹעָה הִיא :

(*b*) וַיֵּרֵב רוֹעִים גְּרָר עִם רֹעֵי יִצְחָק :

(*c*) וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר כִּלָּה הַגְּמַלִּים לִשְׁתּוֹת :

(*d*) בַּת מִי אַתְּ הַגִּידָה נָא לִי :

(*e*) וְזֶה תּוֹלְדוֹת יִצְחָק :

7. Translate the following sentences into English :— 5

(*a*) קָטַנְתִּי מִכָּל הַחֲסָדִים :

(*b*) לֹא יֵעָשֶׂה בֵן בִּמְקוֹמֵנוּ :

(*c*) נְצֹר לְשׁוֹנְךָ מֵרָע :

(*d*) וַיְהִי כִּי אָרְכוּ לוֹ שָׁם הַיָּמִים :

(*e*) אָנֹכִי אֶעֱרָבֶנּוּ מִיָּדִי תְּבַקְּשֶׁנּוּ :

8. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

בְּגִבְעוֹן נִרְאָה יְיָ אֶל שְׁלֹמֹה בַּחֲלוֹם הַלָּיְלָה
וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים שְׁאַל מַה אֶּתֵּן לָךְ : וַיֹּאמֶר
שְׁלֹמֹה אַתָּה עָשִׂיתָ עִם עַבְדְּךָ דָּוִד אָבִי חֶסֶד
גָּדוֹל כַּאֲשֶׁר הָלַךְ לְפָנֶיךָ בֶּאֱמֶת וּבִצְדָקָה
וּבְיֹשֶׁרֶת לֵבָב עִמָּךְ וַתִּשְׁמָר לוֹ אֶת הַחֶסֶד
הַגָּדוֹל הַזֶּה וַתִּתֶּן לוֹ בֵן יֹשֵׁב עַל כִּסְאוֹ כַּיּוֹם
הַזֶּה : וְעַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהָי אַתָּה הִמְלַכְתָּ אֶת
עַבְדְּךָ תַּחַת דָּוִד אָבִי וְאָנֹכִי נָעַר קָטֹן לֹא
אֵדַע צֵאת וָבֹא : וְעַבְדְּךָ בְּתוֹךְ עַמְּךָ אֲשֶׁר
בָּחָרְתָּ עַם רָב אֲשֶׁר לֹא יִמָּנֶה וְלֹא יִסָּפֵר
מֵרֹב : וְנָתַתָּ לְעַבְדְּךָ לֵב שֹׁמֵעַ לִשְׁפֹּט אֶת
עַמְּךָ לְהָבִין בֵּין טוֹב לְרָע כִּי מִי יוּכַל לִשְׁפֹּט
אֶת עַמְּךָ הַכָּבֵד הַזֶּה : וַיִּיטַב הַדָּבָר בְּעֵינֵי

אַדֹנָי כִּי שָׁאַל שְׁלֹמֹה אֶת הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה׃
וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֵלָיו יַעַן אֲשֶׁר שָׁאַלְתָּ אֶת
הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה וְלֹא שָׁאַלְתָּ לְךָ יָמִים רַבִּים וְלֹא
שָׁאַלְתָּ לְךָ עֹשֶׁר וְלֹא שָׁאַלְתָּ נֶפֶשׁ אוֹיְבֶיךָ
וְשָׁאַלְתָּ לְךָ הָבִין לִשְׁמֹעַ מִשְׁפָּט׃ הִנֵּה
עָשִׂיתִי כִּדְבָרֶךָ הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי לְךָ לֵב חָכָם וְנָבוֹן
אֲשֶׁר כָּמוֹךָ לֹא הָיָה לְפָנֶיךָ וְאַחֲרֶיךָ לֹא
יָקוּם כָּמוֹךָ׃ וְגַם אֲשֶׁר לֹא שָׁאַלְתָּ נָתַתִּי לָךְ
גַּם עֹשֶׁר גַּם כָּבוֹד אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָיָה כָמוֹךָ
אִישׁ בַּמְּלָכִים כָּל יָמֶיךָ׃

9. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 18

And Israel said unto Joseph, do not thy brethren feed *the flock* in Shechem? Come, and I will send thee unto them. And he said to him, Hero *am* I. And he said to him, Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren, and well with the flocks; and bring me word again. So he sent him out of the vale of Hebron, and he came to Shechem. And a certain man found him, and, behold, *he was* wandering in the field: and the man asked him, saying, what seekest thou? And he said, I seek my brethren: tell me, I pray thee, where they feed *their flocks*.

10. Parse the following sentence :— 10

וַיֹּאמְרוּ נִקְרָא לַנַּעֲרָה וְנִשְׁאֲלָה אֶת פִּיהָ׃

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

Khan Bahadur DASTUR HOSHANG JAMASP.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many forms of the ماضي are there in Per- 8

sian? Give their names in Persian character, with their English equivalents, giving an example of each.

2. What is the difference between the '*alif*' used in the following words? Give their grammatical names and also their meanings :— 7

شباروز — سراسر — تکاپو — دمادم — سراپا and

3. By what process are حاصل بالمصدر and فاعل ترکیبی formed in Persian? Give an example of each. 10

4. Give the 2nd person singular imperative of the following infinitives and their meanings :— 11

سودن — انباشتن — خواستن — ربودن — کشتن — خاستن — بستن — فریفتن and هشتن

5 Analyse the following names, giving their English equivalents, and mention the reasons for this form of expression :— 9

خرچنگ — کژدُم — خارپشت — خرگوش — سنگ پُشت and درازگوش

6. Translate into English .— 25

(a) یکي پیش مُعتصم آمده دعوی نبوّت کرد مُعتصم پرسید چه مُعجزه داری گفت مرده را زنده میکنم گفت اگر این معجزه از تو ظاهر شود بتو ایمان آرم وگرنه ترا

بکشم گفت قبول کردم پس تیغ آبداری طلب نمود معتصم شمشیر خاص خود را بدست وی داد او گفت ای خلیفه ببین که روبروی تو گردنِ وزیرِ ترا میزنم و فی الحال اورا زنده می سازم شاه گفت نیکو باشد و پس روبه وزیر کرد و پرسید چه میگوئی ؟ وزیر بعرض رسانید ای خداوند فقط برای تجربه تن بکشتن دادن امر صعب است پادشاه گواه باشید که من به او ایمان آوردم و مرا معذور دارید معتصم ازین سخنان وزیر خود بخندید و اورا خلعت بخشید و مدّعی نبوّت را دانست که به مایحتاج محتاج شده این کار کرده است اورا نیز بانعام بیکران سرافراز فرمود *

(b) تواضع کند هوشمند گزین
نهد شاخ پر میوه سر بر زمین
تواضع زگردن فرازان نکوست
گدا گر تواضع کند خوی اوست

7. Translate into Persian :— 30

Alphonso, King of Sicily and Naples.

Alphonso, King of Sicily and Naples, was remarkable for kindness and condescension to his subjects.

In the course of his military operations in Sicily, he was obliged to halt with his army on the banks of a river, which an enemy prevented him from crossing. Here the army was detained a whole day without provisions. Towards evening, a soldier brought him a piece of bread and cheese, and a radish, which to most persons so situated would have been a welcome present. But Alphonso, thanking the soldier, refused his offer, saying he could not feast while so many men as good and brave as himself were fasting.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

FRENCH.

O. S. PEDRAZA, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 16

Il a demeuré en Angleterre—Il est demeuré en Angleterre—Il vient la voir—Il vient de la voir—Il a le bras long—Il a un long bras—Une nouvelle certaine—Une certaine nouvelle—Un maigre dîner—Un dîner maigre—Le directeur spirituel—Le spirituel directeur—Je l'ai fait avec mes propres mains—Vos mains ne sont pas propres—Un pauvre poëte. Un poëte pauvre.

2. Explain the difference between : 20

Le trouble and *the trouble*—La noise—and *the noise*—La file and *the file*—La lime and *the lime*—La bribe and *the bribe*—La bride and *the bride*—Le chandelier and *the chandelier*—Le coin and *the coin*—Le grief and *the grief*—Les spectacles and *the spectacles*—Le billet and *the billet*—Le courtier and *the courtier*—Un buffet and *a buffet*—Le verger and *the verger*—Sable and *sable*—La dot and *the dot*—La translation and *the translation*—Les parents and *the parents*—Mes relations and *my relations*—Pathos and *Pathos*—Rogue and *Rogue*.

3. Write the present and past participles of— 10

Naître, vivre ; mourir, taire ; paraître, craindre ; mettre, moudre ; maudire, vivre ; croître, conduire ; exclure, pleuvoir ; ouvrir, absoudre ; suivre, rire ; partir, courir.

4. Re-write the following sentences correcting all the mistakes :— 6

(*a*) Une merchant Pàrsi du Bombay a traduisit les plus belli poems du seigneur Byron en Francaise.

(*b*) Une copy de cet translation est au Librairie Asiatic ; je suis voulant de me le procurer car j'aime le langage Francais tres-beaucoup.

5. What is the gender of the names of towns? 1

6. Give the comparative and superlative of bon and bien, mauvais and mal. 2

7. Translate into English either of the following passages :— 20

(*a*) Les Romains parvinrent à commander à tous les peuples, non-seulement par l'art de la guerre, mais aussi par leur prudence, leur sagesse, leur constance, leur amour pour la gloire et pour la patrie. Lorsque sous les empereurs toutes ces vertus d'évanouirent, l'art militaire leur resta, avec lequel, malgré la faiblesse et la tyrannie de leurs princes, ils conservèrent ce qu'ils avaient acquis ; mais lorsque la corruption se mit dans la milice même, ils devinrent la proie de tous les peuples.

(*b*) C'était une règle inviolable des premiers Romains, que quiconque avait abandoné sou poste ou laissé, ses armes dans le combat était puni de mort. Julien et Valentinien avaient à cet égard rétabli les anciennes peines. Mais les barbares pris à la solde des Romains, accoutumés à faire la guerre comme la font aujourd'hui les Tartares, à fuir pour combattre encore, à chercher le pillage plus que l'honneur, étaient incapables d'une pareille discipline : Telle était la discipline des premiers Romains, qu'on y avait vu des généraux condamner leurs enfants à mourir pour avoir sans leur ordre gagné la victoire.

8. Translate into French :— 25

Romance was the common language of all the people who obeyed Charlemagne in the south of Europe, that is, all the south of France, part of Spain, and almost all Italy. All the provinces had their respective dialects till the language was divided into two principal idioms, the romance north of the Loire, *langue d'oil*, and the romance south of the Loire, *lngue d'oc*. Each of these idioms had its poets, who are always the first writers in all languages. Those of the south were called Troubadours and those of the north Trouvères. The Troubadours travelled from kingdom to kingdom and were received everywhere with honour and enthusiasm.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Verta em Portuguez o seguinte :— 20

We may address the same advice, to a certain exent, to men of every class. How many upright and respectable families have we seen in our childhood, in which piety, probity, and the practice of alms-giving were hereditary! They prospered, for they were content with increasing their means insensibly by a steady trade, they shared their gains with the needy, they lived without ambition or alarm, in an independence which was sufficient for all their desires, and they enjoyed a reputation better than any wealth. What do we behold in commerce at the present day? Enormous, and what may sometimes be styled monstrous fortunes, amassed with a scandalous rapidity by the most reckless speculations, by monopoly, by usury, by injustice, and every kind of intrigue—fortunes abhorred by the poor and accursed of Heaven, which are soon squandered in foolish profusion, and sooner or later buried with a crash in the depths of ignominious bankruptcy.

2. Que cousa é artigo definido? Em que casos podemos antepôr o artigo definido a um nome proprio? Dê me um exemplo. 5

3. Defina o adjectivo comparativo e superlativo, e explique a differença entre o superlativo absoluto e relativo, dando um exemplo de cada um. 6

4. Dê me exemplos de adjectivos numeraes. partitivos, cardinaes, ordinaes e multiplicativos. 4

5. Que se entende por pronome composto ou reflexivo? Esclareça a resposta com alguns exemplos. 5

6. Decline os pronomes pessoaes *Eu* e *Tu*, em ambos os numeros. 4

7. Que cousa é verbo regular, irregular, auxiliar, defectivo e impessoal? Dê me um exemplo de cada um delles. 6

8. Conjugue o verbo *Vêr* e *Vir*, no tempo presente e preterito perfeito do modo indicativo. 6

9. Analyse grammaticalmente o seguinte :— 8

" Isto é portar-se como homem honrado."

10. Como se forma o gerundio e o participio dos verbos regulares e irregulares? Explique com exemplos. 6

11. Corrija as seguintes sentenças se são erradas, ou diga se ellas são correctas :— 10

(*a*) Jeremias jà antes havia prophetizado a ruina de Jerusalém.

(*b*) A dextra mão direita de Deus péza egualmente a justiça e a misericordia.

(*c*) Banhava a humida agua ao desacompanhado solitario.

(*d*) Se vos dérem uma bofetada na face, beijae a mão que vol-a deu.

(*e*) El-rei com a Côrte se divertem na caça.

(*f*) Recebendo a carta de V. Senhoria, quizera ter forças e não quizera ter molestia, quizera ter vagar e não quizera ter embaraços, para responder como a obrigação o pede.

12. Verta em Inglez o seguinte :— 20

Aquellas ruinas que estais vendo, tinctas no sangue de nossos companheiros, ham de ser hoje nosso sepulcro ou nosso alojamento. Cem soldados sam os que guardam aquellas estragadas muralhas, aos quaes a fome e os feridas têem tirado as forças, de sorte que só pelejamos com as sombras dos que já foram homens, offerecendo os miseraveis aos nossos alfanges vidas sem sangue. A honra, que neste cêrco têem ganhado com valor infelice, ha de ser toda nossa, porque do fim da guerra tomam nome as empresas ; que o mundo julga sempre o valor da parte da ultima fortuna. Acabemos de ganhar aquella fortaleza, subamos a este monte de triumphos ; vingaremos infinitas injúrias com úma sò victoria. Livremos esta escrava da Asia das prisõens do tributo ; livremos nossos mares, que debaixo de suas armadas violentados gemem. Com este último assalto poremos fim a tam illustre empresa ; e se accordará o Oriente edades largas, com alegre memoria, de tam formos o dia.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARA'THI.

BAL MANGESH WAGLE, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Substitute अनुनासिक letters in the place of अनुस्वार in the following :— 5

चिंता, पांथस्त, रंक, मंजरी, आंबा, पांडुरंग, रंभा, यांचा, घिंड, तंटा.

2. State the rules of combination [संधि] of dissimilar consonants that obtain in Maráthi Grammar. Illustrate each rule by two examples. 8

3. Decline कुंकू and वेळू. 2

4. Is there any and what difference between such expressions as घराचा and घरचा, दाराचा and दारचा, सोनेरी and सोन्याचा? 4

5. What is the import of such words as घडणावळ, खाणावळ, धुणावळ, &c., formed by the addition of आवळ? Is there any change in the import of such words as झिजणावळ, सुकणावळ, &c.? 4

6. Define a प्रयोग. Mention every प्रयोग that obtains in Maráthi. What is the real characteristic of the कर्मणी प्रयोग? Illustrate your answer by examples. 8

7. Define a समास. How do you distinguish तत्पुरुष, कर्मधारय, and बहुव्रीहि? Give four examples of each. 4

8. Give the derivations of the following words :— 5

खांब, गांठ, दिवाळी, शिवराई, सेवती.

9. Paraphrase or convert into Maráthi prose the following आर्या and parse the words underlined :— 12

जाय पित्याच्या सदना करूनि परित्याग बायको पतिचा।
पुत्रांतें हि न पाहे सांगावा उग्र काय कोप तिचा।

10. Translate into English the following :— 20

बाजीराव शाहुराजास वारंवार म्हणे कीं मोंगल जिंकण्याचा हा समय आहे. जर आज्ञा व्हाल तर फौज घेऊन जाऊन कृष्णानदीपासून अटक नदीपर्यंत महाराजांच्या नांवाचा झेंडा उभारीन. हें त्याचें भाषण ऐकून शाहुराजाला फार संतोष होई. शेवटीं शाहूची आज्ञा घेऊन मोंगलांवर स्वारी करावयास तो फौजेसुद्धां निघाला. तो आपल्या सैन्यांतील शिपायांशीं फार गोड बोलत असे, व त्यांवर प्रीति करीत असे, ह्यामुळें सर्व शिपाई लोक त्याजबरोबर जीव देण्यास राजी असत, कोणी विरुद्ध वागला तर तो त्याची तत्काळ खोड मोडी, ह्यामुळें त्याची जरबही सर्वांवर तशीच असे. युद्धांत कितीही श्रम झाले तरी तो त्यांस मोजित नसे.

11. Translate into Maráthi the following :— 25

As a thoughtless elephant-driver in India was passing through a bazaar, a friend handed him a cocoanut. Not finding anything at hand against which he might break it, the cruel driver struck it twice against the elephant's forehead. In

this way the nut was broken and the man ate the contents. The sagacious animal did not like his skull to be used for this purpose, and did not forget his driver's cruelty. Next day as they were both passing along the street, the elephant saw some cocoanuts exposed for sale. Directly turning his trunk to one side he seized one of the nuts, threw it with tremendous force at the driver's head and killed him on the spot.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARA'TI.

JAVERILA'L UMIA'SHANKAR YA'JNIK, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English the following passage :— 25

અખો ભક્ત ઘણો પૈસાદાર હતો અને તેને ત્યાંહાં એક બાઇએ ત્રણસેંક રૂપૈઆ અનામત મુક્યા હતા. એક વખત તે બાઇએ કહ્યું કે મને એની કંઠી ઘડી આપો. ત્યારે અખાએ પોતાની તરફથી સો રૂપૈઆ ઉમેરીને ચારસેંની કંઠી કરી આપી ને તે પ્રમાણે પેલી બાઇ જે-નાઉપર તે બેહેનના જેવું વ્હાલ રાખતો હતો તેને કહી દીધું. પણ તે બાઇને એવું સુઝ્યું કે અખા ભાઇ જાત-નોસોની છે તેથી તેણે કાંઈ ગરબડ કીધી હશે. તે ઉપર-થી તે બાઇએ બીજા સોનીને તે કંઠી કિમ્મત કરાવવાને આપી. તેણે કકડો કાપીને ગાળી જોઇ ચારસેંનો માલ છે એમ કહ્યું. બાઇ, બિસી આણી પડી ગઇ ને અખાને કહ્યું, ભાઇ, આ સમી કરી આપો. અખો કંઠી તુટવાનું કારણ પુછી લીધા પછી ઘણો ખિન્ન થયો અને બોલ્યો કે સંસાર સાચો નથી. બીજી વાત એવી ચાલે છે કે તે ટંકશાળનો ઉપરી હતો ને એક વખત

કોઇએ સરકારમાં રાવ ખાધી કે અખો શિક્ષાઓમાં હીણ ધાતુ ભેળવેછે. તે ઉપરથી તપાસ થઇ પણ તે રાવ સાચી ઠરી નહી. એ ઉપરથી તેનું દિલ સંસાર ઉપરથી ઉઠીગયું. એવાં એવાં કારણોથી અખાને સોનીના ધંધા ઉપર ધિક્કાર આવ્યો ને તેણે પોતાનાં હથીઆરો કુવામાં નાંખી દીધાં ને પછી સંસારમાં સાચું શું છે તેની ખંતે ખોળ કરવા લાગ્યો.

2. Paraphrase the following into ordinary Gujaráti :— 8

તિલક કરતાં ત્રેપન વહ્યાં, જપમાળાનાં નાકાં ગયાં,।
તીરથ ફરિ ફરિ થાકયા ચરણ, તોયે ન મ્હોતા હરિને શરણ,।
કથા સુણી સુણી ફુટ્યા કાન, તોયે ન આવ્યું બ્રહ્મજ્ઞાન.॥

3. Parse in Gujaráti the words underlined in the above passage and point out any અધ્યાહાર that you may meet with in it. Give the roots of the words તીરથ, ચરણ, હરિ, and જ્ઞાન.

4. What are the component parts of the letters ક્ષ and જ્ઞ? Give instances of words which contain these letters and mark the changes they undergo in their Gujaráti forms. 3

5. Analyse the following compounds, giving the meanings of the component parts :— 4

રામાયણ, સમૃદ્ધિ, રત્નાકર, મહર્ષિ, પ્રત્યુત્તર, મહોત્સવ, and જગન્નાથ.

6. Give two instances in each case of — 6

(*a*) Nouns in Gujaráti of the masculine gender ending in ુ and ુ.

(*b*) Nouns of the feminine gender ending in ુ and ો.

(*c*) Nouns of the neuter gender ending in ુ and ો.

7. Trace the following to their original forms :— 9

કંકોતરી; ગોસાંઈ; ઓગણીસ; ઓરમાઈ; કુંભાર; હાથી; કાહાન; હાથેલી; કુવેતર; and વાસકુટ.

8. Translate the following into colloquial Gujaráti :— 20

Of the feelings which Macaulay entertained towards the great minds of by-gone ages it is not for any one except himself to speak. He has told us how his debt to them was incalculable ; how they guided him to truth ; how they filled his mind with noble and graceful images ; how they stood by him in all vicissitudes,—comforters in sorrow, nurses in sickness, companions in solitude, " the old friends who are never seen with new faces ; who are the same in wealth, and in poverty, in glory and in obscurity." Great as were the honours and possessions which Macaulay acquired by his pen, all who knew him were well aware that the titles and rewards which he gained by his own works were as nothing in the balance as compared with the pleasure which he derived from the works of others. That knowledge has largely contributed to the tenderness with which he has been treated by writers whose views on books and events, and politics, past and present, differ widely from his own.

9. Translate the following into idiomatic Gujaráti :— 10

(1). One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

(2). Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

(3). Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

(4). Hope deferred makes the heart sick.

(5). Don't you look a gift horse in the mouth.

10. Explain fully the meaning of the following proverbs and state how they are applied :— 10

(૧). અકરમી નિસાળીયાને વતરડાં ઘણાં.

(૨). રોતો જાય તે મુવાની ખબર લાવે.

(૩). ઠાલી થએલી વાગે ઘણેા.

(૪). વિનાશકાળે વિપરીત બુદ્ધિ.

(૫). આંગળથી નખ વેગળા એટલા વેગળા.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CANARESE.

K. ANANDRAO, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what changes take place according to the rules of *sandhi* when words ending in ಅ, ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, or ಐ are followed by an affix commencing with a vowel. Give illustrations. 8

2. How are compound-nouns formed in Canarese? Give examples. 4

3. Are there any prefixes or suffixes in Canarese to express the degrees of comparison? If so, name them. If not, state how their want is supplied. Give examples. 4

4. How many declensions are there in Canarese, and how are they distinguished from one another? Classify them. 4

5. What kind of verb is ಬಲ್ಲ? What does it denote? Is it declinable in the negative mood? If not, how is the deficiency supplied? 2

6. How are the person, gender, and tense of gerunds determined? Explain fully the various purposes for which gerunds are used. 5

7. Translate the following into English :— 8

ಒಂದು ವೃಕ್ಷದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗ ।
ಳೊಂದು ನಿಮಿಷದಿ ಗಜಜಿಜೆನುತಲಿ ।
ಹೊಂದಿ ಕೊಂಡವು ಮಗುಳೆ ಕಂಡೆವೆ ಗೈದುವಂದದಲಿ ॥
ತಂದೆ ತಾಯ್ಗಳು ಬಂಧು ಬಳಗಗ ।
ಳೊಂದು ನಿಮಿಷದಿ ತೋರಿ ತಮ ತಂ ।
ಮಂದವನು ತೊಲಗುವರು ಋಣ ಸಂಮಂಧ ಶೀಲಿದರೆ ॥

8. Parse the words underlined in the above passage. 5

9. Translate the following into English :— 30

ಸೊಕ್ರೆತೀಸನ ತಂದೆಯಾದ ಸೊಫ್ರೊನಿಸಕಸನು ಶೀಲಾ ಮೂರ್ತಿಕಾರನಿದ್ದನು. ಅವನ ತಾಯಿ ಫಿನಾರಶಿಯು ಸೂಲಗಿತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ನಿಜವಾದ ದೊಡ್ಡಸ್ಥಿಕೆಗೂ ಅಖಂಡಿತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗೂ ನೀಚ ಕುಲೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂಬದು ನಾವು ಇದರ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಹುದು. ಸೊಕ್ರೆತೀಸನು ತಂನ ಜಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲು ತರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಾಮ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಅವನು ತಂನ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಕಸಬುಗಳ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ನಾಚಿಕೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಕಾರನು ದಿವಸವೆಲ್ಲ ದಣಿದು ನಿರ್ಜೀವವಾದ ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹೋಲುವೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವರೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುವಾಗ ಜ್ಞಾನಶೂನ್ಯನಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ನಿರ್ಜೀವ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಂತೆ ತಾನು ತೋರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವರೆ ಏನೂ ಶ್ರಮ ತೆಗದು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇರುವದು ಕಂಡು ಅವಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಕಾಣುತಿತ್ತು. ತಂನ ತಾಯಿಯು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಸೂಲಗಿತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಳೊ ಹಾಗೆಯೆ ತಾನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಸೂಲಗಿತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರ ಪಡಿಸುವದು ತಂನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವೆಂದೂ ಅವನು ಪದೆ ಪದೆ ಹೇಳುತಿದ್ದನು.

10. Translate the following into Canarese :— 30

If we wish men to practise virtue, it is worth while trying to make them love virtue, and feel it an object in itself, and not a tax paid for leave to pursue other objects. It is worth training them to feel, not only actual wrong or actual meanness, but the absence of noble aims and endeavours, as not merely blamable but also degrading : to have a feeling of the miserable smallness of mere self in the face of this great universe, of the collective mass of our fellow-creatures, in the face of past history and of the indefinite future—the poorness

and insignificance of human life if it is to be all spent in making things comfortable for ourselves and our kin and raising ourselves and them a step or two on the social ladder. Thus feeling, we learn to respect ourselves only so far as we feel capable of nobler objects : and if unfortunately those by whom we are surrounded do not share our aspirations, perhaps disapprove the conduct to which we are prompted by them—to sustain ourselves by the ideal sympathy of the great characters in history or even in fiction, and by the contemplation of an idealised posterity.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTA'NI.

RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the names of the long and short vowel marks and of the marks affecting consonants, and illustrate them by an example. 5

2. Give the Hindustáni for the words, 'noun,' 'primitive,' 'derivative,' 'abstract,' 'verbal,' 'indefinite,' 'transitive,' 'conditional,' 'passive,' 'imperfect' and 'pluperfect.' 5

3. How many cases of nouns are there in Hindustáni? Give examples. State what general rules are applicable for their declension. 5

4. Change the following substantives into adjectives : — 5

دولت — رنج — صبر — ہمت — رحم — ترس

غضب

5. How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives? Give examples. 5

6. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed in Hindustáni? Give examples. 5

7. What is the difference in applications of the pronouns تو and آپ? 3

8. (*a*) Define a 'verb'. 8

(*b*) Give an example of each form of the present and future tenses.

(*c*) Explain how the passive voice is formed, and give a few illustrations.

9. Give the general order of words in a sentence. 3

10. Parse the following sentence :— 6

ایک سوداگر بہت دولت چھوڑکے مرگیا

11. Translate into English :— 25

کسي شہر مین ایک مزدور غریب رہتا تھا
اوسنے رستے مین ایک تھیلي پائي اوسمین
دوسو روپئے نقد تھے یہہ خبر اوس مزدور
نے سبکو ظاہر کي جب تھیلي کے مالک
نے سن پایا کہ اپني تھیلي فلانے مزدور
کو ملي تب اسي وقت اوس مزدورکے
گھر گیا اور ظاہر کیا کہ میري تھیلي اِس
رنگ کي ایسے کپڑے کي اور اِس نشاني کي
میرے پاس سے راہ مین گرپڑي اوس مین
دوسو روپئے فلانے سکے کے ہین وہ اگر
تمکو ملي ہي تو مجھے دو وہ میري ہي
جب اوس مزدور نے جانہ کہ سچ یہہ تھیلي
اِسي شخص کي ہي گھر مین سے تھیلي لایا
اور اوس شخص کے حوالے کي اور کہا لیجا

تیرا مال تجھے ملا وہ شخص بہت خوش ہوا
اور اوسمین سے بیس روپئے نکالکر بطور انعام
اوس مزدور کو دینے لگا مزدور نے نہ لئے بعد
بہت بحث ہوکر دس روپئے نکالے سو بھی
مزدور نے قبول نہ کئے وہ شخص لاچار ہو
تھیلی اوسکے سامھنے کھول کر رکھدی اور کہا
اگر تو اپنے احسان کرنے کا بدلہ کچھہ بھی
میری طرف سے قبول نہین کرتا ھی تو یہہ
تھیلی سنبھال میرا کچھہ نہین کھوگیا تیرے
جیسے غریب مزدور کا مین کیا شرمندہ رھونگا
یہہ سنکر وہ مزدور ھنسا اور پانچ روپئے اوس
تھیلی مین سے لئے باقی اوسکے حوالے کردئے
اور اون پانچ روپیون کا خوردہ منگواکر
فقیرون اور کنگالون کو بانٹ کر اپنی بلند
ھمتی کی بات یادگار زمانہ چھوڑ گیا

12. Translate into Hindustáni :— 25

(*a*) This subject is of the greatest importance as affecting the interests of all descriptions of people.

(*b*) No English writer that I am aware of has treated of this subject.

(*c*) Conscious of my inability to do justice to the task, I may yet venture to express a hope that my labours may prove of some assistance to my countrymen.

(*d*) I am aware that, among other faults, I may be charged with being obscure where I laboured at brevity, and with being tiresome where my object was illustration.

(*e*) This argument seems more specious than solid.

(*f*) He is involved in debt.

(*g*) The Tartar tribes are all pastoral. They live in tents, and milk is their chief food.

(*h*) The fields were covered with odoriferous flowers.

(*i*) The causes which seem to account for these effects are partly physical and partly moral.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI.

ALLUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sindhi :— 30

The procession was to pass along part of the Bazar, then traverse the main street to the west gate, and, returning by the only other wide street to the Bazar again, proceed as far as the east gate, whence a deputation would convey an offering to the old saint's tomb, which was under the Banian tree. Such had been the programme, which was rudely interrupted. As the procession had reached the western gate, a sudden shouting of "Thieves!" "Thieves!" "Dacoits!" was heard, and several shots were fired. There had been strong guards posted at both entrances, and some of the armed men ran up the Bazar to reinforce the eastern gate, while Burma and about fifty of his men dashed through the western gate, and guided by the shots and shouts passed down a lane which ran round the south side of the village among the gardens. Here was a point at which several roads separated, and here he stationed some of the men, posting himself opposite, so that no one could escape. It was evidently an attack by dacoits, under cover of the noise and merry-making of the marriage procession, but against whom? And he set his teeth, drew his sword, and awaited the approach of the fugitives and their prisoners.

2. Translate into English :— 20

مَٹي حقيقت ٻڌي هڪڙي کي ٻين کان
گهٽو ارمان ٿيو ۽ اَن خيال کيو ته گهٽو
ڪري اهو ساڏو ٿورن ورهن ۾ موٽي
پهنجي آسرم دانه ويندو ۽ حيڪڏهن ڪ
روڪ نه ڪيس ته حيڪس هڪڙو گهمرو
ايڪانت وارئي جائي مان موٽي اچي
دنيا جي ديکاڏيکي ڪندو چاکون ته هن
چيو ته سکه جي آس دل تي اهڙي وينل
آهي ته ڪيتري به گهٽي جهانَ جي واقفي
ٿئي ته به اها آس مٹي نٿي سگهي - اسانجي
هاڻو کي حالت ڪهڙي به هجي ته به اُها
حالت آسانکي ڏکي ڪري ٿي ۽ ڏک
قبول ڪرڻو ٿو پوي پر جڏهن اُها سائي
حالت اسان کان ڇڄيو پري ٿئي يعني
ڇڏيو وڃي تڏهن دل ۾ اهڙا پور پيا پون
ته اهڙي حالت ۾ رهجي ته ڇڪو - پر يقين
آهي ته نيٺ اهڙو سمون ايندو جهڻ
خواهش ڪرڻ کان ڪيڪو درد ٿئي ٿو سو

نه ٹيندو ۽ ڪو به پهنجي قصور کان سوا ڏکي ڪين ٹيندو

3. Give the rules for the formation of the plural in Sindhi. 6

4. How is the noun of agency formed? What does the locative express in Sindhi? 10

5. With what parts of speech are the pronominal affixes used? Give examples. 12

Compare the use of the pronominal affixes in Sindhi with that in Persian.

6. In what respect does the conjugation of the neuter verb in Sindhi agree with that of the passive? Illustrate your answer by examples. 10

7. How may a subordinate sentence be linked to the main sentence in Sindhi? 8

8. Write down the interrogative and correlative pronouns, and decline the former. 4

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. F. J. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what you understand by *indestructibility* of matter and illustrate your answer by two examples. 8

2. Show how compressibility and extension of substances prove their porosity. 10

3. Define *resultant of forces.* 7

If the resultant of two forces is at right angles to one of the forces, show that it is less than the other force.

4. Show the connection between a screw and an inclined plane. 12

Find what weight can be raised by means of a screw, with threads 5 millimeter distant, by a force of one kilogramme applied to the end of a lever 5 decimeter long. (Ratio of circumference to diameter of a circle, 3·1.)

5. What is meant by longitude and latitude of a place? Why are the degrees of longitude and latitude not equal in length? Why is noon at Madras half an hour earlier than at Bombay? 8

6. How are the tides occasioned? Explain spring and neap tides. 10

7. Give the meaning of the term *reducing agent* and describe an experiment illustrative of the reducing action of hydrogen. 8

8. Enumerate the different varieties of carbon and give the characteristic properties of each. What is the weight of potassium chlorate necessary to produce oxygen sufficient to combine with 6 grammes of carbon for the formation of carbonic acid gas? 12

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.; NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE, Esq

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the value of £·596875 and reduce 11 poles 4 yards 4½ inches to the decimal of one mile. 7

2. A railway passenger counts the telegraph posts on the line as he passes them. If they are 58 yards apart and the train is going 48 miles per hour, how many will he pass per minute? 7

3. Three men can do as much work as five boys; the wages of three boys are equal to those of two men. A work on which 40 boys and 15 men are employed takes 8 weeks and costs £350: how long would it take if 20 boys and 20 men were employed, and how much would it cost? 10

4. What sum will amount to £5431 15*s.* 11¼*d.* in 6 years at 4½ per cent. simple interest? 8

5. The sides of two squares contain 77 yards 1 foot 9 inches and 7 yards 2 feet 4 inches respectively : find the side of a square whose area is equal to the sum of the areas of the two squares. 8

6. (1) If $\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 = 3$, prove that $a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = 0$. 8

(2) If $x + y = 2z$, show that—

$$\frac{x}{x-z} + \frac{y}{y-z} = 2.$$

7. Resolve into their simplest factors the following expressions : $6x^2 + 5x - 6$, $3x^2 - 10x - 8$, $9x^4 - 82x^2y^2 + 9y^4$. 8

8. Find the G.C.M. of $x^4 - 3x + 20$ and $5x^4 - 3x^3 + 64$. 8

9. Extract the cube root of— 8

$$x^3 + \frac{8}{x^3} - 12x^2 - \frac{48}{x^2} + 54x + \frac{108}{x} - 112.$$

10. Solve the equations— 10

(1) $$\frac{a}{x+a} + \frac{b}{x+b} = \frac{a-c}{x+a-c} + \frac{b+c}{x+b+c}.$$

(2) $\frac{1}{3}(7x + 1) - \frac{1}{3}(17 - 2x) = \frac{1}{4}(5x + 1)$.

11. A father's age is four times that of his eldest son and five times that of his younger son ; when the elder son has lived to three times his present age, the father's age will exceed twice that of his younger son by three years. Find their present ages. 10

12. A cottage costs 1500 rupees to build. At what rent must it be let to pay five per cent. clear after allowing ten per cent. of the receipts for repairs ? 8

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

EUCLID.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A. ; NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that the straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are also themselves equal and parallel. 6

Why is the restriction contained in the words "towards the same parts" necessary ?

2. From the extremities of the straight line AB perpendiculars AC and BD are drawn on opposite sides of it, such that AC and BD together are equal to AB. Show that the straight line CD always makes the same angle with AB. 10

3. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another. 7

If the complements be squares, determine their relation to the whole parallelogram.

4. All the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure, made by producing the sides successively in the same direction, are together equal to four right angles.

5. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure. 8

6. Prove that the square on any straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the base is less than the square on a side of the triangle by the rectangle contained by the segments of the base. 9

7. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle, but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle, and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. 8

8. In a circle the extremities of two radii at right angles to each other are joined. Prove that the angle in the segment so formed is equal to one right angle and a half. 9

9. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle. 7

10. The square inscribed in a circle is equal to half the square described about the same circle. 6

II.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	In English.
H. Littledale, B.A.	
M. Macmillan, B.A.	
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.	In Sanskrit.
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	
Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A.	
A. Barrett, B.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. A. Führer, Ph.D.	
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia, Esq.	In Persian.
Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Esq.	
S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	In History and in Logic.
The Rev. B. Blake, M.A., B.D.	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	
Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	
The Rev. R. Scott, M.A.	
The Rev. F. J. Dreckmann, S.J.	In Natural Science.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A. ; H. LITTLEDALE, B.A. ;

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*N.B.*—Arrange your answers in three bundles, corresponding to the three Sections of the Question Paper.]

Scott's Marmion ; Southey's Nelson.

SECTION I.

1. Paraphrase :— 18

In these dear halls where welcome kind
Is with fair liberty combined ;
Where cordial friendship gives the hand,
And flies constraint the magic wand
Of the fair dame that rules the land,
Little we heed the tempest drear,
While music, mirth, and social cheer,
Speed on their wings the passing year.
And Merton's halls are fair e'en now,
When not a leaf is on the bough.
Tweed loves them well, and turns again,
As loath to leave the sweet domain ;
And holds his mirror to her face
And clips her with a close embrace :—
Gladly as he, we seek the dome,
And as reluctant turn us home.

2. What other battles and sieges besides those included in the Flodden campaign are referred to in *Marmion* and the introductory letters? In each case show how they happen to be mentioned and what the poet says about them. 15

SECTION II.

3. Who were Sir David Lindesay and Gawain Douglas ? How far is the part they play in the poem consistent with history ? 9

4. Explain the allusions in the following passages :— 12

(*a*) Since, riding side by side, our hand
First drew the voluntary brand.

(*b*) 'Twas a brave race before the name
Of hated Bothwell stained their fame.

(*c*) Yet arms like England's did he wield,
Alike the leopards on his shield,
Alike his Syrian courser's frame,
The rider's length of limb the same.

(*d*) Princes and favourites long grew tame
And trembled at the homely name
Of Archibald Bell-the-Cat.

5. Briefly explain the meaning of the italicised words in the following passages, and, where you can, mention the context in which they occur :— 14

(*a*) That fatal error of *under-proportioning the force to the service;* that ruinous economy, which, *by sparing a little, renders all that is spent useless*, infected the British councils.

(*b*) His musket had *flashed in the pan.*

(*c*) They *laid their damages* at the enormous amount of £40,000; and Nelson was obliged to *keep close* on board his own ship, lest he should be arrested for a sum for which it would have been impossible to *find bail.*

(*d*) Hardy meantime went in a small boat to examine the channel between them and the enemy; approaching so near, that he *sounded* round their leading ship with a pole, lest the noise of *throwing the lead* should discover him.

(*e*) *Aft the most honour; forward the better man.*

(*f*) *Coursing* was his favourite amusement. Shooting, as he practised it, was far too dangerous for his companions: for he carried his gun *upon the full cock*, as if he were going to *board an enemy;* and the moment a bird rose, he *let fly*, without ever putting the *fowling piece* to his shoulder.

SECTION III.

6. Describe Nelson's exploits at the battle of Cape St. Vincent. 12

7. Give the nautical meanings, of 'to shiver a sail,' 'to tack,' 'to wear,' 'to strike,' 'to cut out,' 'to put out,' 'to put off,' 'to beat off,' 'to beat up,' and 'to luff up.' 10

8. Give grammatical or etymological notes on the italicised words in the following passages :— 10

(*a*) *The* more numerous, *the* better.

(*b*) He strayed *a bird's-nesting.*

(*c*) Yet oft in holy writ, we see,
Even such weak minister *as me*
May the oppressor bruise.

(*d*) Of gallant Gordons *many a* one.

(*e*) Where—*taming thought* to human pride—
The mighty chiefs lie side by side.

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

HISTORY.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Sketch shortly the career of Philip of Macedon up to the period of his interference in the Sacred War 9

2. Mention some of the most famous of the orations of Demosthenes, and state under what political circumstances each of them was delivered. 9

3. Give the substance of the decree passed by the Amphictyonic Council at the end of the Sacred War. Sum up the results of that war. 9

4. Contrast the conduct of Philip towards Athens and Thebes respectively after the battle of Chæronea. 9

5. Write short lives and characters of Phocion and Æschines. 9

6. Sketch the course of the campaigns of Alexander the Great in Asia (*a*) in the year B.C. 333, (*b*) in the year B.C. 327. 10

7. What part was played by Harpalus and Hephæstion in the period of history under consideration? 9

8. Give some account of Aristotle's teaching, with an outline of his life. 11

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon.M.R.A.S.;
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Arrange your answers to the two sections in separate bundles

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :— 12

(*a*) राजा.—समाश्वासनमिति किमुच्यते।
तुल्यानुरागपिशुनं ललितार्थबन्धं
पत्रेनिवेशितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः।
उत्पक्ष्मणा मम सखे मदिरेक्षणेन
तस्याः समागतमिवाननमाननेन ॥
उर्व.—अत्रावयोः समविभागा प्रीतिः
राजा.—वयस्य धार्यतामयंप्रियायाः स्वहस्तः
विदू.—किमिदानीं तत्रभवत्युर्वशी भवतो
मनोरथानां कुसुमं दर्शयित्वा फले
विसंवदति।

(1) Dissolve and name the underlined compounds.

(2) If the readings in the fourth and sixth lines do not yield a good sense, mention others that you may know. Give reasons.

(*b*) प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे
गमनेस्याः क्षणविघ्नमाचरन्त्या

यदियं पुनरप्यपाङ्गनेत्रा
परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाऽद्य दृष्टा ॥

Name the metre. Say why it would be improper to read हि instead of अद्य in the last line.

2. Give notes on the following words or expressions :— 3

त्रिदश, अपाङ्गनेत्रा, पञ्चबाण, अपराजिता, सिद्धमार्ग.

3. Explain, giving the context, the following :— 9

(*a*) अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनम्। अथवा चन्द्राद-मृतमिति किमत्राश्चर्यम्।

(*b*) नास्यगतिर्मनोरथानाम्। सखे प्रसन्नस्तेतर्कः

(*c*) सदृशं पुरुषान्तर विदो महेन्द्रस्य।

(*d*) उर्व०—अहो अनवेक्षितं लघुत्वयोज्झिताऽस्मि। चित्र०—इतो मुहूर्ताज्ज्ञास्यसि का कामु-ज्झिष्यतीति। आचारं तावत्प्रतिपद्यस्व।

(*e*) लोपुत्रेण गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यआस्त वा प्र तिवचनम्।

(*f*) दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोसहनः।

4. What is the meaning of the title *Vikramorvas'î?* What are the sources from which Kâlidâsa draws his materials of Vikramorvas'î? Which portion of the dramatic plot is the creation of the poet? 6

5. Note briefly the resemblances in ideas occurring in S'akuntalâ and Vikramorvas'î. 5

6. Translate into English :— 15

पुरा किलात्र भारतवर्षे वेदशास्त्रादिसकल-

विद्यापारावारपारीणा धरणीगीर्वाणा विद्वांसोभूयांसः संबभूवुः। तेच सर्वे प्रायशो दक्षिणानपेक्षा एव ग्रहणधारणापटून् शिष्यबटून्सम्यगध्याप्य दीपाः प्रतिदीपानिव स्वसमानान्निर्वर्तयाञ्चक्रिरे। एवं शिष्यप्रशिष्यप्रणालिकया सन्ततमनुवर्तमान एव विविधगीर्वाणविद्याप्रकाशो भूतलमुद्योतयन्नास्ते। अथ कालवशादापतितेन पठनपाठनसंप्रदायस्य कार्श्येन सलिलसेकादि सहकारिकारणविरहेणोद्यानभूमयइव गावाणावद्याजीर्णतामावहन्ति। नचैतावताऽर्वाचीनाः कुमारा अकृतबुद्धयः सन्तीतिमन्तव्यम्।

SECTION II.

1. Translate closely into English :— 10

(*a*) रघोरवष्टम्भभयेन पत्रिणा
हृदे क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः।
नवाम्बुदानीकमुहूर्तलाञ्छने
धनुष्यमोघं समधत्तसायकम्॥

(*b*) भोगिवेष्टनमार्गेषु चन्दनानां समर्पितम्।
नास्त्रसत्कारिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि॥

(*c*) निद्रावशेन भवताप्यनवेक्ष्यमाणा
पर्यत्सुकत्वमवलानिशिखण्डितेव।
लक्ष्मीर्विनोदयति येन दिगन्तलम्बी
सोऽपित्वदाननरुचिं विजहाति चन्द्रः॥

Name and dissolve the compounds underlined and name the metres of (*a*) and (*c*).

2. (*a*) Give the precise meanings of— 11

अर्घ्य, प्रत्युद्गता, आरम्भ, घटोघ्नी, राजन्य, वार्षिक, and आर्यगृह्य.

(*b*) What etymology does Kâlidâsa give of—

रघु, क्षत्र and राजन्?

(*c*) Write short notes on—

दाक्षिण्यरूढ, आचारपूत, अभित, उच्चसंश्रयैर्ग्रहैः, पक्षच्छेदोद्यतमिन्द्रम्.

3. State briefly in Sanskrit (in your own words as far as possible) what, according to Kâlidâsa, constitutes the ideal of a good king. 7

4. Quote from the Raghuvams'a or Vikramorvas'î sentences illustrating the use of च—च, किमुत, किल, शी with अधि, and स्थाने. 4

5. Translate into Sanskrit :— 18

In the meanwhile the husband of Ambikâ gave the following order to Rati, the wife of the God of Love, who had performed penance in order to get back her husband with his body restored : "That husband of thine, who was formerly consumed, has been born in the palace of the king of Vatsa, under the name of Naravâhanadatta, conceived in a mortal womb on account of disrespect shown to me. But because thou hast propitiated me by thy austere penance, thou shalt also be born in the world of mortals, without being conceived in a mortal womb ; and then thou shalt be reunited to thy husband once more possessing a body."

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

A. BARRETT, B.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Livy I.; Ovid, Metamorphoses I.

1. Translate into Latin prose :— 30

Two of our vessels, after a tedious passage, having been overtaken by night, and not knowing what harbour the rest had reached, came to an anchor opposite Lissus. Crassus, who commanded at Lissus, sent a number of skiffs and small craft, and prepared to attack them; at the same time he negotiated for their surrender, and promised safety to those who surrendered. One of these vessels had taken on board two hundred and twenty men from a legion of recruits; the other rather less than two hundred from a veteran legion. Here was a lesson, how great a support men have in strength of mind. For the recruits, alarmed by the number of the vessels, and worn out by the voyage and by sea-sickness, surrendered to Crassus, on receiving an oath that the enemy would not injure them; yet all of them, when brought before him, were contrary to the obligation of the oath most cruelly massacred in his presence.

2. (*a*) Translate, with notes on the words in italics :— 35

Servius *censum* instituit, rem saluberrimam tanto futuro imperio, ex quo belli pacisque munia non *viritim*, ut antea, sed pro habitu pecuniarum fierent; tum *classes centuriasque* et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello. Ex iis, qui centum milium *æris* aut maiorem censum haberent, octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum ac iuniorum; prima classis omnes appellati; seniores ad urbis custodiam ut præsto essent, iuvenes ut foris bella gererent. *Arma* his imperata *galea, clipeum*, ocreæ, lorica, omnia ex ære—hæc, ut tegumenta corporis essent; *tela* in hostem *hastaque* et *gladius*. Additæ huic classi duæ fabrum centuriæ quæ sine armis stipendia facerent; datum munus, ut machinas in bello ferrent. Secunda classis intra centum usque ad quinque et septuaginta milium censum instituta, et

ex iis, senioribus iunioribusque, viginti *conscriptæ* centuriæ. Arma imperata *scutum* pro clipeo, et præter loricam omnia eadem. Tertiæ classis quinquaginta milium censum esse voluit; totidem centuriæ et hæ, eodemque discrimine ætatium factæ. Nec de armis quicquam mutatum, ocreæ tantum ademptæ.

(*b*) Complete this account, and give a short but precise outline of the political value of this institution.

(*c*) Explain shortly the following:—Patres, patricii, dediticii, curiæ, augures, lex curiata, comitia curiata, flamines, pontifex maximus, pater patratus, fetiales, lares familiares, penates, perduellio, parricidium, concilium, contio.

3. Translate, with notes on the words in italics:— 20

Pœna placet *diversa:* genus mortale sub undis
Perdere, et ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo.
Protinus *Æoliis* Aquilonem claudit in *antris*,
Et quæcunque fugant inductas flamina nubes:
Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
Terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum.
Barba gravis nimbis; canis fluit unda capillis;
Fronte sedent nebulæ; rorant pennæque, sinusque.
Utque manu lata pendentia nubila pressit,
Fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi.
Nuncia Iunonis varios induta colores
Concipit *Iris* aquas, alimentaque nubibus adfert.
Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata coloni
Vota iacent; longique labor perit irritus anni
Nec cœlo contenta suo Iovis ira; sed illum
Cæruleus frater iuvat auxiliaribus undis.
Convocat hic amnes. Qui, postquam tecta tyranni
Intravere sui, Non est hortamine longa
Nunc, ait, utendum: vires effundite vestras.
Sic opus est. Aperite *domos:* ac mole remota
Fluminibus vestris totas immittite *habenas.*

4. State the different meanings of the following verbs, illustrating your answers by examples:— 10

(*a*) Metuo aliquem—alicui; caveo aliquem—alicui; consulo aliquem—alicui; prospicio aliquid—alicui; tempero aliquid—aliuci—ab aliquo; convenio aliquem—alicui.

(*b*) Persuádeo, Censeo } ut, and with the accusative with infinitive.

5. Translate, explaining the use of the subjunctive in the following :— 5

(*a*) Æquabilitatem vitæ servare non possis, si aliorum virtutem omittas tuam.

(*b*) Nunquam Hercules ad deos abiisset, nisi eam sibi viam virtute munivisset.

(*c*) Si Roscius has inimicitias cavere potuisset, viveret.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What are the principal uses of the tonic accents? 4

(*b*) What are the terminations of proper adjectives of the feminine gender?

2. (*a*) Show the difference between מִגֵּן and מָגֵן. 4

(*b*) What are the peculiarities of the verb פִּי?

3. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו אֲנִי יְיָ אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִיךָ מֵאוּר
כַּשְׂדִּים לָתֶת לְךָ אֶת הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת לְרִשְׁתָּהּ :
וַיֹּאמַר יְיָ אֱלֹהִים בַּמֶּה אֵדַע כִּי אִירָשֶׁנָּה :
וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו קְחָה לִי עֶגְלָה מְשֻׁלֶּשֶׁת וְעֵז
מְשֻׁלֶּשֶׁת וְאַיִל מְשֻׁלָּשׁ וְתֹר וְגוֹזָל : וַיִּקַּח לוֹ
אֶת כָּל אֵלֶּה וַיְבַתֵּר אֹתָם בַּתָּוֶךְ וַיִּתֵּן אִישׁ
בִּתְרוֹ לִקְרַאת רֵעֵהוּ וְאֶת הַצִּפֹּר לֹא בָתָר :
וַיֵּרֶד הָעַיִט עַל הַפְּגָרִים וַיָּשֶׁב אֹתָם אַבְרָם :

וַיְהִי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ לָבוֹא וְתַרְדֵּמָה נָפְלָה עַל אַבְרָם
וְהִנֵּה אֵימָה חֲשֵׁכָה גְדֹלָה נֹפֶלֶת עָלָיו׃
וַיֹּאמֶר לְאַבְרָם יָדֹעַ תֵּדַע כִּי גֵר יִהְיֶה זַרְעֲךָ
בְּאֶרֶץ לֹא לָהֶם וַעֲבָדוּם וְעִנּוּ אֹתָם אַרְבַּע
מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה׃ וְגַם אֶת הַגּוֹי אֲשֶׁר יַעֲבֹדוּ דָּן
אָנֹכִי וְאַחֲרֵי כֵן יֵצְאוּ בִּרְכֻשׁ גָּדוֹל׃ וְאַתָּה
תָּבוֹא אֶל אֲבֹתֶיךָ בְּשָׁלוֹם תִּקָּבֵר בְּשֵׂיבָה
טוֹבָה׃ וְדוֹר רְבִיעִי יָשׁוּבוּ הֵנָּה כִּי לֹא שָׁלֵם
עֲוֹן הָאֱמֹרִי עַד הֵנָּה׃ וַיְהִי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בָּאָה
וַעֲלָטָה הָיָה וְהִנֵּה תַנּוּר עָשָׁן וְלַפִּיד אֵשׁ
אֲשֶׁר עָבַר בֵּין הַגְּזָרִים הָאֵלֶּה׃

4. (*a*) What is the force of the phrase יָדֹעַ תֵּדַע? 6

To what class of verbs does the verb יָדַע belong? What is its Hithpael?

(*b*) How is the phrase עֶגְלָה מְשֻׁלֶּשֶׁת rendered by some Jewish commentators?

5. (*a*) Name all the kings that fought on each side in the valley of Siddim. 4

(*b*) Quote the poetical passage in the prescribed portion of Genesis.

6. What are the different renderings of the phrase וּבֶן מֶשֶׁק בֵּיתִי? From what different roots is the word מֶשֶׁק derived for such renderings? 5

7. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

לַמְנַצֵּחַ עַל יוֹנַת אֵלֶם רְחֹקִים לְדָוִד מִכְתָּם

בֶּאֱחֹז אוֹתוֹ פְּלִשְׁתִּים בְּגַת : חָנֵּנִי אֱלֹהִים כִּי
שְׁאָפַנִי אֱנוֹשׁ כָּל הַיּוֹם לוֹחֵם יְלָחֲצֵנִי : שָׁאֲפוּ
שׁוֹרְרַי כָּל הַיּוֹם כִּי רַבִּים לֹחֲמִים לִי מָרוֹם :
יוֹם אִירָא אֲנִי אֵלֶיךָ אֶבְטָח : בֵּאלֹהִים אֲהַלֵּל
דְּבָרוֹ בֵּאלֹהִים בָּטַחְתִּי לֹא אִירָא מַה יַּעֲשֶׂה
בָשָׂר לִי : כָּל הַיּוֹם דְּבָרַי יְעַצֵּבוּ עָלַי כָּל
מַחְשְׁבֹתָם לָרָע : יָגוּרוּ יִצְפְּנוּ הֵמָּה עֲקֵבַי
יִשְׁמֹרוּ כַּאֲשֶׁר קִוּוּ נַפְשִׁי : עַל אָוֶן פַּלֵּט לָמוֹ
בְּאַף עַמִּים הוֹרֵד אֱלֹהִים : נֹדִי סָפַרְתָּה
אָתָּה שִׂימָה דִמְעָתִי בְנֹאדֶךָ הֲלֹא בְּסִפְרָתֶךָ
אָז יָשׁוּבוּ אוֹיְבַי אָחוֹר בְּיוֹם אֶקְרָא זֶה יָדַעְתִּי
כִּי אֱלֹהִים לִי : בֵּאלֹהִים אֲהַלֵּל דָּבָר בַּיְיָ
אֲהַלֵּל דָּבָר : בֵּאלֹהִים בָּטַחְתִּי לֹא אִירָא
מַה יַּעֲשֶׂה אָדָם לִי : עָלַי אֱלֹהִים נְדָרֶיךָ אֲשַׁלֵּם
תּוֹדֹת לָךְ : כִּי הִצַּלְתָּ נַפְשִׁי מִמָּוֶת הֲלֹא
רַגְלַי מִדֶּחִי לְהִתְהַלֵּךְ לִפְנֵי אֱלֹהִים בְּאוֹר
הַחַיִּים

8. (*a*) Explain the title of the above psalm, and give the particulars of the circumstance that led David to compose it. 8

(*b*) Which of the prescribed psalms are composed in the alphabetical order?

9. (*a*) Translate the following verse :— 9

כְּמוֹ שַׁבְּלוּל תֶּמֶס יַהֲלֹךְ נֹפֶל אֵשֶׁת בַּל חָזוּ שֶׁמֶשׁ

(*b*) How is it rendered in the Septuagint and the Chaldee translation?

10. Give the following phrases in idomatic Hebrew :— 5

(*a*) My wrong be upon thee.

(*b*) I will not take from a thread even to a shoe latchet.

(*c*) The sacrifices of God are a broken heart.

(*d*) Grace is poured into thy lips.

(*e*) Let the lying lips be put to silence.

11. Attach vowel points to the words in the following sentence :— 5

תחטאני באזוב ואטהר תכבסני ומשלג אלבין

12. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 20

The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God. Corrupt are they, and have done abominable iniquity : there is none that doeth good. God looked down from Heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand, that did seek God. Every one of them is gone back : they are altogether become filthy ; there is none that doeth good, no, not one. Have the workers of iniquity no knowledge? Who eat up my people as they eat bread : they have not called upon God. There were they in great fear, where no fear was : for God hath scattered the bones of him that encampeth against thee : thou hast put them to shame, because God hath despised them. Oh that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion! When God bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice and Israel shall be glad.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JAMSHEDJI PELANJI KAPADIA, Esq. ;

HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Anwár-i-Suhaile, Chapters V. & VI. ; *Diwán-i-Háfiz*,

Odes LX.—CX.

1. When you meet a Persian gentleman how would you broach conversation with him regarding his health and what replies should you make him? 5

2. Give with meanings :— 15

(*a*) Synonyms for—

مژ خرید و فروخت — مهد — سبوا and عطش

(*b*) Derivations of—

کحل الجواهر — بعد المشرقین — تماشه and طرفة العین

(*c*) Plural forms of—

ضمیر — سحر — مفتاح — روایت and حیله

(*d*) Contrary terms for—

خشک — مهمان — بحر — صبح صادق — سرد and فراق

3. (*a*) Give idiomatic English equivalents for— 10

از سر جرم گذشتن — چیزے بکسے تسلیم کردن — عنان باز کشیدن — سرخ رو شدن

(*b*) and at least two Persian expressions for each of the following:—'To marry,'. 'immense,' 'evident,' 'pleasure,' and 'above mentioned.'

4. Explain and give English equivalents for the following technical terms :— 7

رابطه — تضمین — نحو — عروض and نثر

5. Relate in short the origin of انوارسهیلی mentioning the different languages through which it was translated from time to time. 8

6. Translate into English :— 25

(*a*) هر که به شش خصلت آراسته باشد در دوستی او قصوری نیست — اوّل آنکه بر

عیبے اِطلّاع یابد در اظہار آن نہ کوشد—
دوم آنکہ اگر بر ہنر واقف گردد یکے را بر
دہ باز نماید—سیوم آنکہ اگر در بارۂ تو
احسانی کند در دل گوش ندارد—چہارم
آنکہ اگر از تو نفعے یابد آنرا فراموش نہ
کند—پنجم آنکہ اگر از تو خطاے بیند بر
تو نہ گیرد—ششم آنکہ اگر عذر خواہی
نمائی قبول کند—و ہر کس کہ بدین صفتہا
متصف نہ باشد مطلق دوستی را نشاید—
و اگر با او محبّت ورزی با اخر پشیمانی
روے نماید—

(b) بار زو و ہوس رہ نمیتوان پیمود
بلاف وعربدہ کارے نمیتوان پرداخت
ہزار کس بتمناے خام سوختہ شد
کہ روزگار یکے را بکام دل نہ نواخت

(c) اشکم احرام طواف حرمت می بندد
گرچہ از خون دل ریش دمی طاہر نیست

(d) بار غمے کہ خاطر ما خستہ کردہ بود
عیسیٰ دمی خدا بفرستاد و بر گرفت

(e) نقش خوارزم وخیال لب جیحون می بست
باهزاران گله از ملک سلیمان میرفت

(f) حکایت لب شیرین کلام فرهاد است
شکنج طرهٔ لیلی مقام مجنون است

(g) گر مرید راه عشقی فکر بد نامی مکن
شیخ صنعان خرقه رهن خانه خمار داشت

7. Paraphrase or translate, and scan the following verses. Name the metre and say from what poet and which book they are quoted:— 10

زن خوب فرمانبر و پارسا
کند مرد درویش را پادشاه
همه روز گر غم خوری غم مدار
چو شب غمگسارت بود درکنار
اگر پارسا باشد و خوش سخن
نگه در نکوئی و زشتی مکن

8. Translate into Persian :— 20

The operations against Bijápore were renewed. Sultán A'zim was crowned about the end of the year and approached the capital with a large army. The officers of Bijápore, although they had before opposed him on the frontier successfully, now retired before him. Very little rain had fallen this year, a scarcity prevailed, and the little grain which had been produced in the neighbourhood of Bijápore was as usual secured within the fort.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 4 P. M.]

ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define an *expression*. When is an expression said to be *homogeneous?* 10

Shew that the value of the expression—

$$y^2z - z^2y + z^2x - x^2z + x^2y - xy^2$$

is not altered if any the same quantity be added to or subtracted from each of the quantities x, y and z.

2. Prove that the square root of a binomial, one of whose terms is a quadratic surd and the other rational, may sometimes be expressed by a binomial, one or each of whose terms is a quadratic surd. In what case is it useless to employ this method? 10

Find the square root of $a + b + \sqrt{2ab + b^2}$.

3. Find the sum and product of the roots of the quadratic— 10

$$px^2 + qx + r = 0.$$

If α and β be the roots of this equation, shew that the roots of the equation—

$$qrx^2 + (pr + q^2)\, x + pq = 0,$$

$$\text{are } \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}.$$

4. Prove that a ratio of greater inequality is diminished and of less inequality increased by adding any quantity to both its terms. 11

If four numbers be proportionals, shew that there is no number which being added to each will leave the resulting four numbers proportionals.

5. Find the sum of a G. P. to n terms and when possible to infinity. 8

If s_1, s_2, s_3 be the sums to n, $2n$, $3n$ terms respectively, prove that—

$$s_1 (s_3 - s_2) = (s_2 - s_1)^2.$$

6. If $(n)_r$ represent the number of combinations of n things taken r together, prove independently of any formula that— 11

$$r (n)_r = n (n-1) r-1.$$

Four persons are chosen by lot out of ten; in how many ways can this be done and how often would any one person be chosen?

7. If m be any quantity whatever and $f(m)$ represent the series— 15

$$1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{\lfloor 2} x^2 + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{\lfloor 3} x^3 + \ldots \ldots$$

prove that $f(m) \times f(n) = f(m+n)$. By what consideration does Euler prove this relation and on what principle does he base his demonstration? By the aid of this formula prove the Binomial Theorem for a *positive fractional* exponent.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

EUCLID.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In a right-angled triangle, of which one of the other angles is double the remaining angle, prove (by the 1st Book of Euclid) that the equilateral triangle described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the equilateral triangles described on the other sides. 10

2. Describe a square equal to a given rectilineal figure. If the figure be a right-angled isosceles triangle, show how the construction may be at once obtained. 8

3. Define a *tangent*. Show how to draw a tangent to a circle through a point on the circumference. 18

If circles ABC and ADE touch internally at A, and BC a chord of the larger touch the smaller at E, prove that the angle BAC is bisected by the straight line AE.

4. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 8

Prove that the three straight lines bisecting the vertical angle of the triange and the exterior angles at the base meet in the point.

5. Give Euclid's definition of *proportion*. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. 18

If arcs AB, AC of a circle be bisected in D and E, and the straight line DE cut the chords AB and AC in F and G, prove that DF is to GE in the duplicate ratio of the chord AD to the chord AE.

6. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral that may be inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides. 6

7. In equal circles angles, whether at the centres or at the circumferences, have the same ratio which the circumferences on which they stand have to one another. 7

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

LOGIC.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A. ; The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a classification of terms, and distinguish between their connotation and denotation. What is the relation between the connotation and denotation of a term? 8

2. What is logical definition? Compare it with description, and give both a definition and description of the following terms:—Physics, Aryan, London, life, and aristocracy. 8

3. Examine the questions involved in modality, and show how conclusions can be drawn from premisses containing such words as 'probably,' 'possibly,' &c. 8

4. State in logical form, clearly marking quantity and quality in each case:— 5

(*a*) He who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day.

(*b*) Virtue is the necessary condition of happiness.

(*c*) You cannot call on him without an introduction.

(*d*) Only the thoughtful man is worthy of honour.

5. (*a*) It being granted that all Bráhmans have special qualifications for the study of Sanskrit, state the contrary and contradictory judgments, and point out whether these are true or false. 8

(*b*) It being denied that all promises are binding, state the contrary and contradictory, and point out whether these are true or false.

6. What is the Aristotelian *dictum de omni et de nullo?* Deduce the canon of the first figure from the dictum. Explain the terms 'major' and 'minor' as applied to propositions. 8

7. Carefully distinguish between inductive and deductive, mediate and immediate, inferences. Give illustrations. 6

8. How many possible moods are there? State the grounds on which a large number of these are inadmissible in any figure. Examine EAO, AAI in the 1st figure; EEA, IOI in the 2nd; IEO in the 3rd; and EII in the 4th. 8

9. Explain the two forms of Sorites. Give examples of each, showing their special use. 6

10. What are the differences between logical and material fallacies? Illustrate these differences, and construct arguments containing the fallacies of *petitio principii* and 'reasoning in a circle,' respectively. 10

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how to prove by means of Attwood's machine the formula $v = gt$. 10

A body is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity which would carry it to a height $2g$. Find after what interval the body will be descending with the velocity g.

2. Explain the principle of Bramah's press, and show that its action is in conformity with the principle of conservation of energy. 8

3. A piece of wood weighs 12 kilograms in air ; when attached to 22 kilograms of lead and immersed in water the whole weighs 8 kilograms. Find the specific gravity of the wood. Specific gravity of lead = 11. 10

4. Explain the action of the Syphon. 10

5. Compare the longitudinal vibrations of a rod when fixed at one end with the vibrations of the same rod when fixed at both ends. 12

6. Describe and explain the Gridiron Pendulum. 11

7. Distinguish between conduction and convection of heat, and explain the phenomenon of the trade winds. 14

III.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	In English.
H. Littledale, B.A.	
M. Macmillan, B.A.	
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.	In Sanskrit.
Yashvant Vasudev Athalye, M.A., LL.B.	
Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A.	
The Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, M.A.	In Greek.
A. Barrett, B.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. A. Fuhrer, Ph.D.	
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia, Esq.	In Persian.
Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Esq... ...	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. Tait, M.A , B.Sc.	
Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A. ..	
The Rev. R. Scott, M.A.	

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.;
M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shakespeare: Othello; Milton: Paradise Lost, III. & IV.

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice II., with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), Choice II., who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 10—1; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10—11½.]

I.—Shakespeare: Othello.

1. Paraphrase :— 15

Othello. And yet, how nature erring from itself—

Iago. Ay, there's the point: as, to be bold with you—
Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends—
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportion, thoughts unnatural.
But pardon me: I do not in position
Distinctly speak of her; though I may fear
Her will, recoiling to her better judgment,
May fall to match you with her country forms,
And happily repent.

2. Explain :— 21

(*a*) I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege, and my demerits
May speak unbonneted to as proud a fortune
As this I have reached.

(*b*) I never yet did hear
That the bruised heart was pierced thro' the ear.

(*c*) You are pictures out of doors,
Bells in your parlours, wild cats in your kitchens,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery, and housewives in your beds.

(*d*) Men should be what they seem ;
Or those that do not, would they might seem none.

(*e*) If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'ld whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune.

(*f*) A liberal hand : the hearts of old gave hands,
But our new heraldry is hands, not hearts.

(*g*) How have I been behaved, that he should stick
The small'st opinion on my least misuse.

3. (*a*) To what motives does Iago ascribe his hatred of the Moor, and his love for Desdemona ? 6

(*b*) How is Othello's account of *the handkerchief* in Act V., Scene ii, different from that he gave in Act III., Scene iv ?

4. Remark on the grammatical forms of the *italicised* words in "a *slipper* knave," "a *twiggen* bottle," "potations *pottle-deep*," "take *me* this work out." 8

II.—Milton: Paradise Lost, III. & IV.

5. Give an account of Milton's references to astronomy. 14

6. What various shapes does Satan assume in Books III. and IV. ? 5

7. Paraphrase :— 15

[*Gabriel.*] O loss of one in Heaven to judge of wise,
Since Satan fell, whom folly overthrew,
And now returns him from his prison scaped,
Gravely in doubt whether to hold them wise
Or not to ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed from his bounds in Hell prescribed !
So wise he judges it to fly from pain
However, and so scape his punishment !
So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath,
Which thou incurr'st by flying, meet thy flight
Sevenfold, and scourge that wisdom back to Hell,
Which taught thee yet no better that no pain
Can equal anger infinite provoked.

8. Give the substance of Satan's first speech on beholding Adam and Eve. 8

9. Briefly annotate :—The fleecy star ; limbec ; succinct ; knots ; volubil ; manuring ; limbo ; its. 8

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Golden Treasury, Book IV.; Burke's French Revolution.

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice II., with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), Choice II., who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this Paper from* 2—5; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 2—3½.]

I.—Golden Treasury, Book IV.

1. Paraphrase:— 16

(*a*) The economy of Heaven is dark,
And wisest clerks have missed the mark
Why human buds, like this, should fall
More brief than fly ephemeral
That has his day; while shrivell'd crones
Stiffen with age to stocks and stones;
And crabbed use the conscience sears
In sinners of an hundred years.

(*b*) Beneath is spread like a green sea
The waveless plain of Lombardy,
Bounded by the vaporous air,
Islanded by cities fair;
Underneath day's azure eyes,
Ocean's nursling, Venice, lies,—
A peopled labyrinth of walls,
Amphitrite's destined halls,
Which her hoary sire now paves
With his blue and beaming waves.

2. What philosophical lessons does Wordsworth deduce from his memories of the intuitions of infancy? 8

3. Explain clearly the following passages, and state from what poems they are taken:— 18

(*a*) But with a sweet forgetting
They stay their crystal fretting,

Never, never petting
About the frozen time.

(*b*) From thy nest every rafter
Will rot, and thine eagle home
Leave thee naked to laughter,
When leaves fall and cold winds come.

(*c*) I've heard of hearts unkind, kind deeds
With coldness still returning;
Alas! the gratitude of men
Has oftener left me mourning.

(*d*) To be a prodigal's favourite,—then, worse truth,
A miser's pensioner—behold our lot!
O man! that from thy fair and shining youth
Age might but take the things youth needed not!

(*e*) Seem'd all on fire within, around,
Deep sacristy and altar's pale;
Shone every pillar, foliage-bound,
And glimmered all the dead men's mail.

(*f*) Where was it that the famous flower
Of Yarrow's Vale lay bleeding?
His bed perchance was yon smooth mound
On which the herd is feeding.

4. "The *Elegy on Thyrza*," says Mr. Palgrave in his note, is a "masterly example of Byron's command of strong thought and close reasoning in verse." Illustrate this remark by a summary of the poem. 8

II.—Burke's French Revolution.

5. Explain the following passages:— 14

(*a*) Kings and nations were trampled upon by the foot of one calling himself 'the Servant of Servants,' and mandates for deposing sovereigns were sealed with the signet of 'the Fisherman.'

(*b*) The Revolution which is resorted to for a title, on their system, wants a title itself.

(*c*) He may then be enabled to purchase, with the old hoards of the synagogue, and a very small poundage on the long compound interest of the thirty pieces of silver, ... the lands which are lately discovered to have been usurped by the Gallican church.

(*d*) These Atheistical Fathers have a bigotry of their own; and they have learnt to talk against monks with the spirit of a monk.

6. Give some account of Burke's political principles, with illustrations from such of his writings as you have read. 16

7. The "French builders" rested their whole local and general legislation on "three bases of three different kinds." Describe clearly their methods of doing this. 10

8. It has been said that "wisdom" is largely shown in Burke's writings; they are thickly studded with sagacious maxims, which in many cases are still current as proverbs. Illustrate this remark by quotations from the *French Revolution*. 10

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.;
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Tarkasangraha and Kâdambarî.

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice II., with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), Choice II., who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 10—1; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10—11½.]

Tarkasangraha.

1. Explain fully the following, showing the purpose of the underlined words:— 12

(*a*) संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः

(*b*) व्यापारवदसाधारणं कारणं करणम्।
अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति कारणम्।

(*c*) पदस्य पदान्तरव्यतिरेकप्रयुक्तान्वयाननुभावकत्वमाकाङ्क्षा।

2. Which of the seven categories of the Naiyâyikâs do not admit of a logical division? 3

3. Name the different members of a परार्थानुमान, and state the purpose served by each. 5

4. Give an instance of the संयुक्तसमवेतसमवाय kind of इन्द्रियार्थसन्निकर्ष, and show why it is so called. 3

5. Men are animals. 8
Stones are not animals.
∴ Stones are not men.

Express this syllogism in Sanskrit in the five-membered form, and state the kinds of the लिङ्ग and the व्याप्ति involved therein.

6. अपौरुषेया वेदाः संप्रदायाविच्छेदेसत्यस्मर्य- 9
माणकर्तृकत्वादात्मवत्।

Put this in the form of a European syllogism, and, if you consider the reasoning fallacious, show where the fallacy lies. Name and define the हेत्वाभास involved therein.

(*Not to be answered by the Candidates for First B.A.*)

7. (*a*) When is the लिङ्ग in a deduction केवलव्यतिरेकि? 10

(*b*) Distinguish between मनस् and बुद्धि; अन्वयव्याप्ति व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति.

(*c*) Explain the terms लिङ्ग, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु and प्रत्यक्ष.

Kâdambarî.

8. Translate into English :— 9

एवं च मुहुर्मुहुरन्यदन्यन्नलिनदलशयनमुपकल्पयतः समुदभून्मे मनसि चिन्ता। एवं नामायमतिदुर्विषहवे-

गोमकरकेतुर्येनानेन क्षणेनायमीदृशमवस्थान्तरमप्रतीकारमुपनीतः। कथमेवमेकपदे व्यर्थीभवेदेवंविधो ज्ञानराशिः। अहो बत महच्चित्रम्। तथानामायमाशैशवाद्धीरप्रकृतिरस्खलितवृत्ति र्मम चान्येषां च स्पृहणीयचरित आसीत्। अद्यत्वितर इवाविगणय्य तपःप्रभावं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः। नास्ति खल्वसाध्यं नाम मनोभुवः। सर्वथा नहि किंचिदस्य दुर्घटं दुष्करमनायत्तमकर्तव्यं वा। दुरुपपादेष्वर्थेष्वयमवज्ञया विचरति। का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपगतचेतनान्यपि संघट्टयितुमलं यद्यस्मै रोचते।

9. Explain :— 16

(*a*) तस्य च दक्षिणां मूर्तिमाश्रित्याभिमुखीमासीनामुपरचितब्रह्मासनां पञ्चमहाभूतमपहाय द्रव्यात्मकमङ्गनिष्पादनोपकरणकलापं धवलगुणेनैव केवलेनोत्पादितामिन्दुमूर्तिमिव स्वभानुभयकृतत्रिनयनशरणगमनां कैलासश्रियमिव दशमुखोन्मूलनक्षोभनिपतितां बौद्धबुद्धिमिव निरालम्बनामसमस्तपदवृत्तिमिवाद्वन्द्वां वैदेहीमिव प्राप्तज्योतिःप्रवेशामष्टादशवर्षदेशीयां कन्यकां ददर्श।

(*b*) क्रमेण च संमुखागतैरुत्तरकुरुकामिनीकर्णोत्पलप्रेङ्खोलनदोहदिभिः कैलासमारुतैराभि-

नन्द्यमान इन्द्रायुधैरिव घनावस्थानैर्दाशर-
थिबलैरिवाञ्जननीलनलपारिगतप्रान्तैः प्रासा-
दैरिव सपारावतैः कुरुभिरिव भारद्वाजद्विजो-
पसेवितैः प्रमाणा (*v. l.* प्रयाणा) भिमुखै-
रिव वानरकराङ्गुलिस्पृष्टगुञ्जैरारब्धपञ्चत-
पःक्रियैरिवोच्छिखशिखिमण्डलपरिवृतैः पा-
दपैः परिवृतं सिद्धायतनमपश्यत् ।

10. Reproduce the observations of Chandrâpida on a wife's self-immolation on the funeral pile of her husband. 5

11. What philosophical dogma of the Bauddhas do you find an allusion to in the portion of Kâdambarî you have read? 5

12. Give the principal religious tenets or observances of the Pâs'upatas. 5

(*Not to be answered by the First B.A. Candidates.*)

13. Narrate in Sanskrit the plot of Kâdambarî from the completion of Chandrâpida's educational course to his meeting with Mahâs'vetâ, and his defence of her course of life instead of self-immolation. 10

(*Not to be answered by B.A. Candidates.*)

14. Translate into Sanskrit:— 20

Pleasure is the rock which most young people split on; they launch out with crowded sails in quest of it, but without a compass to direct their course, or reason sufficient to steer the vessel; for want of which, pain and shame instead of pleasure are the returns of their voyage. Take warning, then, and choose your pleasures for yourself, and do not let them be imposed on you. Follow nature and not fashion. Weigh the present enjoyment of your pleasures against the necessary consequences of them, and then let your common sense determine your choice.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon.M.R.A.S.;
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

Uttara Râmcharita and Rigveda.

[*This paper was also set to the old B.A. Candidates, Choice I. and II., with the following directions :—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), Choice II., who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 2—5; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 2 - 3½.

Candidates for the B.A. Examination, Choice I., are not to answer questions from Uttara Ramacharita.]

N.B.—Arrange your answers to two sections in separate bundles.

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :— 12

(a) वि मच्छ्रथाय रशनामिवाग ऋध्यामं ते वरुण स्वामृतस्य ।
मातन्तुं च्छेदि वयतो धियं मे मा मात्रा शार्यपसः पुर ऋतोः ॥
अपो सुम्यक्ष वरुण भियसं मत्सम्राळृतावो ऽनु मा गृभाय ।
दामेव वत्साद्विमुमुग्ध्यहो न हि त्वदारे निमिषश्चनेशे ॥

(b) देवेभ्यो हि प्रथमं यज्ञियेभ्योऽमृतत्वं सुवसि भागमुत्तमम् ।
आदिद्वामानं सवितर्व्यूर्णुषेऽनूचीना जीविता मानुषेभ्यः ॥
न प्रमिये सवितुर्दैव्यस्य तद्यथा विश्वं भुवनं धारयिष्यति ।
यत्पृथिव्या वरिमन्ना स्वर्गुरिर्वष्मन्दिवः सुवति सत्यमस्य तत् ॥

(c) आ यदुहाव वरुणश्च नावं प्र यत्समुद्रमीरयाव मध्यम् ।
आधि यदपां स्नुभिश्चरावं प्र प्रेङ्ख इङ्खयावहै शुभे कम् ॥
वसिष्ठं ह वरुणो नाव्याधा दृषिं चकार स्वपा महोभिः ।
स्तोतारं विप्रः सुदिनत्वे अह्नां यान्नु द्यावस्ततनन्नादुषासः ॥

2. Paraphrase the following, substituting classical Sanskrit words and expressions for such as are peculiarly Vedic and preserving those that are common to both the dialects. 6

उत त्यं भुज्युमश्विना सखायो मध्ये जहुर्दुरेवासः
समुद्रे ।
निरीं पर्षदरावा यो युवाकुः ॥
वृकाय चिज्जसमानाय शक्तमुत श्रुतं शयवे हूय-
माना ।
यावह्यामपिन्वतमपो न स्तर्यं चिच्छक्त्यश्वि ना
शचीभिः ॥

3. Explain the syntactical connection of the words in the following sentences and parse those that are underlined. Translate the lines :— 9

(a) आ ये तन्वन्ति रश्मिभिस्तिरः समुद्रमोजसा ।

(b) सनो विश्वाहा सुक्रतुरादित्यः सुपथा करत्

(c) य एनमादिदेशति करम्भादिति पूषणम् ।
नतेन देव आदिशे ।

(d) यत्र नामयः कृणवन्नजामि ।

(e) यद्वाहिष्ठं तदग्नये बृहदर्च विभावसो

4. (a) Give the senses of the following words :— 7
अश्मन्, क्षिति, सत्रासाह्, माया, अभिष्टि, श्राव-
यत्पति, सुवृक्ति, विश्वह.

(b) Distinguish between the significations of ऋत and सत्य In all these cases give the etymology.

5. What is the general burden of the prayers of the old Rishis to their gods? Do all hymns contain prayers? If not what else? It is said, "the sense of sin scarcely appears in the Veda." Criticize this giving quotations or references. 6

(The following questions are not to be answered by Candidates for the First B.A. and those who have taken up the books of last year's B.A.)

6. State the peculiar attributes of Pûshan, giving the epithets usually applied to him and translating them. 6

7. (*a*) Compare the Vedic with the classical conjugations with reference to the addition of the conjugational sign. Give instances. 4

(*b*) Give instances in which the ध् or भ् of the Vedic dialect is represented by ह् in the classical.

SECTION II.

1. Translate closely into English :— 9

(*a*) अनिर्भिन्नो गभीरत्वादन्तर्गूढघनव्यथः ।
पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः ॥

(*b*) त्वाष्ट्रयन्त्रभ्रमिभ्रान्तमार्तण्डज्योतिरुज्वलः ।
पुटभेदो ललाटस्थनीललोहितचक्षुषः ॥

(*c*) अङ्गादङ्गाच्युत इव निजः स्नेहजो देहसारः
प्रादुर्भूय स्थित इव बहिश्चेतनाधातुरेव ।
सान्द्रानन्दक्षुभितहृदयप्रस्नवेनावमृष्टो
गात्रं श्लेषे यदमृतरसस्रोतसा मिञ्चतीव ॥

Mention the metre of (*c*) and scan the first line.

2. Translate the following, giving the context where necessary :— 15

(*a*) कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरञ्जनीयः ।

v.l. कष्टो०

v.l. इष्टोजनः किल०

(*b*) भद्रं तस्य सुमानुषस्य कथमप्येकं हितत्प्रार्थ्यते ।
v.l. तत्प्राप्यते ।

(*c*) हन्त तर्हि पण्डितः संसारः
v.l. मण्डितः

(*d*) अथवा कुतः प्रियतमा । नूनं संकल्पाभ्या-
सपाटवोपादान एष रामस्य भ्रमः ।

(*e*) नैताः प्रियतमा वाचः स्नेहार्द्राः शोकदारुणाः ।
एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्चयोतन्ति सविषास्त्वयि॥

(*f*) यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारस्तारामैत्रकं वा चक्षूराग
इति वा तमप्रातिसंख्येयमनिबन्धनं प्रेमाणमाम-
नन्ति ।

(*g*) एतदुक्तं भवति । साक्षात्कृतधर्माणऋषयः ।
तेषाममृतसाराणि भगवतां परोरजांसि प्रज्ञा-
नानि न क्वचिद्व्याहन्यन्त इत्यनभिशङ्कनी-
यानीति ।

Which of the readings given in (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) is preferable, and why?

3. What do you know of the theosophic doctrines of Bhavabhûti? Quote any passages that may illustrate them and explain their meaning. 4

4. (*a*) Define the terms प्रस्तावना, विष्कम्भक and पताकास्थानक. What instance of the last have you in the play? 6

(*b*) Give the meanings of:—व्यतिकर, तौर्यत्रिक, विप्रलम्भ, संप्रदाय, and उपाधि.

5. What principal elements constitute the character of Lava? Contrast his character with that of Chandraketu and show how the several elements become manifest in his conduct towards Chandraketu and towards Râma. 6

6. Translate into English :— 20

मुकुलितमतिशय्य बन्धुजीवन्धृतजलबिन्दुषु शाद्वलस्थलीषु ।
अविरलवपुषः सुरेन्द्रगोपाः विकचपलाशचयश्रयं समीयुः ॥
अविरलफलिनीवनप्रसूनः कुसुमितकुन्दसुगन्धगन्धवाहः ।
गुणमसमयजञ्चिरायलेभे विरलतुषारकणस्तुषारकालः ॥
कतिपयसहकारपुष्परम्यस्तनुतुहिनोऽल्पविनिद्रसिन्धुवारः ।
सुरभिमुखहिमागमान्तशंसी समुपययौ शिशिरः स्मरैकबन्धुः ॥
कुसुमनगबनान्युपैतुकामाकिसलयिनीमवलम्ब्यचूततयष्टिम् ।
क्वणदलिकुलनूपुरानिरासे नलिनवनेषु पदं वसन्तलक्ष्मीः ॥

(*Additional questions, not to be answered by First B.A. Candidates.*)

7. (*a*) "As the poet of nature and of human feelings Bhavabhûti occupies a very high place." How far can you justify this remark in the case of Uttara Râmacharita? Support your answer by quotations.

(*b*) Write grammatical or explanatory notes on :—

परःसहस्राः शरदः; आमनोः; सम्भाविताऽस्मि अनुष्ठित महोत्सवे दिवसे; शीर्षच्छेद्यः सते राम; and सत्यमोजायितं त्वया.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GREEK—PAPER I.

(*For the First B.A. Examination only.*)

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Euripides, Medea ; *Herodotus*, I., II.

1. Translate :— 30

(*a*) Μηδ. *φεῦ φεῦ.*

οὐ νῦν με πρῶτον, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις, Κρέον,
ἔβλαψε δόξα μεγάλα τ' ἔιργασται κακά.
χρὴ δ' οὔποθ' ὅστις ἀρτίφρων πέφυκ' ἀνὴρ
παῖδας περισσῶς ἐκδιδάσκεσθαι σοφούς·
χωρὶς γὰρ ἄλλης ἧς ἔχουσιν ἀργίας
φθόνον πρὸς ἀστῶν ἀλφάνουσι δυσμενῆ.
σκαιοῖσι μὲν γὰρ καινὰ προσφέρων σοφὰ
δόξεις ἀχρεῖος κοὐ σοφὸς πεφυκέναι·
τῶν δ' αὐ δοκούντων εἰδέναι τι ποικίλον
κρείσσων νομισθεὶς λυπρὸς ἐν πολει φανεῖ.
ἐγὼ δὲ καὐτὴ τῆσδε κοινωνῶ τύχης.
σοφὴ γὰρ οὖσα, τοῖς μέν εἰμ' ἐπίφθονος,
τοῖς ἡσυχαίοις, τοῖς δὲ θατέρου τρόπου
τῶισδ' αὖ προσάντης εἰμὶ κοὐκ ἄγαν σοφή.

Explain *σοφός* in this passage. To what may *καινὰ σοφὰ* refer?

Translate :—

(*β*) *νῦν ἐλπίδες οὐκέτι μοι παίδων ζόας,*
οὐκέτι· στείχουσι γὰρ ἐς φόνον ἤδη.

δέξεται νύμφα χρυσέων ἀναδεσμᾶν
δέξεται δύστανος ἄταν·
ξανθᾷ δ' ἀμφὶ κόμᾳ θήσει τὸν Ἅιδα
κόσμον αὐτὰ χεροῖν.
πείσει χάρις ἀμβρόσιός τ' αὐγὰ πέπλου
χρυσοτεύκτου τε στεφάνου περιθέσθαι·
νερτέροις δ' ἤδη πάρα νυμφοκομήσει.
τοῖον εἰς ἔρκος πεσεῖται
καὶ μοῖραν θανάτου δύστανος· ἄταν δ'
οὐχ ὑπεκφεύξεται.
σὺ δ' ὦ τάλαν, ὦ κακόνυμφε κηδεμὼν τυράννων,
παισὶν δυ κατειδὼς
ὄλεθρον βιοτᾷ προσάγεις ἀλόχῳ
τε σᾷ στυγερὸν θάνατον.
δύστανε μοίρας, ὅσον παροίχει.

Give the Attic forms for the words of this passage which are in the Ionic and poetic dialects.

Explain *μοῖραν*, *χάρις*, *ἀμβρόσιος*.

2. Translate the following sentences: give the etymological meaning and grammatical construction of the words underlined :— 10

(α) *ἐγὼ δ' ἔρημος ἄπολις δυσ' ὑβρίζομαι*
πρὸς ἀνδρός, ἐκ γῆς βαρβάρου λελῃσμένη.
οὐ μητέρ', οὐκ ἀδελφόν, οὐχὶ συγγενῆ
μεθορμίσασθαι τῆσδ' ἔχουσα συμφορᾶς.

(β) *ἐχθροὶ γὰρ ἐξιᾶσι πάντα δὴ κάλων,*
κοὐκ ἔστιν ἄτης εὐπρόσοιστος ἔκβασις.

(γ) ... ... *πείθειν δῶρα καὶ θεοὺς λόγος·*
χρυσὸς δὲ κρείσσων μυρίων λόγων βροτοῖς.
* * * *

(δ) *τῶν δ' ἐμῶν παίδων φυγὰς*
ψυχῆς ἂν ἀλλαξάιμεθ', οὐ χρυσοῦ μόνον

3. Translate and explain these mythological and geographical allusions :— 10

(α) ὦ μεγάλα θέμι καὶ πότνι' Ἄρτεμι.

(β) μήτ' Ὀρφέως κάλλιον ὑμνῆσαι μέλος.

(γ) φόιβου παλαιὸν ἐκλιπὼν χρηστήριον.

(δ) ὅμνυ πέδον Γῆς πατέρα θ' Ἥλιον πατρὸς τοὐμοῦ.

(ε) Ἐρεχθεϊδαι τὸ παλαιὸν ὄλβιοι
καί Θεῶν παῖδες μακάρων

(ζ) καὶ τις γεραιὰ προσπόλων δόξασά που
ἢ Πανὸς ὀργὰς ἢ τινὸς θεῶν μολεῖν
ἀνωλολυξε.

4. Briefly delineate the characters of Medea and Jason drawn by Euripides in this play. How would their action be regarded from a Greek point of view? What do you consider to be the chief merits of the play? 10

5. Translate and give the Attic forms of the words underlined :— 35

(α) οὕτω δὴ μαθόντα τὸν Κῦρον, ὡς ἔιη ὁ Κροῖσος καὶ θεοφιλὴς καὶ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς, καταβιβάσαντα αὐτὸν ἀπο τῆς πυρῆς εἴρεσθαι τάδε· Κροῖσε, τίς σε ἀνθρώπων ἀνέγνωσε ἐπὶ γῆν τὴν ἐμὴν στρατευσάμενον πολέμιον ἀντὶ φίλου ἐμοι καταστῆναι; Ὁ δὲ εἶπε· Ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐγω ταῦτα ἔπρηξα τῃ σῇ μὲν εὐδαιμονίῃ, τῇ ἐμεωυτοῦ δὲ κακοδαιμούιῃ· αἴτιος δὲ τούτων ἐγένετο ὁ Ἑλλήνων θεὸς, ἐπάρας ἐμὲ στρατένεσθαι. οὐδεὶς γὰρ οὕτω ἀνόητός ἐστι, ὅστις πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης αἱρέεται· ἐν μὲν γὰρ τῇ οἱ παῖδες τοὺς πατέρας θάπτουσι, ἐν δὲ τῷ οἱ πατέρες τοὺς παῖδας. ἀλλα ταῦτα· δάιμοσί κου φίλον ἦν οὕτω γενέσθσι.

Parse ἀνέγνωσε. Give the different meanings of the word.

(β) Τῶν δὲ κροκοδείλων ἡ φύσις ἐστὶ τοιήδε· τοὺς χειμεριωτάτους μῆνας τέσσερας ἐσθίει οὐδεν, ἐὸν δὲ τετράπουν χερσαῖον καὶ λιμναῖόν ἐστι· τίκτει μὲν γὰρ ᾠὰ ἐν γῇ καὶ

ἐκλέπει, καὶ τὸ πολλὸν τῆς ἡμέρης διατρίβει ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ, τὴν δὲ νύκτα πᾶσαν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ· θερμότερον γὰρ δή ἐστι τὸ ὕδωρ τῆς τε αἰθρίης καὶ τῆς δρόσου. πάντων δε τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν θνητῶν τοῦτο ἐξ ἐλαχίστου μέγιστον γίνεται· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ᾠὰ χηνέων οὐ πολλῷ μεζονα τίκτει, καὶ ὁ νεοσσὸς κατα λόγου τοῦ ᾠοῦ γίνεται, αὐξανόμενος δὲ γίνεται καὶ ἐς ἑπατα-καίδεκα πήχεας, καὶ μέζων ἔτι. ἔχει δὲ ὀφθαλμοὺς μὲν ὑὸς, ὀδόντας δὲ μεγάλους καὶ χαυλιόδοντας κατὰ λόγον του σώματος· γλῶσσαν δὲ μοῦνον θηρίων οὐκ ἔφυσε.

What other animals does Herodotus describe?

(γ) ἔστι δὲ Αἰγυπτίων ἑπτὰ γένεα, καὶ τούτων οἱ μὲν ἱρεες, οἱ δὲ μάχιμοι κεκλέαται, οἱ δὲ βουκόλοι, οἱ δὲ συβῶται, οἱ δὲ κάπηλοι, οἱ δὲ ἑρμηνέες, οἱ δὲ κυβερνῆται. γένεα μέν Αἰγυπτίων τοσαῦτα ἐστὶ, οὐνόματα δὲ σφι κέεται ἀπὸ τῶν τεχνέων. οἱ δὲ μάχιμοι αὐτῶν καλέονται μεν καλασίριές τε καὶ Ἑρμοτύβιες, ἐκ νομῶν δὲ τῶνδέ εἰσι· κατὰ γὰρ δὴ νομοὺς Αἴγυπτος ἅπασα διαράιρηται.

Explain and derive *νομους*.

6. What reasons does Herodotus give for his lengthy account of Egypt? 5

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GREEK—PAPER II.

(*For the First B.A. Examination only.*)

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Greek either (*a*) or (*b*) :— 40

(*a*) In most of the Peloponnesiain states there were parties at enmity with one another. Philip skilfully turned this to his own account, and gained over one of the parties wherever he could. He made friends especially with the states which Epaminondas had founded, for these were afraid of Sparta, and anxious for foreign protection. To counteract the

schemes of Philip, Demosthenes himself went at the head of an embassy to the Peloponnesian states which had joined Philip, and tried to make them understand that they had joined the enemy of all Greece. Nothing resulted from this journey; but the warning of Demosthenes had now been clearly set before the Greeks. "Philip," he said, "is the enemy of all the Greeks alike. He is a king; and if victorious, he will make the Greeks his subjects. Let the Greeks cease their quarrels with one another, and unite to preserve the liberty which is the birthright of all the Greeks against the despot who seeks to enslave them all." Thus Demosthenes struggled not for Athens alone, but for the whole Greek race.

(*b*) And we, Athenians, while we are safe, and in possession of a very strong city, most ample resources and a glorious reputation—what are we to do? perchance some one sitting here has for some time wished to ask. I will tell you; yes, and I will also move a resolution and accordingly if you wish, do you pass it. For first of all taking measures for defence and making preparations yourselves, with triremes, money and soldiers (for if all the rest of the Greeks together should consent to be enslaved, yet we must struggle for freedom) let us summon the rest of the Greeks together, and sent out ambassadors in every direction to Peloponnesus, Rhodes, Chios and to the king, to inform them of these things in order that if ye persuade them, ye may have partners both in dangers and losses; and if ye fail to persuade them, ye may at least introduce delay in the operations (of the war). For since the war is against a man, and not against the power of a constituted state, this plan will not be ineffectual.

2. Translate into English :— 40

(*a*) *ἔστι τοίνυν νὴ Δ', ἔφην ἐγώ, παντοδαπὰ ἐυρημένα ταῖς πόλεσι πρὸς φυλακὴν καὶ σωτηρίαν, οἷον χαρακώματα καὶ τείχη καὶ τάφροι καὶ τἆλλ' ὅσα τοσαῦτα. καὶ ταῦτα μέν ἐστιν ἅπαντα χειροποίητα καὶ δαπάνης προσδεῖται· ἔν δέ τι κσνὸν ἡ φύσις τῶν εὖ φρονούντων ἐν αὐτῇ κέκτηται φυλακτήριον, ὅ πᾶσι μέν ἐστιν ἀγαθοὺ καὶ σωτήριον, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς πλήθεσι πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους. Τί οὖν ἐστι τοῦτο; ἀπιστία. ταύτην φυλάττετε, ταύτης ἀντέχεσθε· ἐὰν τάυτην σώζητε, οὐδὲν μὴ δεινὸν πάθητε. τί ζητεῖτε; ἔφην. ἐλευθερίαν. εἶτ' οὐχ' ὁρᾶτε φίλιππον ἀλλοτριωτάτας ταύτῃ καὶ τὰς προσηγορίας ἔχοντα; βασιλεὺς γὰρ καὶ τύραννος ἅπας ἐχθρὸς ἐλευθερίᾳ καὶ νόμοις ἐναντίος.*

(β) καίτοι τί τῆς ἐσχάτης ὕβρεως ἀπολείπει; οὐ πρὸς τῷ πόλεις ἀνῃρηκέναι τίθησι μὲν τὰ Πύθια, τὸν κοινὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀγῶνα, κἂν αὐτὸς μὴ παρῇ, τοὺς δούλους ἀγωνοθετήσοντας πέμπει; κύριος δὲ Πυλῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας παρόδων ἐστὶ, καὶ φρουραῖς καὶ ξένοις τοὺς τόπους τούτους κατέχει; ἔχει δὲ καὶ τὴν προμαντείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, παρώσας ἡμᾶς καὶ Θετταλοὺς καὶ Δωριέας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἀμφικτύονας, ἧς οὐδὲ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἅπασι μέτεστι.

Explain τὰ Πύθια. Προμαντείαν. What mention does Herodotus make of προμαντεία. Ἀμφικτύονας.

(γ) τί οὖν λέγει τὰ γράμματα; "Ἄρθμιος" φησὶ Πυθώνακτος Ζελείτης ἄτιμος ἔστω καὶ πολέμιος τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων αὐτὸς καὶ γένος. εἰθ' ἡ αἰτία γέγραπται, δι' ἣν τοῦτ' ἐγένετο· ὅτι τὸν χρυσὸν τὸν ἐκ Μήδων εἰς Πελοπόννησον ἤγαγεν.

Explain the punishment of ἀτιμία here referred to.

3. Translate and explain fully the words underlined :— 12

(α) μή μοι μυρίους μηδὲ δισμυρίους ξένους, μηδὲ τὰς ἐπιστολιμαίους ταύτας δυνάμεις. ἀλλ' ἢ τῆς πόλεως ἔσται.

(β) καίτοι τί δήποτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίζετε τὴν μὲν τῶν Παναθηναίων ἑορτὴν καὶ τὴν τῶν Διονυσίων ἀεὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνου γίγνεσθαι, ἄν τε δεινοὶ λάχωσιν ἄν τε ἰδιῶται οἱ τούτων ἑκατέρων ἐπιμελούμενοι, εἰς ἃ τοσαῦτ' ἀναλίσκετε χρήματα ὅσα οὐδ' εἰς ἕνα τῶν ἀποστόλων.

(γ) λειτουργία. ἀντίδοσις. τὸ θεωρικόν.

4. Briefly narrate in order the aggressions and successes of Philip. To what causes, moral and political, does Demosthenes ascribe the slackness of the Athenians in opposing him? 8

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

(*For the First B.A. Examination only.*)

A. BARRETT, B.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Cicero, De Officiis; Virgil, Georgics I., II.

1. (*a*) Translate, with notes on the words in italics :— 50

Sed aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias : leges, quatenus *manu tenere* possunt, philosophi, quatenus ratione et intelligentia. Ratio ergo hoc postulat, ne quid *insidiose*, ne quid *simulate*, ne quid *fallaciter*. Suntne igitur insidiæ tendere plagas, etiam si excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus? Ipsæ enim feræ nullo insequente sæpe incidunt. Sic tu ædes proscribas, *tabulam* tamquam plagam ponas, domum propter vitia vendas, in eam aliquis incurrat imprudens? Hoc quamquam video propter depravationem consuetudinis neque more turpe haberi neque aut lege sanciri aut iure civili, tamen naturæ lege sanctum est. Societas est enim—quod etsi sæpe dictum est, dicendum tamen est sæpius—latissime quidem quæ pateat, omnium inter omnes, interior eorum, qui eiusdem gentis sunt, proprior eorum, qui eiusdem civitatis. Itaque maiores aliud ius gentium, alieud ius civile esse voluerunt. Quod civile, non idem continuo gentium, quod autem gentium, idem civile esse debet. Sed nos veri iuris *germanæque* iusticiæ solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbra et imaginibus utimur. Eas ipsas utinam sequeremur! feruntur enim ex optimis naturæ et veritatis exemplis. Nam quanti verba illa : uti ne propter te fidemve tuam captus fraudatusve sim! quam illa aurea : ut inter bonos bene agier oportet et sine fraudatione! Sed qui sint 'boni' et quid sit 'bene agi' magna quæstio est. Q. quidem Scævola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur 'ex fide bona,' fideique bonæ nomen existimabat manare latissime idque versari in tutelis societatibus, fiduciis mandatis, rebus emptis venditis, conductis locatis, quibus vitæ societas contineretur : in iis magni esse indicis statuere, præsertim cum in plerisque essent iudicia contraria, quid quemque cuique præstare oporteret.

(*b*) Give a short account of the ethical philosophy of the Stoics as found in Cicero's *De Officiis*.

(*c*) What books did Cicero follow in his statement of the doctrine of duties? How much did he borrow from these sources, and what of his own creation is important?

(*d*) What defects do you find in the work?

2. (*a*) Translate, adding notes on the words in italics:— 50

Sed neque *Medorum*, silvæ ditissima, terra,
Nec pulcher *Ganges*, atque auro turbidus *Hermus*,
Laudibus Italiæ certent; non *Bactra*, neque *Ind*,
Totaque thuriferis *Panchaia* pinquis arenis.
Hæc loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
Invertere, satis immanis dentibus *hydri*;
Nec galeis densisque virum seges horruit hastis:
Sed gravidæ fruges et Bacchi *Massicus* humor
Implevere; tenent oleæ armentaque læta.
Hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert;
Hinc albi, *Clitumne*, greges, et maxima taurus
Victima, sæpe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
Romanos ad templa deum ducere triumphos.
Hic ver assiduum, atque alienis mensibus æstas;
Bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbos.
At rabidæ tigres absunt et sæva leonum
Semina; nec miseros fallunt aconita legentes;
Nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, neque tanto
Squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.
Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem,
Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis,
Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.
An mare quod *supra*, memorem, quodque alluit *infra?*
Anne lacus tantos? te, *Lari* maxime, teque,
Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens, *Benace*, marino?
An memorem portus, *Lucrinoque* addita claustra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor,
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus *Avernis?*
Hæc eadem argenti rivos ærisque metalla
Ostendit venis, atque auro plurima fluxit.

(*b*) What poets does Virgil imitate in the Georgics?

(*c*) What philosophical tenets does Virgil propound in the first and second books of the Georgics?

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

(For the First B.A. Examination only.)

A. BARRETT, B.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Livy, Book XXII.

1. Translate :— 25

(*a*) Signo dato, conclamatur inde, ut colligantur vasa. Profecti, et agmine incedentes ad dictatoris castra in admirationem et ipsum, et omnes, qui circa erant, converterunt. Ut constituta sunt ante tribunal signa, progressus ante alios magister equitum, quum patrem Fabium appellasset circumfusosque militum ejus totum agmen patronos consalutasset. "Parentibus" inquit "meis, dictator, quibus te modo nomine, quo faudo possum, æquavi, vitam tantum debeo, tibi quum meam salutem tum omnium horum: itaque plebei scitum, quo oneratus magis quam honoratus sum, primus antiquo abrogoque et, quod tibi mihique, quod exercitibusque his tuis—servato ac conservatori—sit felix, sub imperium auspiciumque tuum redeo et signa hæc legionesque restituo: tu, quæso, placatus me magisterium equitum, hos ordines suos quemque tenere jubeas.

(*b*) Hi nuntiantes, si in Campaniam exercitum admovisset, Capuæ potiendæ copiam fore, quum res major quam auctores esset, dubium Hannibalem alternisque fidentem ac diffidentem tamen ut Campanos ex Samnio peteret moverunt: monitos, ut etiam atque etiam promissa rebus adfirmarent, jussosque cum pluribus et aliquibus principum redire ad se dimisit. Ipse imperat duci ut se in agrum Casinatem ducat, edoctus a peritis regionum, si cum saltum occupasset, exitum Romano ad opem ferendam sociis interclusurum. Sed Punicum abhorrens ab Latinorum nominum prolatione pro Casino Casilinum dux ut acciperet fecit.

2. Explain the following, noting where necessary any peculiarity of construction :— 20

Tegumenta capitis; Quæ Punica religione servata fides ab Hannibale est, atque in vincula omnes conjecit; Si antidea senatus populusque jusserit fieri ac faxit, eo populus solutus liber esto; Tum lectisternium per triduum habitum, decemviris sacrorum curantibus; alii, resolutis oris, in ancoras evehuntur; augentes titulum imaginis posteros; Claudii consulis primo Punico bello memorata navalis clades; Han-

nibal castra posuerat aversa a Vulturno vento; Quum in hanc sententiam pedibus issent; deminuti capite.

3. On which bank of the Aufidus does the battle of Cannæ seem to have been fought? Quote your authority or give reasons for your answer. 7

4. "Loca insidiis nata, ubi maxime montes Cortonenses Trasimenus subit." Show by a sketch or verbal description the position of the Romans. 8

5. What peoples are reported by Livy to have fallen off from their allegiance to the Romans after the battle of Cannæ? 10

6. Translate into Latin :— 30

Appius Claudius, the famous censor, the greatest of his countrymen at home and no mean soldier abroad, was now passing the thirtieth year after his censorship and had long been blind. But his active mind triumphed over age and infirmity; and although he no longer took part in public business, yet he used to give answers to those who consulted him on the law at his own house: and his name was still fresh in men's minds, though his person was not seen in the forum. The old man heard that the senate was listening to the proposals of Cineas, and was likely to accept the king's conditions of peace. He immediately desired to be carried to the senate house, and was borne in a litter by his slaves through the forum. When it was known that Appius Claudius was coming, his sons and sons-in-law went out to the steps of the senate house to receive him, and he was by them led into his place.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

(*For the First B.A. Examination only.*)

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate the following passage into English :— 16

וַיָּלֶן שָׁם בַּלַּיְלָה הַהוּא וַיִּקַּח מִן הַבָּא בְיָדוֹ
מִנְחָה לְעֵשָׂו אָחִיו : עִזִּים מָאתַיִם וּתְיָשִׁים
עֶשְׂרִים רְחֵלִים מָאתַיִם וְאֵילִים עֶשְׂרִים :
גְּמַלִּים מֵינִיקוֹת וּבְנֵיהֶם שְׁלֹשִׁים פָּרוֹת אַרְבָּעִים

וּפָרִים עֲשָׂרָה אֲתֹנֹת עֶשְׂרִים וַעְיָרִם עֲשָׂרָה :
וַיִּתֵּן בְּיַד עֲבָדָיו עֵדֶר עֵדֶר לְבַדּוֹ וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל
עֲבָדָיו עִבְרוּ לְפָנַי וְרֶוַח תָּשִׂימוּ בֵּין עֵדֶר וּבֵין
עֵדֶר : וַיְצַו אֶת הָרִאשׁוֹן לֵאמֹר כִּי יִפְגָּשְׁךָ
עֵשָׂו אָחִי וּשְׁאֵלְךָ לֵאמֹר לְמִי אַתָּה וְאָנָה תֵלֵךְ
וּלְמִי אֵלֶּה לְפָנֶיךָ : וְאָמַרְתָּ לְעַבְדְּךָ לְיַעֲקֹב
מִנְחָה הִיא שְׁלוּחָה לַאדֹנִי לְעֵשָׂו וְהִנֵּה גַם
הוּא אַחֲרֵינוּ : וַיְצַו גַּם אֶת הַשֵּׁנִי גַּם אֶת
הַשְּׁלִישִׁי גַּם אֶת כָּל הַהֹלְכִים אַחֲרֵי הָעֲדָרִים
לֵאמֹר כַּדָּבָר הַזֶּה תְּדַבְּרוּן אֶל עֵשָׂו בְּמֹצַאֲכֶם
אֹתוֹ : וַאֲמַרְתֶּם גַּם הִנֵּה עַבְדְּךָ יַעֲקֹב אַחֲרֵינוּ
כִּי אָמַר אֲכַפְּרָה פָנָיו בַּמִּנְחָה הַהֹלֶכֶת לְפָנָי
וְאַחֲרֵי כֵן אֶרְאֶה פָנָיו אוּלַי יִשָּׂא פָנָי :

II. Give the different significations in which the roots of the words מָרַר, מָנָה, גָּרַשׁ, עָלַל, and שָׁלַם are used. 5

III. Give both the literal and the idiomatic translation of the following phrases :— 8

(a) הִנֵּה הוּא לָךְ כְּסוּת עֵינַיִם :
(b) וַתֵּשֶׁב בְּפֶתַח עֵינָיִם :
(c) וַיָּקָם הָשָׂדֶה וְהַמְּעָרָה :
(d) יִשָּׂא פַרְעֹה אֶת רֹאשֶׁךָ :
(e) וְיִדְגּוּ לָרֹב בְּקֶרֶב הָאָרֶץ :

IV. How is the following sentence to be read and translated :— 8

וַתֹּאמֶר לֵאָה בָּגָד וַתִּקְרָא אֶת שְׁמוֹ גָּד :

What change is made by the Septuagint and Samaritan versions in the following sentence? How will you render it according to that change :—

וְאֶת הָעָם הֶעֱבִיר אֹתוֹ לָעָרִים מִקְצֵה גְּבוּל מִצְרַיִם וְעַד קָצֵהוּ :

V. (*a*) How are the subjunctive and potential moods expressed in Hebrew? Illustrate your answer by examples. 6

(*b*) What different words are there for the verb to drink? Give the Kal, Niphal and Hiphil of these.

VI. Give the following phrases in Hebrew :— 8

(*a*) The distance of a bow-shot.
(*b*) He became an archer.
(*c*) Appoint me thy wages.
(*d*) Thou sore longest after thy father's house.
(*e*) Regard not your stuff.

VII. Translate the following passage into English :— 12

וַתִּשָּׂא וַתָּבוֹא הָעִיר וַתֵּרָא חֲמוֹתָהּ אֵת אֲשֶׁר
לִקֵּטָה וַתּוֹצֵא וַתִּתֶּן לָהּ אֵת אֲשֶׁר הוֹתְרָה
מִשָּׂבְעָהּ : וַתֹּאמֶר לָהּ חֲמוֹתָהּ אֵיפֹה לִקַּטְתְּ
הַיּוֹם וְאָנָה עָשִׂית יְהִי מַכִּירֵךְ בָּרוּךְ וַתַּגֶּד
לַחֲמוֹתָהּ אֵת אֲשֶׁר עָשְׂתָה עִמּוֹ וַתֹּאמֶר שֵׁם
הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי עִמּוֹ הַיּוֹם בֹּעַז : וַתֹּאמֶר
נָעֳמִי לְכַלָּתָהּ בָּרוּךְ הוּא לַיי אֲשֶׁר לֹא עָזַב
חַסְדּוֹ אֶת הַחַיִּים וְאֶת הַמֵּתִים וַתֹּאמֶר לָהּ
נָעֳמִי קָרוֹב לָנוּ הָאִישׁ מִגֹּאֲלֵנוּ הוּא : וַתֹּאמֶר

רוּת הַמּוֹאֲבִיָּה גַּם כִּי אָמַר אֵלַי עִם הַנְּעָרִים
אֲשֶׁר לִי תִּדְבָּקִין עַד אִם כִּלּוּ אֵת כָּל הַקָּצִיר
אֲשֶׁר לִי : וַתֹּאמֶר נָעֳמִי אֶל רוּת כַּלָּתָהּ טוֹב
בִּתִּי כִּי תֵצְאִי עִם נַעֲרוֹתָיו וְלֹא יִפְגְּעוּ בָךְ
בְּשָׂדֶה אָחֵר : וַתִּדְבַּק בִּנַעֲרוֹת בֹּעַז לְלַקֵּט עַד
כְּלוֹת קְצִיר הַשְּׂעֹרִים וּקְצִיר הַחִטִּים וַתֵּשֶׁב אֶת
חֲמוֹתָהּ :

VIII. (*a*) From what root is the word מַכִּירֵךְ derived? 8

What word of opposite signification is derived from the same root?

(*b*) What will be the rendering of the last three words of the above passage if the word וַתֵּשֶׁב be pointed as וַתָּשָׁב? What further change is required to be made if the latter pointing be adopted?

(*c*) What is the past and future Niphal of עָשָׂה and יָתַר?

IX. Translate the following sentences:— 3

וְזֹאת לְפָנִים בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל עַל הַגְּאֻלָּה וְעַל
הַתְּמוּרָה לְקַיֵּם כָּל דָּבָר שָׁלַף אִישׁ נַעֲלוֹ וְנָתַן
לְרֵעֵהוּ וְזֹאת הַתְּעוּדָה בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל : וַיֹּאמֶר
הַגֹּאֵל לְבֹעַז קְנֵה לָךְ וַיִּשְׁלֹף נַעֲלוֹ :

X. (*a*) Explain the custom of plucking off the shoe among the Jews. 8

(*b*) In connection with what do you find the names of Melchizedek, Ahuzzath and Phichol?

(*c*) What events took place in the valley of Shiddun and at Moriah and Jegarsahadutha.

XI. (*a*) Translate the following passage into English :— 10

דָּן יָדִין עַמּוֹ כְּאַחַד שִׁבְטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל : יְהִי דָן
נָחָשׁ עֲלִי דֶּרֶךְ שְׁפִיפֹן עֲלִי אֹרַח הַנֹּשֵׁךְ עִקְּבֵי
סוּס וַיִּפֹּל רֹכְבוֹ אָחוֹר : לִישׁוּעָתְךָ קִוִּיתִי יְיָ :
גָּד גְּדוּד יְגוּדֶנּוּ וְהוּא יָגֻד עָקֵב : מֵאָשֵׁר
שְׁמֶנָה לַחְמוֹ וְהוּא יִתֵּן מַעֲדַנֵּי מֶלֶךְ : נַפְתָּלִי
אַיָּלָה שְׁלֻחָה הַנֹּתֵן אִמְרֵי שָׁפֶר :

(*b*) What different figures are used in the above passage? Give the phrases that contain those figures, and explain them.

XII. (*a*) What will be the rendering of the last verse of the above passage if you read it נַפְתָּלִי אַיָּלָה שְׁלֻחָה הַנֹּתֵן אַמְרֵי שָׁפֶר as the Septuagint does? 8

(*b*) Which version do you approve, and why?

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

(*For the First B.A. Examination only.*)

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*) What do you mean by parallelism in Hebrew poetry? 8

(*b*) Translate the following sentence :—

בְּחוּצֹתָיו חָגְרוּ שָׂק עַל גַּגּוֹתָיהָ וּבִרְחֹבֹתֶיהָ
כֻּלָּהּ יְיֵלִיל יֹרֵד בַּבֶּכִי :

(*c*) What change would you make in the above sentence according to the rules of Hebrew poetry?

II. Translate the following passages into English :— 6

(*a*) הָעָם הַהֹלְכִים בַּחֹשֶׁךְ רָאוּ אוֹר גָּדוֹל
יֹשְׁבֵי בְּאֶרֶץ צַלְמָוֶת אוֹר נָגַהּ עֲלֵיהֶם :
הִרְבִּיתָ הַגּוֹי לֹא הִגְדַּלְתָּ הַשְׂמְחָה
שָׂמְחוּ לְפָנֶיךָ כְּשִׂמְחַת בַּקָּצִיר כַּאֲשֶׁר
יָגִילוּ בְּחַלְקָם שָׁלָל : כִּי אֶת עֹל סִבְלוֹ
וְאֵת מַטֵּה שִׁכְמוֹ שֵׁבֶט הַנֹּגֵשׂ בּוֹ
הַחִתֹּתָ כְּיוֹם מִדְיָן :

(*b*) כִּי כְהַר פְּרָצִים יָקוּם יִרְגַּז כְּעֵמֶק בְּגִבְעוֹן
יִרְגָּז לַעֲשׂוֹת מַעֲשֵׂהוּ זָר מַעֲשֵׂהוּ וְלַעֲבֹד
עֲבֹדָתוֹ נָכְרִיָּה עֲבֹדָתוֹ :

III. (*a*) Explain the allusions in the above two passages. 6
(*b*) Correct the misprint in the first passage.

IV. Translate the following passage into English :— 12

מִכְּנַף הָאָרֶץ זְמִרֹת שָׁמַעְנוּ צבי לַצַּדִּיק וָאֹמַר
רָזִי לִי רָזִי לִי אוֹי לִי בֹּגְדִים בָּגָדוּ וּבֶגֶד בּוֹגְדִים
בָּגָדוּ : פַּחַד וָפַחַת וָפָח עָלֶיךָ יוֹשֵׁב הָאָרֶץ :
וְהָיָה הַנָּס מִקּוֹל הַפַּחַד יִפֹּל אֶל הַפַּחַת
וְהָעוֹלֶה מִתּוֹךְ הַפַּחַת יִלָּכֵד בַּפָּח כִּי אֲרֻבוֹת
מִמָּרוֹם נִפְתָּחוּ וַיִּרְעֲשׁוּ מוֹסְדֵי אָרֶץ : רֹעָה
הִתְרֹעֲעָה הָאָרֶץ פּוֹר הִתְפּוֹרְרָה אֶרֶץ מוֹט
הִתְמוֹטְטָה אָרֶץ : נוֹעַ תָּנוּעַ אֶרֶץ כַּשִּׁכּוֹר

וְהִתְנוֹדְדָה בַּמְּלוּנָה וְכָבַד עָלֶיהָ פִּשְׁעָהּ וְנָפְלָה
וְלֹא תֹסִיף קוּם : וְהָיָה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יִפָּקֹד
יְיָ עַל צְבָא הַמָּרוֹם בַּמָּרוֹם וְעַל מַלְכֵי הָאֲדָמָה
עַל הָאֲדָמָה : וְאִסְפּוּ אֲסֻפָּה אַסִּיר עַל בּוֹר
וְסָגְרוּ עַל מַסְגֵּר וּמֵרֹב יָמִים יִפָּקֵדוּ : וְחָפְרָה
הַלְבָנָה וּבוֹשָׁה הַחַמָּה כִּי מָלַךְ יְיָ צְבָאוֹת בְּהַר
צִיּוֹן וּבִירוּשָׁלַיִם וְנֶגֶד זְקֵנָיו כָּבוֹד :

V. Explain the construction in the fourth and fifth sentences? 5

VI. Explain the following phrases :— 5

(*a*) גּוֹי קַו קָו וּמְבוּסָה :

(*b*) שָׁבְתָה מַדְהֵבָה :

(*c*) בְּיוֹם נִטְעֵךְ תְּשַׂגְשֵׂגִי :

(*d*) וְרָעוּ בְּכוֹרֵי דַלִּים :

(*e*) וְרֶסֶן מַתְעֶה עַל לְחָיֵי עַמִּים :

VII. Translate the following sentence and show the force of the prefix כ attached to several nouns in it :— 5

וְהָיָה כָעָם כַּכֹּהֵן כָּעֶבֶד כַּאדֹנָיו כַּשִּׁפְחָה
כַּגְּבִרְתָּהּ כַּקּוֹנֶה כַּמּוֹכֵר כַּמַּלְוֶה כַּלֹּוֶה כַּנֹּשֶׁה
בָּאֲשֶׁר נֹשֶׁא בּוֹ :

VIII (*a*) What proper name has the Nile in Hebrew? Give its etymology. 8

(*b*) Give a short account of the confederacy formed against King Ahaz, with its date.

(*c*). Who were כַּרְגוֹן, אַדְרַמֶּלֶךְ, and שַׁבְנָא ?

And what countries are meant by צֹעַן, שֵׂעִיר, and אֶרֶץ אֲרָרָט ?

IX. Analyse the following words, giving the significations of the whole words, and of their prefixes, affixes and roots :— 10

הַצֶּאֱצָאִים, זַלְזַלִּים, מַזְמֵרוֹת, תִּתְלוֹצָצוּ,
נֶחֱרָצָה, שַׁאֲנַנּוֹת, תִּפָּקַחְנָה, מֵנִקְתָּה
תַּחְתּוֹנָה, מְלֻמָּדָה :

X. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 35

Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not : behold your God will come with vengeance, even God with recompense ; he will come and save you. Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame man leap as an hart and the tongue of the dumb sing : for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert. And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water in the habitation of dragons where each lay shall be grass with reeds and rushes. And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness ; the unclean shall not pass over it ; but it shall be for those : the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein. No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon, it shall not be found there ; but the redeemed shall walk there. And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads : they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN- PAPER I.

(*For the First B.A. Examination only.*)

JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq.;

HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Ferishta—Humáyun.

1. Distinguish between :— 6

(*a*) مؤلّف and مُصنّف

(*b*) الفِ رابطه and الفِ عطف

(*c*) یاے مجہول and یاے معروف

2. (*a*) Give the plurals with the meanings of :— 12

حُکم — حکیم — حاکِم — لَیل — دلیل — عرض and قماش

(*b*) Synonyms with their meanings of :—

شِتاب — معاوِنت — مُراجِعت — مَیمون

3. Explain : — 8

(*a*) میل در چشم کشیدن

(*b*) تصدیق سخُن نمُودن

(*c*) دربرُوے کسے کُشودن

(*d*) عنان تافتن

4. Translate the following into Persian :— 30

This attack was made on the 29th November on the left of the Abdáli camp, where Sháh Wali Khán, the Vazier of Ahmed Sháh, was posted. The Mahrátas, in number about 15,000, broke in, charged at all they met, and although the Afgháns stood, they were broken, and upwards of 2,000 of them killed. At last the Vazier having been supported from all quarters of the camp, the Mahrátas retired with the loss of 1,000 men. Holkar led on that occasion, and although there was constant and daily skirmishing in which the Mahráta horsemen individually killed their antagonists, there was no action of importance until the 23rd December, when Sewdasheo Ráo, Bháw Wishwásh Ráo, Holkar Balwant Ráo, Ganpat Mendlie and several other commanders came out to attack ; Sháh Wali Khán, attended by a body of horse, was proceeding to a mosque in the neighbourhood and was surrounded by this host of Mahrátas.

5. Translate the following into English :— 35

بنابر آنکه کامران میرزا قراچه خان را
در کشم گذاشته خود به طالقان رفته بود *
جنّت آشیانی هندال میرزا و حاجی مُحمّد

کوکه را با جمعی برسم منقللے بجانب
کشم روان ساخت * قراچه خان حقیقت حال
به میرزا قلمی نُمود و او با یلغار خود را
به کشم رسانیده در هنگامی که هندال میرزا
از آب طالقان گذشته مردُمش مُتفرق بُودند
به او رسید و جنگ کرده شکست داد و
اسباب میرزا هندال را تاراج نمود * مقارن

این حال جنت آشیانی بکنار آب رسید و
میرزا کامران طاقت مقاومت نیاورده بطرف
طالقان گریخت و آنچه بتاراج بُرده بُود و
هرچه داشت بغارت داد و روز دیگر در
قلعهٔ طالقان محصور گشت و چون از امداد اوزبکان
نومید بُود بوسیلهٔ میرزا سُلیمان رُخصت مکّه
معظّمه طلب کرد و آن حضرت قبول نمود
کامران میرزا و عسکری میرزا از قلعه بر آمده
بقصدِ زیارتِ حرمَیْنُ الشّریفَین ده فرسخ رفتند

و چون گمان نداشتند که آن حضرت فوجی
بتعاقب ایشان نه فرستد و آن حضرت نه
فرستاد از این مرحمت بغایت شرمنده
شُده به نیّت مُلازمت بر گشتند و جنت
آشیانی اکثر میرزا یان را به استقبال فرستاد
نهایت مهربانی بجا آورد و اقطاع کولاب
به ایشان داده رُخصت جاگیر ارزانی داشت
و برگشته به کابُل تشریف آوُرد و در حاشیهٔ

فتح نامه که به قندهار نزد بیر مخان تُرکمان
فرستاده بود این ابیات که زادهٔ طبع آن
شهنشاه است بخط خود قلمی نمود

نظم

باز فتحے ز غَیب رُوے نمُود
که دِلِ دوستان ازو بکشود
شُکر لِلّٰه که باز شادانیم
بر رُخ یار و دوست خندانیم

6 Annotate the underlined words in the above. 4

7. Give the sources and resource of our knowledge, both native and European, regarding the history of Humáyún. 5

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

(*For the First B.A. Examination only.*)

JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq.;
HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Diwán-i-Háfiz, Odes CL.—CC.

1. Write what you know about a غزل and express the peculiarities of the first and last couplets with their Persian technical terms. 8

2. Take a brief notice of any two of the following persons :—

نوح — سلیمان — جمشید — آذر

3. Translate the following into English :— 30

خسروا کوے فلک در خمِ چوگانِ تو باد
ساحتِ کون و مکان عرصهٔ میدانِ تو باد
همه آفاق گرفت و همه اطراف کشاد
صیت خلقِ تو که پیوسته نگهبانِ تو باد
زلف خاتونِ ظفر شیفتهٔ پرچم تست
دیدهٔ فتح ابد عاشقِ جولانِ تو باد
ای که انشاے عطارد صفت شوکتِ تست
عقلِ کل چاکرِ طغرا کش دیوانِ تو باد
طیرهٔ جلوهٔ طوبیِ قد دلجوے تو شد
غیرتِ خلدِ برین ساحت ایوانِ تو باد
نه به تنها حیوانات و نباتات و جماد
هرچه در عالم امراست بفرمانِ تو باد
حافظ خسته باخلاص ثناخوانِ تو شد

لُطف عام تو شِفا بخش ثناخوانِ تو باد

4. Explain the following :— 8

حشو — مُشبّهه — وتد — مقلُوبِ مُستوی

5. Write the chronogram that expresses the year in which Háfiz died, produce the year from it, and give the corresponding Christian era. Write what you know about the word Háfiz. 9

6. What do you understand by :— 5

هفتاد و دو ملّت — صومعه — خندق

7. Paraphrase the following verses; name and scan the metre in (*a*) and (*b*); and annotate the allusions in (*c*) and (*d*) :— 24

(*a*) گدائی در جانان بسلطنت مفروش
کسے ز سایه اِین در بآفتاب رود

(*b*) گویند رمزِ عشق مگوئید و مشنوید
مُشکل حکایتے اَست که تقریر می کنند

(*c*) طبیبِ عشقِ مسیحا دمست و مُشفق لیک
چو درد در تو نه بیند کِرا دوا بکُند

(*d*) بر زلیخاستم ای یوسف مصری مپسند
زانکه از عشق برو اینهمه بیداد آمد

8. (*a*) Analyse دلفریب Of what parts of speech is it 10

compounded? Give some other compound adjectives that may be compounded of adjectives and substantives; also those compounded of both substantives.

(*b*) From ا ب derive the following Persian compounds :—Capital, hospital, capitals, mint, eternity, infernal region, institution for arts and sciences.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(*This paper was also set to the First B.Sc. Candidates.*)

1. Prove that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc which is equal in length to the radius is an invariable angle. Find the circular measure of an angle of a regular hexagon. 5

2. Show by means of figures the changes in sign and magnitude of the following expressions as θ changes from 0 to 2π :— 8

(i) cosec θ; (ii) $\sin\theta - \sqrt{3}\cos\theta$.

3. Find tan 3A in terms of tan A. 10

Prove that—

(i) $4 \sin A \sin(60° - A) \sin(60° + A) = \sin 3A$.

(ii) $\tan^2 3A - \tan^2 A = 8 \sin^2 A \cos 2A \sec^2 3A$.

4. Solve the equations :— 6

(i) $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(ii) $\tan\theta + 6\cot\theta = 5$.

5. Find by any method the values of the sines of the following angles : 15°, 9° and 3°. 9

6. What is meant by $\sin^{-1} x$ and $\tan^{-1} x$? 7

Solve the equation—

$$\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1}(1-x) = 2\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x-x^2}.$$

7. Find an expression for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and show that in any triangle— 14

$$ab + ac - a^2 : bc + ba - b^2 : ca + cb - c^2$$
$$= \cos^2\frac{A}{2} : \cos^2\frac{B}{2} : \cos^2\frac{C}{2}.$$

8. If D be the middle point of the side BC of a triangle and E the foot of the perpendicular on BC from A, prove that 13

$$DE = \tfrac{1}{2}(b-c)\cos\frac{B-C}{2}\operatorname{cosec}\frac{A}{2}.$$

9. Given two sides and the included angle, how is the triangle to be solved? 14

Find the angles B and C having given—

$A = 40°$; $\log 5{\cdot}9 = {\cdot}7708520$; L cot $20° = 10{\cdot}4389341$;
$b = 131$; $\log 2{\cdot}03 = {\cdot}3074960$; L tan $38°\,36' = 9{\cdot}9021604$;
$c = 72$. diff. for $1' = {\cdot}0002591$.

10. Define an *escribed* circle and show that the distance between the points where the escribed circles remote from A, B touch BC, CA respectively $= c\sqrt{1-\sin A \sin B}$. 14

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(This paper was also set to the First B.Sc., F.C.E. & B.A. (Old System) Candidates.)

1. If the parallelogram of forces be true as regards the direction of the resultant of two commensurable forces, prove that it is also true when the forces are incommensurable. 12

Tangents to a circle AB and AC represent in magnitude and direction two forces and AD represents their resultant; if D lie upon the circumference, find the angle BAC.

2. If three forces act upon a particle in such a manner that each force is proportional to the sine of the angle between the directions of the other two forces, investigate the relation which holds among the forces. 10

Forces proportional to 2, $\sqrt{3}$ and 1 act at a point; find the angles between their lines of action (1) when in equilibrium, (2) when not in equilibrium.

3. Shew that the algebraic sum of the moments of any number of forces in one plane round any point in that plane is equal to the moment of their resultant. Interpret this when the algebraical sum of the moments is constant. 6

4. Prove that a system of parallel forces acting in one plane on a rigid body will be in equilibrium if the algebraical sum of the moments of the forces vanishes round two points in the plane which are not in a straight line parallel to the direction of the forces. What is the meaning of the restriction that the two points must lie in a straight line *not parallel* to the direction of the forces? 6

5. The distances of any number of heavy particles P_1, P_2 . P_n in one plane from two fixed lines in that plane Ox and Oy being given equal to $y_1, y_2 \ldots y_n$ and $x_1, x_2 \ldots x_n$ respectively; investigate the distances $\bar{y}$ and $\bar{x}$ of the centre of gravity of these particles from the same straight lines and deduce its geometrical position. 10

At the angular points (taken in order) of a square whose side is 20 inches are placed particles whose weights are as 1, 3, 5, 7; find the distance of their centre of gravity from the particle of least weight.

6. A triangle ABC is suspended from the angles A and B successively, and the two positions of any side are found to be at right angles to each other; prove that— 18

$$a^2 + b^2 = 5c^2 .$$

7. If one of the arms of a false balance be longer than the other by $\frac{1}{m}$th part of the shorter, and a shopkeeper puts the stamped weight first into one scale and then into the other, shew that he loses at the rate of $\frac{50}{m\,(m+1)}$ per cent. 12

8. In the third system of pullies in which each string is attached to the weight and there are $n-1$ moveable pullies of weights W_1, W_2.....W_{n-1} respectively beginning with the lowest, prove that for equilibrium— 7

$$W = (2^n - 1)\,P + (2^{n-1} - 1)\,W_1 + (2^{n-2} - 1)\,W_2 + \ldots\ldots + (2 - 1)\,W_{n-1}.$$

9. Demonstrate the principle of *virtual velocities* for the lever. 7

10. A body of weight W is placed on a rough inclined plane; find the direction and magnitude (1) of the least force P which will make the body move up the plane, (2) of the least force P′ which will prevent the body from sliding down the plane, the inclination of the plane to the horizon being greater than the angle of friction. 12

If $P = 3\,P'$ find the inclination of the plane, the angle of friction being $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2}$.

IV.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. AND B.A. EXAMINATION *(OLD SYSTEM)*.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A. ... ... M. MACMILLAN, B.A.	In English.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S. YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B. VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A ...	In Sanskrit.
A. BARRETT, B.A. ... ... The Rev. A. FÜHRER, Ph.D. ...	In Latin.
JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq. ... GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq. .	In Persian.
S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A. .. ... The Rev. B. BLAKE, M.A., B.D. ...	In History and Political Economy, and in Logic and Moral Philosophy.
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ... T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. ... ... FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.	In Mathematics.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ... KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Experimental Physics.
I. B. LYON, F.C.S. ... ... S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C, F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ... R. MANSER, Esq.	In Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology & Systematic Botany and in Botany.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc ... ... G. BAINBRIDGE, Esq.	In Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Bacon's Advancement of Learning.

1. How does Bacon answer the arguments which have been employed to prove that education makes men bad rulers and bad subjects? Add any reflections of your own that may throw light upon the question. 12

2. Which of the deficiencies noticed by Bacon in the second book of the Advancement have been remedied since his time, and how? 12

3. What are the chief criticisms which Bacon makes upon previous systems of moral philosophy? Show that Bacon's treatment of ethics is in accordance with the general spirit of his philosophy. 12

4. "But for fables, they were vicegerents and supplies where examples failed; now that the times abound with history, the aim is better when the mark is alive." Explain the meaning of the sentence, and quote any four references to history made by Bacon in his discussion of the "architecture of fortune." 12

5. Explain briefly what Bacon means by 'axioms,' 'ruminated history,' 'variable or respective causes,' 'physiognomy,' 'fascination,' prenotion,' and 'the latitude and longitude of a science.' 12

6. What does Bacon think of epitomes, commonplace books, vivisection, the Copernican theory, and the investigation of final causes? 12

7. Explain very shortly the following passages:— 28

(*a*) These times are the ancient times when the world is ancient.

(*b*) Upon these intellectualists, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure, saying, *men sought truth in their own little worlds, and not in the great and common world.*

(*c*) The moss upon the wall which is but a rudiment between putrefaction and an herb.

(*d*) Henry, Duke of Guise, of whom it was usually said, that he was the greatest usurer in France, because he had turned all his estate into obligations.

(*e*) History of nature is of three sorts.

(*f*) Is not the rule, *if equals be added to unequals, the result will be unequal*, an axiom as well of justice as of the mathematics?

(*g*) The true natural magic, which is that great liberty and latitude of operation which dependeth upon the knowledge of forms, I may report deficient, as the relative thereof is.

(*h*) For in all inductions, whether in good or vicious form, the same action of the mind which inventeth judgeth; all one as in the sense.

(*i*) Yet certain it is that words, as a Tartar's bow, do shoot back upon the understanding of the wisest, and mightily entangle and pervert the judgment.

(*j*) Every obtaining a desire hath a show of advancement, as motion though in a circle hath a show of progression.

(*k*) Civil knowledge requireth only an external goodness; for that as to society sufficeth.

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.;
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.

Kávya Prakásh.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[Candidates for the old B.A., Choice I., are to answer from 2 to 3½ p.m.]

(*Candidates for B.A. who have taken up last year's books are not to answer Q.* 1 *a*, *Q.* 2, *Q.* 4, *Q.* 6 *a*, *b and f*, *and Q.* 8.)

1. Translate and explain, giving the context shortly :— 18

(*a.*) गोःशुक्लश्चलो डित्थ इत्यादीनां विषयविभागो न प्राप्नोतीति च तदुपाधावेव संकेतः ।

(*b.*) आरोपितः शब्दव्यापारः सान्तरार्थनिष्ठो लक्षणा ।

(*c.*) तटादीनां गङ्गादिशब्दैः प्रतिपादने तत्त्वप्रतिपत्तौ हि प्रतिपिपादयिषितप्रयोजनसंप्रत्ययः ।

(*d.*) विध्युपमर्दिनो बाधकस्य तदपेक्षयोत्कटत्वेन प्रतिपत्तेः ।

(*e.*) न खलु व्यङ्ग्यसंस्पर्शपरामर्शादत्र चारुताप्रतीतिरपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव ।

(*f.*) वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यङ्ग्यव्यञ्जकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः ।

2. Is it necessary that in order to render the expression गङ्गायांघोषः intelligible, गङ्गा must be taken to stand for its तट? Will it not do if we take घोष in the sense of मत्स्य ? Give reasons. 3

3. To what classes do the following instances of लक्षणा belong and why ? 8

(*a.*) राजकीये पुरुषे गच्छति राजासौ गच्छति ।

(*b.*) राजकुमारेषु तत्सदृशेषु गच्छत्सु एतेराजकुमारा गच्छन्ति ।

In answering this question connect असौ and एते in the several ways in which it is possible to connect them. Are उपादानलक्षणा and लक्षणलक्षणा exclusive of सारोपा and साध्यवसाना? Give reasons. By what other names are the two former known?

4. In what Alankáras is उपमा implied and not expressed? Show how it is implied. Make out a list of the Alankáras based on the resemblance of things. 8

5. Explain and compare (*a*) अभिधामूलकध्वनि-समासोक्ति and अर्थश्लेष; and (*b*) the two kinds of निदर्शना mentioned by Mammata, and (*c*) मीलित and तद्गुण. 10

6. What are the Alankâras in the following and why? :— 13

(*a.*) मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्त-
मिदं तमसा मनः।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता धनुषि चूतशर-
श्च निवेशितः॥

(*b.*) सुरसखस्य हरेरुभयैः कृतं त्रिदिवमुद्धृत
दानवकण्टकम्।
तव शरैरधुना नतपर्वभिः पुरुषकेसरिणश्च
पुरानखैः॥

(*c.*) यज्ञोपवीतं नाम
अमौक्तिकमसौवर्णं ब्राह्मणानां विभूषणम्
देवतानां पितॄणां च भागो येन प्रदीयते॥

(*d.*) And was the day of my delight
As pure and perfect as I say?
The very source and fount of day
Is dashed with wandering isles of night.

(*e.*) And is it that the haze of grief
Makes former gladness loom so great?

(*f.*) *The last two lines of* (*a*) *in Question* 8.

7. Translate into English :— 20

अथ जात्योर्द्रव्ययोश्च विरोधालंकारो न भवितुमीष्टे कुसुमानि शराश्चन्द्रो वाडवो दुःखिते हृदीत्यादावारोपमूलस्य रूपकस्यैवोल्लासात्। यदि च सत्यप्यारोपे विरोधाभास उच्यत उच्यतां तर्हि मुखं चन्द्र इत्यत्रापि स एव। न च रूपकविषयस्य सर्वस्यापि विरोधेनाक्रान्तत्वान्निर्विषयत्वापत्त्या स्वविषये रूपकं विरोधस्य गुणादौ सावकाशस्यापवाद इति वाच्यं कुसुमानि शरा-मृणालवलयादि दवदहनराशिश्चन्द्रो वाडवः शंकर-चूडापगा कालिन्दीत्यादौ त्वदभीष्टविरोधस्यासिद्धिप्रसंगादिति चेत्। सत्यम्। इहह्यलंकारवर्गे यो यत्र सहृदयचमत्कृतिपथमवतरति स एव तत्रालंकार इति निर्विवादम्। एवं च रूपके मुखचन्द्रइत्यादौ यद्यप्यस्ति विरोधस्तथापि न स तत्र प्रतिपिपादयिषितः अपि तु चन्द्रनिष्ठाल्हादकत्वादिसकलगुणानां मुखे प्रतिपत्त्यर्थं चन्द्राभेद एवेति स एव चमत्कारी।

8. Translate into Sanskrit either of the following two passages, not both .— 20

(*a*) Most sweet it is with our uplifted eyes
To pace the ground, if path there be or none,
While a fair region round the Traveller lies
Which he forbears again to look upon;
Pleased rather with some soft ideal scene
The work of Fancy, or some happy tone
Of Meditation, slipping in between
The beauty coming and the beauty gone.
—If Thought and Love desert us, from that day
Let us break off all commerce with the Muse:
With Thought and Love companions of our way—
Whate'er the senses take or may refuse,—
The Mind's internal heaven shall shed her dews
Of inspiration on the humblest lay.

(*b*) Has then the love of nature no religious power? Is it better to be without it? I cannot think so. Those who do not feel it, who see and love no beauty, may be moral, but they will never reach the nobler enthusiasms of religion: their religion itself will be without the loveliness and tenderness which attract the soul, and their theology more intellectual than spiritual in its statements. Moreover Ruskin is quite right when he says that "supposing all circumstances otherwise the same with respect to two individuals, the one who loves nature most will always be found to have more faith in God than the other."

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

A. BARRETT, B.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate:— 25

(*a*) Si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphæ,
Narrares medicis; quod quanto plura parasti
Tanto plura cupis, nullíne faterier audes?
Si vulnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba
Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba
Proficiente nihil curarier. Audieras, cui
Rem di donarent illi decedere pravam
Stultitiam; et cum sis nihilo sapientior ex quo

Plenior es, tamen uteris monitoribus isdem ?
At si divitiæ prudentem reddere possent,
Si cupidum timidumque minus te, nempe ruberes
Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno.
Si propium est quod quis libra mercatur et ære,
Quædam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus ;
Qui te pascit ager tuus est, et villicus Orbi,
Cum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
Te dominum sentit.

(*b*) Ni tua custodis avidus jam hæc auferet heres.
Men vivo ? Ut vivas igitur vigila ; hoc age. Quid vis ?
Deficient inopem venæ te ni cibus atque
Ingeus accedit stomacho fultura ruenti.
Tu cessas ? Agedum, sume hoc ptisanarium oryzæ.
Quanti emptæ ? Parvo. Quanti ergo ? Octussibus. Eheu !
Quid refert morbo an furtis peream que rapinis ?
Quisnam igitur sanus ? Qui non stultus. Quid avarus ?
Stultus et insanus. Quid, si quis non sit avarus,
Continuo sanus ? Minime. Cur, stoice ? Dicam.
Non est cardiacus (Craterum dixisse putato)
Hic æger : recte est igitur surgetque ? Negabit,
Quod latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto.
Non est perjurus neque sordidus ; immolet æquis
Hic porcum Laribus : verum ambitiosus et audax ;
Naviget Anticyram. Quid enim differt, barathrone
Dones quidquid habes an nunquam utare paratis ?

2. Explain "donatus rude" ; "ampullari" ; "mango" ; "nil admirari" ; "aulæa premuntur" ; "ad unguem factus" ; "licet autestari ? Ego vero oppono auriculam" ; "Chium maris expers" ; "Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit." 13

3. Mention any grammatical or other peculiarity in the following :— 12

At bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso ; miror morbi purgatum te illius ; decies centena dedisses quinque diebus nil erat in loculis ; improbus hic amor est dignusque notari ; ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone molestus ; nunquam erepsemus nisi vicina villa recepisset ; vini somnique benignus nil dignum sermone canis.

4. What do you gather from the satires or epistles about Roman customs at dinner, Roman travelling, Horace's views about the sacredness of confidence, and his estimate of the comparative merits of a town and country life ? 12

5. Translate into Latin :— 38.

Perhaps by nothing did Augustus so much conciliate men's minds as by the readiness with which he participated in their social pleasures, and by the uniform severity with which he refused to apply his influence in any way that could disturb the pure administration of justice. The Roman juries *(judices)* were very corrupt, and easily swayed to an unconscientious verdict by the appearance in court of any great man on behalf of one of the parties interested: nor was such an interference with the course of private justice any ways injurious to the great man's character. The wrong which he promoted did but the more forcibly proclaim the warmth and fidelity of his friendships. So much the more generally was the uprightness of the Emperor appreciated, who would neither tamper with justice himself, nor countenance any motion in that direction, though it were to serve his very dearest friend.

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq.;
HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Rauzat-us-Safa—From the commencement of Creation to the life of Ayoob. *Or*

Habeeb-us-Sear—First portion of the 1st volume.

1. Give the account of the Creation as given either by 7

غیاثُ الدّین or میر خاوند State how this

Gordian knot was cut by prophet مُحمّد and explain the allusion in the following لولاک لما خلقت الافلاک

What a حدیث like this is called ?

2. How far does the account of the Muhammadan authors regarding the Creation, agree or disagree with those given by the Biblical, the ancient Persian and the Chaldæan writers? 8

3. State what further light has been thrown on it by the modern European scholars by the *evolution* and Darwinian theories. 7

4. Is نُوح an Aryan or a Semitic word? What does it mean as per مِیر خاوند or the author of the حبِیبُ السِّیَر? Treat this word as well as the word "Arrarat" philologically as per modern researches and name their various ramifications. 10

(*a*) Mirkhond says, excepting two nations all the rest acknowledge the طُوفانِ نُوح. Name these two nations and state how far his statement is correct or otherwise, and why?

(*b*) Say from whom is the following quotation? Fill up the other part of the distich and complete the couplet; also explain the allusion :—

چه باک از موج بحر آنرا که باشد نُوح کِشتیبان

(*c*) Name the Arrarat of the Muhammadan authors and say where was it situated as per مِیر خاوند or the author of the حبِیبُ السِّیَر.

5. What is the other word for اُلوا العزم and what does it mean? How many اُلوا العزم انبیاء were there, what were their titles, and why were they so called? Shárístani adds to this list another personage; say what was his name and title. 6

6. Render in pure Persian the following sentences, with their English translations :— 5

(a) آدم امرد وگندم نون بود

(b) ثمره از شجره ممنوعه

(c) بطناً بعد بطنٍ

(d) واللّٰه اعلم بالصّواب

(e) بغایت جسیم و عریض رقیقُ السّاقین والسّاعدین و عظیمُ العینین و طویلَ القامت و محاسن کشیده داشت

7. Name the authors and the metres; explain the allusions and paraphrase the following verses :—

(a) نه ملک راست میسر نه فلک را حاصل
آنچه درسّر سویدای بنی آدم ازوست

(b) پیش از بنای مدرسه و دیر و سومنات
ما با تو بوده ایم در اطوار کائنات

(c) بباغی خرامید آدم که انرا
بهار بهشتست مولی و چاکر
درختانش از عود و برگش زمرد
بنایش زمینا و خاکش ز عنبر

یکی برکه ژرف در صحن بستان
چو جان خردمند و طبع سخن ور
زپاکی چوروح وبخوبی چودانش
بصفوت هوا وز لطافت چو آذر
روان اندران ماهی سیم سیما
چو ماه نو اندر سپهر مدور

8. What is the ی termed in the underlined word in the following, and why :— 3

اندرین ره جز وکل محتاج یک دیگر شوند
منکبوتی میشود پیغمبری را پرده دار

9. Translate into English either (not both) of the following passages :— 22

(a) ابراهیم روزی بطلب مهمانی بیرون رفت تا باهم طعام خورند چه عادت فرخنده‌اش چنان بود بیمهمان چیزی نخوردی و بعداز جستجوی بسیار پیر مردی یافته بخانه آورد و در اطوار پیر تامل نموده اورا از دین بیگانه یافت بنابرین اورا طعام نه داده از خانه‌اش بیرون فرستاد چون پیر از نظر خلیل الرحمن غایب گشت خطاب عتاب آمیز از درگاه ولی النعم واللحسان در رسید

که یا ابراهیم این بنده نا فرمان با وجود
کثرت تمرد وعصیان در مدت عمر خویش
از خوان افضال ما بی نصیب و مایوس
نه گشت که نومید شود امروزکه یک چاشت
او بتو حواله شد از خانه اش گرسنه ومحروم
بدر کردی * منش داده صد سال روزی
وجان * ترا نفرت آید از او یکزمان * انگاه
ابراهیم از اینحدیث متاثر گشته بتعجیل تمام
از عقب آن پیر مرد بیرون آمده اورا
دریافت وبمبالغه تمام اورا بخانه باز آورد
آنگاه پیر از ابراهیم سبب رد وقبول پرسید
ابراهیم صورت واقعه بازنمود پیر رقت کرده
گفت زهی خداوند یکه دوست را بجهت
دشمن عتاب میکند انگاه پیر مشرک از دین
خود تبرا نموده ملت حنیف قبول کرد
ویکی از مخلصان حقیقی و مومنان تحقیقی
گشت

Rauzat-us-Safa.

(b) بروایت اصح اول کسی که بناء کعه
اشتغال نمود شیث بن آدم بود علیه السلام

وطوفان نوح آن بنارا ویران کرده تا زمان
خلیل الرحمن آنخانه معمور و آبادان نشده
بود چون شیث حضرت عزّت چنان
قتضاء فرمود که شرف آن بناء متبرکه
خلیل الرحمان و اولاد اورا باشد ابراهیم
علیه السلام باشارت جبرئیل از ولایت
شام بمکه مکرمه شتافته بتعلیم روح الامین و
مدد اسماعیل ببناء بیت الله قیام نمود و
ملایکه حجر الاسود را که آدم علیه السلام از
بهشت همراه آورده بود و در وقت طوفان در کوه
ابو قبیس ودیعت نهاده بودند آورده ابراهیم
آنرا بجایش استوار ساخت وبعد از تمام آن
مقام واجب الاحترام ابراهیم واسماعیل
علیهما السلام گفتند ربنا تقبل منا انک انت
السمیع العلیم وجبرئیل نازل گشته و بشارت
قبول رسانیده پدر و پسر بوجهی که جبرئیل
ایشانرا تعلیم نمود شرایط مناسک حج بجا آوردند

Habeeb-us-Sear.

Write what you know about the underlined words in the passage you translate.

10. Translate into Persian :— 25

"Of these pilgrims, and of every reader, the attention will be excited by an history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire ; the greatest, perhaps, and most awful scene in the history of mankind. The various causes and progressive effects are connected with many of the events most interesting in human annals ; the artful policy of Cæsars, who long maintained the names and image of a free republic ; the disorder of military despotism ; the conquests of the Saracens and Turks ; the ruin of the Greek empire ; the state and revolution of Rome in the middle age. The historian may applaud the importance and variety of his subject ; but while he is conscious of his own imperfections, he must often accuse the deficiency of his materials. It was among the ruins of the capitol that I first conceived the idea of a work, which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life, and which, however inadequate to my own wishes, I finally deliver to the curiosity and candour of the public."

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A. ; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Pope's Moral Essays and Satires.

1. Paraphrase :— 25

Modes of Self-love the Passions we may call ;
'Tis real good or seeming moves them all :
But since not ev'ry good we can divide,
And Reason bids us for our own provide ;
Passions, tho' selfish, if their means be fair,
List under Reason, and deserve her care ;
Those, that imparted, court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name.

In lazy Apathy let Stoics boast
Their virtue fix'd ; 'tis fixed as in a frost ;
Contracted all, retiring to the breast ;
But strength of mind is Exercise, not Rest :
The rising tempest puts in act the soul,
Parts it may ravage, but preserves the whole.
On Life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the card, but Passion is the gale ;
Nor God alone in the still calm we find,
He mounts the storm and walks upon the wind.

2. What were Pope's friendly or hostile relations with Addison, Gay, Swift, Ambrose Phillips, and Dennis ? 14

3. How much does Pope expressly tell us in his *Moral Essays* and *Satires* about his ancestors, his character, and his personal appearance ? Can we accept without hesitation all that he says about himself ? 12

4. What information does Pope give concerning the cookery, architecture, gardening, and music of the age in which he lived ? Support your answer by references to the *Moral Essays* and *Satires*. 14

5. Explain briefly the following passages :— 35

(*a*) Who first taught souls enslav'd and realms undone
The enormous faith of many made for one ?

(*b*) The same adust complexion has impell'd
Charles to the Convent, Philip to the Field.

(*c*) A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn.

(*d*) Narcissa's nature, tolerably mild,
To make a wash, would hardly stew a child.

(*e*) What tho' (the use of barb'rous spits forgot)
His kitchen vied in coolness with his grot ?

(*f*) Where London's column, pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.

(*g*) So quick retires each flying course, you'd swear
Sancho's dread Doctor and his Wand were there.

(*h*) Who to the Dean and silver bell can swear,
And sees at Canons what was never there.

(*i*) A hundred smart in Timon and Balaam :
The fewer still you name, you wound the more ;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score.

(*j*) And He, whose lightning pierced the Iberian lines,
Now forms my Quincunx, and now ranks my Vines.

(*k*) A Scot will fight for Christ's Kirk o' the Green ;
And each true Briton is to Ben so civil,
He swears the Muses met him at the Devil.

(*l*) When golden Angels cease to cure the Evil,
You give all royal witchcraft to the Devil.

(*m*) Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole,
But some excising courtier will have toll.

(*n*) Hang the sad verse on Carolina's urn,
And hail her passage to the Realms of Rest,
All parts perform'd, and *all* her children blest.

(*n*) Here gay description Egypt glads with show'rs,
Or gives to Zembla fruits, to Barca flow'rs.

(*o*) Heav'n's Swiss, who fight for any God or Man.

(*p*) Philosophy that lean'd on Heav'n before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A. ; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Cowper's Letters, Vols. ii and iii, Bohn's Ed.

1. Adduce evidence from Cowper's letters to show that they were not written with a view to publication. 10

2. Discuss the relations, literary and domestic, of Lady Austin and Cowper. 15

3. Compare Cowper's letters to (1) Hill, (2) Newton, and (3) Lady Hesketh, pointing out differences of tone towards each of these correspondents. 15

4. Give the substance of Cowper's opinions of :—Gray's works ; Vincent Bourne's poems ; Barclay's Argenis ; Madan's Thelyphthora ; Burns's poems ; Johnson's criticism of Milton. 18

5. Give some account of Samuel Teedon and of "Mr. and Mrs. Frog." 15

6. Explain :— 27

(*a*) "I was wondering that such an almost infinite and unwieldy element should produce a *sprat*."

(*b*) "I am pleased with a frame of four lights, doubtful whether the few pieces it contains will ever be worth a farthing."

(*c*) "I congratulate you upon the wisdom that withheld you from entering yourself a member of the Protestant Association."

(*d*) "He told them he would walk to John o' Groat's house to hear a soldier pray."

(*e*) "We brought away an Indian, and having debauched him, we sent him home again to communicate the infection to his country."

(*f*) "Our good neighbours, who have so successfully knocked away our Western crutch from under us, seem to design us the same favour on the opposite side."

(*g*) "The great estimation in which this knight of the stone-bottles is held, may turn out a circumstance propitious to the volume of which his history will make a part."

(*h*) "The noble institution of the Nonsense Club will be forgotten, when we are gone who composed it."

(*i*) "Surely the poet who can charm an attorney, especially a Welsh one, must be at least an Orpheus, if not something greater."

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.;
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Upon what authority is the system of the Vedânta based? State the arguments for and against the authority of Reason as given in the S'ârîraka Bhâshya. To what extent 17

is Reason considered admissible? Quote the instances of its legitimate use given by S'ankarâchârya. (*Answer this question in Sanskrit.*)

2. Describe in general terms the nature of the contents of the first two chapters of the Bhâshya. What is an *Adhikarana?* State the subjects of the several Adhikaranas in the last Pâda of Chapter I. of the Bhâshya together with the final conclusion in each case. 10

3. How is the following text interpreted by the followers of the Sânkhya system and by the Vedântins represented by S'ankarâchârya? Mention the points in the system of each which necessitate the peculiar interpretation:— 8

अजामेकां रोहितशुक्लकृष्णां
बह्वीः प्रजाः सृजमानां सरूपाः।
अजोह्येको जुषमाणोनुशेते
जहात्येनां भुक्तभोगामजोन्यः॥

4. Explain the Parinâmavâda and Vivartavâda giving the usual illustrations. Which of these does S'ankarâchârya accept? Is the one rejected by him set forth in the Upanishads or not? If it is, how does the author of the Bhâshya explain it away? Among the illustrations of the relation between Brahma and the world quoted by S'ankarâchârya from the Upanishads, is there any based on the doctrine of Vivarta? 10

5. Does the author of the Sûtras seem to maintain the Vivartavâda? Give reasons. Explain shortly the following Sûtras:— 15

(*a.*) कृत्स्नप्रसक्तिर्निरवयवत्वशब्दकोपो वा।

(*b.*) श्रुतेस्तु शब्दमूलत्वात्।

(*c.*) विकरणान्नेतिचेत्तदुक्तम्।

(*d.*) न प्रयोजनत्वात्।

(*e.*) लोकवत्तु लीलाकैवल्यम्।

What are the two ways of answering the objections of the opponent given by S'ankarâchârya in the Bhâshya under *b*, *c*, and *e*? Which of them in each case follows from the wording of the Sûtra? Point out the bearing of this on the first part of this question.

6. State and illustrate the views of A's'marathya, Audulomi, and Kâs'akritsna on the relation between the individual and the Supreme Soul, as explained by S'ankarâchârya. 7

7. Translate into English and explain :— 6

(*a*.) पुनश्च विषयाभावेप्यात्मानं विजानीयादित्याशङ्क्य विज्ञातारमरे केन विजानीयादित्याह। ततश्च विशेषविज्ञानाभावोपपादनपरत्वाद्वाक्यस्य विज्ञानधातुरेव केवलः सन्भूतपूर्वगत्या कर्तृवचनेन तृचा निर्दिष्ट इति गम्यते।

(*b*.) विरोधे त्वनपेक्षंस्यादसति ह्यनुमानम्। 3

(*c*.) योपि कश्चिदाचक्षीत श्रुत्या जगतश्चेतनप्रकृतितां तद्बलेनैव समस्तं जगच्चेतनमवगमिष्यामि प्रकृतिरूपस्य विकारेन्वयदर्शनात्। अविभावनंतु चैतन्यस्य परिणामविशेषाद्भविष्यति। यथा स्पष्टचैतन्यानामप्यात्मनां स्वापमूर्च्छाद्यवस्थासु चैतन्यं न विभाव्यत एवं काष्ठलोष्ठादीनामपि चैतन्यं न विभावयिष्यते। एतस्मादेव च विभावितत्वाविभावितत्वकृताद्विशेषाद्रूपादिभावाभावाभ्यां च कार्यकरणानामात्मनां च चेतनत्वाविशेषेपि गुणप्रधानभावो न विरोत्स्यते। यथा च पार्थिवत्वाविशेषेपि मांससूपौदनादीनां प्रत्यात्मवर्तिनो विशेषा- 14

त्परस्परोपकारित्वं भवत्येवमिहापि भविष्याति। प्रविभागप्रसिद्धिरप्यत एव न विरोत्स्यत इति। तेनापि कथंचिच्चेतनत्वाचेतनत्वलक्षणं विलक्षणत्वं परिग्रहियेत। शुद्धयशुद्धित्वलक्षणं तु नैव परिग्रहियते।

(*d.*) अपि च कार्यकारणयोर्द्रव्यगुणादीनां चाश्वमहिषवद्भेदबुद्ध्यभावात्तादात्म्यमभ्युपगन्तव्यम्। समवायकल्पनायामपि समवायस्य समवायिभिः संबन्धेभ्युपगम्यमाने तस्य तस्यान्योन्यः संबन्धः कल्पयितव्य इत्यनवस्थाप्रसङ्गः। अनभ्युपगम्यमाने वा विच्छेदप्रसङ्गः। अथ समवायः स्वयं संबन्धरूपत्वादनपेक्ष्यैवापरं संबन्धं संबध्यते संयोगोपि तर्हि स्वयं संबन्धरूपत्वादनपेक्ष्यैव समवायं संबध्येत। तादात्म्यप्रतीतेश्च द्रव्यगुणादीनां समवायकल्पनानर्थक्यम्। 10

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WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.;
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

Mudrârkshasa.

1. Translate :— 12

(*a*) राजा— राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्मानुवृत्तिपरतन्त्रस्य भूपतेर्महदप्रीतिस्थानम् । यतः

परार्थानुष्ठाने जडयति (*v. l.* रहयति) नृपं स्वार्थपरता ।

परित्यक्तस्वार्थो (*v. l.* त्यक्तान्यार्थो) नियतमयथार्थः क्षितिपतिः ॥

परार्थश्चेत्स्वार्थादभिमततरो हन्त परवान् परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः ॥

Discuss the various readings.

(*b*) फलयोगमवाप्य सायकानामनियोगेन विलक्षतां गतानाम् ॥

स्वशुचेव भवत्यधोमुखानां निजतूणीशयनव्रतप्रतिष्ठा ॥

2. Explain the following, giving the context and translating into Sanskrit the Prâkrit passages:— 15

(*a*) णाणन्ति तन्तजुत्तिं जहट्ठिअं मण्डलं अहिलिहन्ति ।
जे मन्तरक्खणपरा ते सप्पणराहिवे उवचरन्ति ॥

(*b*) अत्थाहिमुहे सूले उदिदे संपुण्णमण्डले चन्दे ॥
गमणं बुहस्स लग्गे उदिदत्थमिदे अ केदुम्मि ॥

(*c*) विजिगीषुरात्मगुणसंपन्नः पियहितद्वारिणाश्रयणीयमाश्रयेदिति ननु न्याय्यएवायमर्थः ।

(*d*) तथा नामामात्यराक्षसो नन्दराज्यप्रत्यानयने कृतव्यवसायो निष्क्रम्य साम्प्रतमकृतार्थः पुनरपि कथमिदं कुसुमपुरमागतः ।

(*e*) स्मृतं स्यात्पुत्रदाराणां विस्मृताः स्वामिभक्तयः ॥
चलेप्यर्थेषु लुब्धेन न यशस्खनपायिषु ॥

3. कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपिरचयंस्तस्य विस्तार 10
मिच्छन्
बीजानां गर्भितानां फलमतिगहनं गूढमुद्भेदयंश्च ॥
कुर्वन्बुद्ध्या विमर्षंप्रसृतमपि पुनः संहरन्कार्यजातं

कर्ता वा नाटकानामिममनुभवति क्लेशमस्म-
द्विधोवा ॥

Explain all the terms in this verse which relate to Dramaturgy, and state the portions of the plot which those terms refer to.

4. Annotate on and derive :— 6

स्तम्बकरिता, उपनाप, यमपट, दक्षिण-
द्वारिकं नक्षत्रं, जीवनाशं नष्टाः, अपथ-
कारिन्.

5. What is the date of Chandragupta and how is it determined? Justify the remark that the date of Chandragupta is an important link in the determination of Indian chronology, and mention the places and persons of Chandragupta's time, alluded to in the Mudrârâkshasa. 7

SECTION II.

Mrichchhakatikâ.

1. Explain the formation of the words *Mudrârâkshasa* and *Mrichchhakatikâ*, and show what connection these names have with the main plot. Examine both plays as *works of art* and say if any one of them is superior in point of the development of dramatic incidents. 8

2. (*a*) What may you learn from the Mrichchhakatikâ as to नयप्रचार, व्यवहारदुष्टता and खलस्वभाव? 9

(*b*) What insight into his personal history does S'ûdraka give us? Do you discover any inconsistency therein? What do you suppose to be the probable age when he flourished?

3. Translate the following :— 14

(*a*) निष्पन्दीकृतपद्मषण्डनयनं नष्टक्षपावासरं विद्यु-
द्भिः क्षणनष्टदृष्टतिमिर प्रच्छादिताशामुखं ।
निश्चेष्टं स्वपितीव सम्प्रति पयोधारागृहान्तर्गतं
स्फीताम्भोधरधामनैकजलदच्छत्रापिधानं जगत्॥

(*b*) अप्येष नाम परिभूतदशोदरिद्रः प्रेष्यः परत्र फलमिच्छति नास्य भर्ता।
तस्मादमी कथमिवाद्य न यान्ति नाशं ये वर्द्धयन्त्य सदृशं सदृश त्यजन्ति ॥

(*c*) कांश्चित्तुच्छयति प्रपूरयतिग वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं काश्चित्पातविधौ करोति च पुनः काश्चिन्नयत्या कुलान्।
अन्योन्यं प्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधय-न्नेषक्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्याय प्रसक्तो विधिः॥

Discuss the alankâras in (*a*) and (*c*)

4 (*a*) What dialects are used in the Mrichchhakatikâ? Give examples 14

(*b*) Translate into Sanskrit and English the following, stating in what connection they are used —

(1) शक्कालधणे क्खु शज्जणे काह ण होइ चलाचले धणे।

(2) भो दुवेवि तुह्मे सुखं पणमिअ कलमकेदारा अण्णोण्णं सीसेणसीसं समाअदा।

(3) इत्थीकलत्तस्स कारणेण उहआंपि संसए विणिक्खित्त।

(4) अरे को अप्पच्चओ तुह बअं दक्खिणत्ता अवत्त भासिणो।

(5) भावे जंतुमं मए भणिदे तंकधं हग्गो एव्वं
वड्ढकोहिं गल्लक्कप्पमाणेहिं कुलेहिं जादे
अकज्जं कलेमि ।

(6) भण कस्स जम्मछट्ठो जीवो णवमो तहेअ
सूर सुओ ।
जीअन्ते चन्दणए कोसो गोवालदारअं
हरइ ॥

Explain the allusion in the first line of (6).

5. Quote any anomalous words or forms of expression used by S'ûdraka and say how they should stand according to the strict rules of Sanskrit. 5

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER I.

A. BARRETT, B.A. ; The Rev. A. FÜHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate:— 10

Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces ?
Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis
Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo.
Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis,
Et Esquilini pontifex venefici
Impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo !
Quid proderat ditasse Pelignas anus,
Velociusve miscuisse toxicum ?
Sed tardiora fata te votis manent :
Ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc
Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.
Optat quietem Pelopis infidi pater,

Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis,
Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti.

2. Explain :— 12

(*a*) Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine
Altas maritat populos,

(*b*) Projectum odoraris cibum.

(*c*) Hic unde vitam sumeret inscius
Pacem duello miscuit.

(*d*) In verba jurabas mea.

(*e*) Nec semel offensæ cedet constantia formæ.

(*f*) Forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars
Malis carere quæritis laboribus.

3. What was the occasion of the "Carmen Sæculare"? Compare its metrical composition with Horace's other poems written in similar metre. 8

4. Give some account of Horace— 12

(*a*) As a lyric poet.

(*b*) As a satirist.

(*c*) As a critic.

"Mirus ac pœne divinus Horatius est in epithetis inveniendis." Illustrate this.

5. Translate :— 15

Quinti progenies Arri, par nobile fratrum
Nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum,
Luscinias soliti impenso prandere coemptas,
Quorsum abeant? Sanin creta an carbone notandi?
Ædificare casas, plostello adjungere mures,
Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa,
Si quem delectet barbatum amentia verset.
Si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare,
Nec quidquam differre utrumne in pulvere trimus
Quale prius ludas opus, an meretricis amore
Sollicitus plores, quæro faciasne quod olim
Mutatus Polemon? Ponas insignia morbi,
Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, potus ut ille
Dicitur ex collo furtim carpsisse coronas
Postquam est impransi correptus voce magistri.

6. Translate with necessary explanation :— 15

Libera per vaccum posui vestigia princeps,
Non aliena meo pressi pede. Qui sibi fidet,

Dux regit examen. Parios ego primus iambos
Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus.
Archilochi, non res et agentia verba Lycamben.
Ac ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes
Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem,
Temperat Archilochi musam pede Mascula Sappho,
Temperat Alcæus, sed rebus et ordine dispar,
Nec socerum quærit quem versibus oblinat atris,
Nec sponsæ laqueum famoso carmine nectit.

7. Explain :—Nos numerus sumus; quid agis dulcissime rerum? suaviter ut nunc est et cupio omnia quæ vis; nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem; in cicere atque faba bona tu perdasque lupinis; virtutem verba putas et lucum ligna; dum ficus prima calorque designatorem decorat lictoribus atris; gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo, et ludis, et post decisa negotia campo; vendentem tunicato scruta popello; fescennina licentia; mediocribus esse poetis non homines, non di, non concessere columnæ. 18

8. "Dixeris egregie notum si callida verbum reddiderit junctura novum." Illustrate this from Horace's own works. 10

WEDNESDAY 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

LATIN—PAPER II.

A. BARRETT, B.A.; The Rev. A. FÜHRER, Ph.D.

1. Translate, annotating the italicized words or passages :— 30

Te maris et terræ numeraque carentis arenæ
Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
Munera, nec quidquam tibi prodest
Aërias tentasse domos animoque rotundum
Percurrisse polum morituro.
Occidit et *Pelopis genitor*, conviva deorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras
Et *Jovis arcanis Minos admissus*, habentque
Tartara *Panthoiden iterum Orco*
Demissum, quamvis *clipeo* Trojana *refixo*
Tempora testatus nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atræ,
Judice te non sordidus auctor

Naturæ verique. Sed omnes una manet nox
Et calcauda semel via leti :
Dant alios Furiæ torvo spectacula Marti ;
Exitio est avidum mare nautis ;
Mixta senum ac juvenum *densentur* funera, nullum
Sæva caput Proserpina fugit.

Some read "avidis" for "avidum" in the above. Which do you prefer? State your reasons clearly.

2. What account does Horace furnish us of his own education and early training? 10

3. Explain :— 20

"Foro nimium distare Carinas—querentem ;" "Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res ;" "Pater Chrysippus ;" "Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro ;" "Si foret in terris rideret Democritus" ; "Fit Mimnermus et optivo cognomine crescit" ; "Hic delectatur iambis, ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro" ; "Disjecti membra poetæ" ; "Ab ovo usque ad mala".

4. What contemporary poets does Horace mention, and in what terms? 10

5. Translate :— 30

———.ille salubres
Æstates peraget qui nigris prandia moris
Finiet, ante gravem quæ legerit arbore solem.
Aufidius forti miscebat mella Falerno,
Mendose, quonam vacuis committere venis
Nil nisi lene decet ; leni præcordia mulso
Prolueris melius. Si dura morabitur alvus,
Mitulus et viles pellent obstantia conchæ
Et lapathi brevis herba, sed albo non sine Coo.
Lubrica nascentes implent conchylia lunæ ;
Sed non omne mare est generosæ fertile testæ.
Murice Baiano melior Lucrina peloris,
Ostrea Circeüs, Miseno oriuntur echini,
Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum.
Nec sibi cœnarum quivis temere adroget artem,
Non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum.
Nec satis est cara pisces avertere mensa
Ignarum quibus est jus aptius et quibus assis
Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet.
Umber et digna nutritus glaude rotundus
Curvat aper lances carnem vitantis inertem ;
* * * * *

Nequaquam satis in re una consumere curam,
Ut si quis solum hoc mala ne sint vina laboret,
Quali perfundat pisces securus olivo.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq. ;
HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Haji Lutfaly—Atashkadá.

1 Under what names are the chapters and their divisions represented in the آتشکده ? Give their respective significations and say why they are so called. 3

2. To which Sásánian prince is the origin of Persian poetry attributed ? Say under what emotion it was sung and who supplied its second مصرع. Quote this verse. 5

3. Give a short account of the life and writings of جامی and translate the following. Say to whom the verse (*a*) alludes :— 18

(*a*) اصبحت زایراً لک یا شحنة النجف
بهر نثار مرقد تو نقد جان بکف
میبوسم آستانهٔ قصر جلال تو
در دیده اشک عذر ز تقصیر ما سلف

(*b*) امرّو اعلی بالیات الخیام

و ابکی علیها بکاء الغمام
کهن خیمهائی کزین پیش داشت
دران سلمی و آل سلمی مقام
دریغا که از دور گردون فتاد
چنان سلک جمعیتی ز انتظام
در آرام گاه غزالان شوخ
وطن کرده کوران نا کشته رام
قدمگاه کبک خرامان شده
گذرگاه زاغان نا خوش خرام
نه پیداست زان خیمها جز نشان
نه باقی است از خیمگی غیر نام
ستونهای آن خیمها زیر خاک
ز هم ریخته چون رمیم عظام
ز آمد شد باد اطناب شان
گسسته ز هم چون عهود لیام
کند جامی از جان و دل سوی شان
هزاران تحیت روان والسلام

4. Name the principal epic, lyric, didactic and Súfi poets of Persia in their chronological and ethnographical order, and say with what European poets you would compare each of them, giving of course your reasons for the same. 10

5. What are the points of difference between epic and dramatic poetry? Say why Persia could not boast of any great dramatic poet. 10

6. Translate, name the metre and annotate the words underlined in the following verses :— 20

فلک کجرو تراست از خط ترسا
مرا دارد مسلسل راهب آسا
چرا عیسی طبیب مرغ خود نیست
که اکمه را تواند کرد بینا
سخن بر طبع بکر من گواه است
چون بر اعجاز مریم نخل خرما
چو یوسف نیست کز قحطم رهاند
مراچه ابن یامین چه یهودا
پس از چندین چله در عهد سی سال
شوم پنجاه کیرم آشکارا
بگردانم ز بیت الله قبله
به بیت المقدس و محراب و اقصا
شوم ناقوس بوسم زین تحکم
شوم زنار بندم زین تعدا
دبیرستان نهم در هیکل روم
کنم آئین مطران را مطرا

بدل سازم بزنار و به برنس
ردایے طیلسان چون پور سقا
بقسطنطین برند از نوک کلکم
حنوط و غالیه موتی و احیا
سه اقنوم و سه قرقف را ببرهان
بگویم مختصر شرح موفا
وگر قیصر سکالد راز زردشت
کنم زنده رسوم ژند و استا
بقسطاسی بسنجم راز موبد
که چون سنگش بود قسطای لوقا
بنام قیصر آن سازم تصانیف
به از ارژنگ چین تنک لوشا

7. Horace boasts :— 14

(*a*) "I have raised a monument more lasting than brass and loftier than the royal pyramidal buildings, which neither the destructive rain, nor the countless series of years and the lapse of time could ever destroy."

(*b*) "I shall never die."

Quote any parallel verses you remember from Firdusi, Anwári, Háfiz and other Persian poets.

8. From certain constellation of stars انوری | predicted a sort of other طوفان نوح which did not occur ; nevertheless something did appear in that very night, which afterwards turned out a *second deluge* for mankind. Say what, where and in which year of the هجریه that was. 8

Translate and explain the allusions underlined :—

هان ای دل عبرت بین از دیده نظر کن هان
ایوان مدائن را آینهٔ عبرت دان
یکره زره دجله منزل بمدائن کن
وز دیده دوم دجله بر خاک مدائن ران
دندانهٔ هر قصری پندی دهدت از نو
پند سر دندان بشنو ز بن دندان
از نوحهٔ چغد الحق مائیم بدرد سر
از دیده گلابی کن درد سر ما بنشان
کسری و ترنج زر پرویز و به زرین
بر باد شده یکسر بر خاک شده یکسان
خون دل شیرین است این می که دهد رزبن
زاب و گل پرویز است این خم که نهد دهقان
گفتی که کجا رفتند آن تاجوران یک یک
زیشان شکم خاک است آبستن جاویدان

9. Give the Persian or Arabic of the following :— 7

(*a*) Names of the twelve zodiacs, milkyway, meteor, rainbow, pleides, aldebaran and astrolobe.

(*b*) Rendér the following into English :—

معاصر — فلذات — حفظ‌الامن و الامان —
مسقط‌الراس — زهره — مشتری — کیوان

10. Give a short account in Persian of the place where Nádar Sháha was born; say where it is situated and what Persian poet also belonged to the same place. 5

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq.;
HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(1.) *Mirkhond—Raużat-us-Safa V.* or *Habeeb-us-Sear.* First portion of the 3rd Vol. (Changiz and his descendants).

(2.) *Haji Lutfaly—Atashkada.*

1. Say from whom are the following lines, and in parallel to which verses of Firdousi were they written? Paraphrase either of them :— 7

اگر بیضهٔ زاغ ظلمت سرشت
نهی زیر طاوس باغ بهشت
بهنگام آن بیضه پروردنش
ز انجیر جنت دهی ارزنش
دهی آبش از چشمهٔ سلسبیل
بدان بیضه گردم دمد جبرئیل
شود عاقبت بچهٔ زاغ زاغ
برد رنج بیهوده طاوس باغ

2. Mention the sayings of the prophet alluded to in verses (*a*) and (*b*). In verse (*c*) state whose was صفدر originally the title? Give his other titles besides :— 8

(*a*) خدای گفت حضر هست بر مثال بهشت
رسول گفت سفر هست بر مسال سقر
(*b*) که من شهر علمم علی ام در است
درست این سخن قول پیغمبر است
(*c*) بهر دو ماه بسازم ز علم تصنیفی
برای دولت منصور خسرو صفدر

3. Give a short account of the life and writings of خاقانی 20

Translate the following and scan the two first verses of (*a*) and (*b*) :—

(*a*) شیر علم را حیات هدیه دهی تا شود
پنجهٔ شیران شکن حلق پلنگان فشار
ازخوی مردان شهاب روی بشویند بخون
وز سم اسپان بتات جعد نهند بر عذار
مرگ شود بوالعجب تیغ شود گند نا
کوس شود عندلیب خاک شود لاله زار
کرگس وشیر فلک طعمه خوران درمصاف
ماهی وگاو زمین لرزه کنان زیر با

چرخ چو لاله بدل درخفقان رفته صعب
دهر چو نرگس بچشم دریرقان مانده زار
چون تو بر آري حلم پیش تو آرد سجود
گنبد صوفي لباس بر قدم اعتذار
امر دهد کردگار کای ملکوت احتیاط
پند دهد روزگار کای ثقلین اعتبار
فاش کند تیغ تو قاعده انتقام
لاش کند رمح تو مائده کارزار
مغرب ومشرق مراست زیردرخت سخن
رستة زشروان نهال رفته بعالم ثمار

(b) مرا دل پیر تعلیم است ومن طفل زبان دانش
دم تسلیم تعلیمش سر زانو دبستانش
همه تلقینش آیاتی که خاموشی است تاویلش
همه تاویلش اشکالی و نادانی است برهانش
نخست ازمن زبان بستد که طفل اندرنوآموزی
نه چون نایش زبان باید نه چون بربط زباندانش
چنان در بوته تلقین مرا بگداخت کاندر من
نه شیطان ماند ووسواسش نه آدم ماند و عصیانش
درین تعلیم شد عمر و هنوز ابجد همی خوانم
ندانم کی رقم آموز خواهم شد ز دیوانش

هنوزم عقل چون طفلان سر بازیچه میدراد
که این نارنج کون حقه بیازی کرد حیرانش
مگر میخواست تا مرتد شود نفس از سر طاعت
دران این سر چون پیدا شد بریدم سر پنهانش
میان چار دیواری بخاکش کردم و از خون
سر گورش باندودم چون تلقین کردم ایمانش
که گور کشتگان باشد بخون اندوده بیرون سو
ولیکن زان درون باشد بمشک اندوده رضوانش

4. Translate the following ; say for what بیستون is cele- 15
brated now-a-days. Describe its site and scan the two first verses :—

کمینه چاکر علمت هزار افلاطون
کمینه بندهٔ فضلت هزار اسکندر
توان کسے که ز فضل تو فاضلان عراق
ز خاکپاے تو روشن همی کنند بصر
جواب دادم که ای ماهروی غالیه موی
بآب دیده مزن بردل رهی آذر
قرار گیر و ز سامان روزگار مگرد
صبور باش و ز فرمان ایزدی مگذر
هوا نکرد تن من درین وداع فراغ

رضا نداد دل من باین قضا و قدر
ولیک حکم چنین کرد کردگار جهان
ز حکم او نتوان یافت هیچگونه مفر
وداع کرد بدین گونه چون برفت جهان
بسیم خام بیندود کنبد اخضر
غلام وار چو هنگام کوچ قافله شد
سوار گشتم بر باره بیستون پیکر
پلنگ هیئت و غژغادوم و گوزن سیرین
عقاب طلعت و عنقا شکوه و طوطی پر
قوی قوایم و باریک دم فراغ کفل
دراز گردن و کوتاه سم میان لاغر
بوقت جلوه گری چون تذرو خوش رفتار
بگاه پی سپری چون کلاغ حیلت گر

5. Explain the lines below and for (*a*) quote a parallel verse of سعدی and in verse (*b*) say whose is امین 6

the title and under what name and title was he known to the ancient Persian and Hebrew writers? Say what are the literal and figurative meanings of :—

صور اسرافیل—خسرو سیارگان and عنقا

(*a*) همی چکفتم گفتم که زیرهٔ و کرمان
همی چکفتم گفتم بصرهٔ و خرما

(*b*) تا خبر پاس او در ملکوت اوفتاد
سجه روح الامین نیست مکرالامان

6. Say who was ظهوری his original abode and where he established himself later on. What do you think of him as a poet? 4

7. Describe in Persian the دارالسلطنت هرات and say under what name was it known to the ancient Indic, Iranic and Hellenic Aryans. Mention its principal poets as well. 5

8. Who were the contemporaries of Changiz Khan both in Europe and Asia? Say to what religion he belonged, and give your reasons for it from his acts and deeds. 10

9. Compare Changiz Khán with Taimur. Say wherein they both agreed and disagreed in their characters. 10

10. Translate either (not both) of the following:— 15

(*a*) پنج نفر معلم و پنج نفر معید تعیین فرمود که در مکتب نشسته پیوسته صد نفر کودک یتیم را قران تعلیم دهند و وجه معیشت معلم و متعلمان را از اوقاف واصل گردانند و مقرر کرد که هر کودکی که قران تمام کند چه مبلغ بمعلم هدیه دهند و چه مبلغ خرج ختان او نمایند و فرمود که جهت مکتب خانه هر سال صد مجلد مصحف مجدد بخرند وپنج ضغیه راجهته غمخواری صبیان مواجب دهند — دیگر انکه اطفالی را که

بعضی از ضعفا بر دره‌ای بقاع و سرهای
راه می اندازند بردارند و دایه باجرت
گیرند تعهد حال ایشان نماید سایر مایحتاج
طفل را تا وقت وصول بسّن رشد و تمیز
سرانجام کنند

(b) وزیر گفت کعبتین خصم ببذل مال باز باید
مالید چه جمع دفاین وخزاین جهته وقایت عزت
و سلامت نفس میباشد حالا مصلحت آنست
که برای پادشاه هزار خروار بار از نفایس
امتعه و یکهزار شتر بختی ویکهزار اسپ
عربی با ساز وآلت ترتیب باید کرد وبرای
شاهزاده‌گان و امراء ملی اختلاف طبقاتهم
تحف و هدایا فرستاده خطبه و سکه بنام
ایلخان باید خواند *

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.;

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Point out the part of induction and deduction in Political Economy. Has this branch of knowledge reached the position of a science? 10

2. State and explain the different kinds of labour. How should the work of teaching be classed? 10

3. From an accurate statement of the relation between population and capital, deduce the true remedy for low wages, and the *criteria* by which to test any proposed remedies. 10

4. Show the importance of cheap food supplies to a nation. In this connection consider the wisdom of the repeal of the Corn-laws. 10

5. Do you consider the 'no rent' cry in Ireland to rest on good grounds? Would it be possible or desirable to nationalize the land? 10

6. What valid objections may be taken to the following?:— 10

(*a*) The permanent settlement in Bengal,

(*b*) Short leases.

(*c*) The Ulster tenant-right system.

7. Trace the connection between banking and commercial activity. Account for a 'panic,' and show how it could most wisely be met. 10

8. State the conditions and advantages of a free international exchange of commodities. What theory in English history interfered with this, and in what several ways? 10

9. Give an account of the history of silver, and point out what measures have been proposed to counteract its depreciation. 10

10. Examine the principle and practice of indirect taxation. Show how equality of taxation can be secured. 10

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

HISTORY OF INDIA.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.;

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the career of the last monarch of the House of Lódi. What causes led to the disruption of his kingdom? 10

2. Sketch the events that occurred between the flight of Humáyún to Persia and his subsequent restoration. 10

3. Write a character of Akbar and give some account of his religious innovations. 10

4. Who were the chief contemporary historians of the reign of Akbar? Estimate the value of their writings. 10

5. Give an outline of the rebellion of Mohábat Khán against Jehángir and show how it originated. 10

6. Mention the prominent incidents in the history of the dynasty of Nizám Sháh at Ahmednagar. 10

7. Give an account of the rise of the Bosla family, with a brief description of Siváji's domestic reforms. 10

8. Describe the battles that took place at Pánipat in 1556 and 1761 respectively and examine the results that followed them. 10

9. State shortly the distinctive features of the Act for the better Government of the East India Company passed on the 13th August 1784, and criticise that measure. 10

10. What does Mill say regarding the financial results of the operations of Government from the close of the first administration of the Marquis Cornwallis down to the treaty with Holkar in 1805? Examine the soundness of his views on this subject. 10

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

HISTORY OF ROME OR ENGLAND OR GREECE,

(*Political.*)

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.;

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. What were the chief sources of early Roman history, and what amount of credibility should be attached to it? 10

2. Give an outline of the struggle that preceded the Licinian Rogations. What effect had that legislation? 10

3. Examine the true nature of the quarrel between the Romans and the Latins in B.C. 339. How were the Latin communities treated after the subjection of Latium? 10

4. What brought about the interference of Pyrrhus in Italy? Compare the Roman army and that of Pyrrhus in its constitution and fighting capacity. 10

5. State shortly the measures adopted and enforced by Rome upon her final reduction and settlement of Italy. 10

6 Examine the relative strength of Rome and Carthage upon the outbreak of hostilities between them, and give a brief review of the First Punic War. 10

7. Describe the battle of Zama and estimate its importance. 10

8. Sketch the career of Scipio (Æmilianus) from the fall of Carthage up to his death. 10

9. Criticise the policy of Caius Gracchus in attempting to extend the Roman franchise, and show how the Julian law subsequently dealt with this question. 10

10. Give an estimate of the life and character of Pompey. 10

(*Or instead of any* one *of the foregoing*)

11. What were the principal events in Cæsar's second dictatorship? 10

HISTORY OF GREECE (*Political*).

1. Show how the Persian invasion of Greece led to the Hegemony of Athens. 10

2. Give an account of the parts played by Brasidas and Alcibiades respectively in the Peloponnesian War. 10

3. Describe the circumstances of the battle at Aigospotamoi, and state its consequences. 10

4. What difficulties were encountered and overcome by Xenophon in the course of his march through Asia? 10

5. State the causes of the establishment and fall of the tyranny of the '30' at Athens. Who was Theramenes? 10

6. What was the position of Macedon at the accession of Philip? State and explain his measures for the development of that country, and show what success attended him. 10

7. How many 'Sacred Wars' were there? Point out heir nature and results. 10

8. What importance attaches to the Olynthian Confederacy? Account for its existence. 10

9. Contrast the position and claims of Sparta before the battle of Leuctra with the same after Alexander's death. 10

10. Give reasons for the interference of Rome in the affairs of Greece, and detail the steps immediately leading to the fall of Corinth. 10

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. What were the objects of the Secret Treaty of 1670? 10

2. Examine the projects of Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney and criticise the trial and conviction of the latter. 12

3. What brought about the impeachment of Sacheverell? How is it important? 10

4. Discuss briefly the arguments for and against the Treaty of Utrecht. 12

5. Write a short narrative of the rebellion of 1745. 10

6. Sketch the public career of *one* of the following statesmen :—William Pitt, Burke, Canning. 12

7. Write a brief account of the Seven Years' War and compare the possessions and position of Great Britain at its commencement and close. 12

8. Show how George III. brought his personal influence to bear upon the politics of his day, and criticise his action in that respect. 12

9. Give details of the campaign of Wellington in Spain in 1812. 10

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE OR ENGLAND.

(*Institutions, Literature and Religion.*)

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A. ;
The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. Contrast the systems of Greek and of Roman colonization. 12

2. "The law of debt was an instrument of oppression, not of the poor by the rich, but of the Plebeians by the Patricians." Explain this statement. 15

3. Show how Greek influence affected the literature and religion of Rome during the Punic Wars. 13

4. Give a brief account of the sources from whence the revenues of Rome were raised. 12

5. Write lives of Plautus and Terence and compare their literary style. 10

6. Examine the causes that led to the establishment at Rome of the imperial form of government. 12

7. State shortly what you know about the writings of T. Lucretius Carus. When did he live? 12

8. Give an outline of the principal changes in the constitution of the senate during the period of history under consideration. 14

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Suggest a cause for the vein of scepticism which runs through Grecian philosophy. 14

2. Give an account of the Graphê Paranomôn introduced by Pericles, and show how this regulation was abused in later times. 16

3. Contrast the style and sentiment displayed in the writings of Æschylus and Euripides and examine the career of each of those poets. 15

4. How did the dikasteries act as a stimulus to the intellect and feelings of Athenian citizens? 13

5. Sketch Plato's political views as set forth in his works. 10

6. Give a brief exposition of the doctrine of the Cynics. Who was the most distinguished representative of that body? 12

7. Describe shortly and criticise the systems of philosophy founded by Zeno and Epicurus respectively. 10

8. State what you know about the Alexandrian school of literature. 10

History of England.

1. What steps were taken at the Restoration for the settlement of the revenue? 10

2. Criticise the condemnation of Sir Henry Vane. 10

3. Examine shortly the constitutional questions that arose upon the impeachment of Danby. 10

4. What were the most conspicuous advantages gained by the Revolution of 1688? 10

5. Give a brief account of the changes in the law of libel during the period of history under review, and show how these changes were brought about. 10

6. What were the distinctive principles of Whigs and Tories at the time when those words were originally employed? 10

7 Discuss the worth of Dryden's literary criticism. 10

8 Who were the most celebrated historians of the first half of the 18th century? Write a life of any *one* of them. 10

9 Give an outline of Samuel Johnson's career. What were his views regarding the dramatic unities? 10

10 Write some account of the institution of the Royal Academy, with a sketch of its first president. 10

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

LOGIC—PAPER I.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.;
The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Logic. Examine Mill's definition. 10

2. What are the laws of thought? Give an account of the criticism given of them by Mill. 12

3. "Names are names of things, but not of our ideas." Examine this statement, and account for its being made. Distinguish between real and nominal definition, and classify names. 10

4. Enumerate the categories of Aristotle, and show whether the list is complete or incomplete. 10

5. Fowler gives ten predicables. What are they? To what number can they be reduced, and how? 10

6. State Hamilton's view on the thorough quantification of the predicate. What objections have been taken to this? Are they valid? 12

7. Give an account of the reasons which have led to the condemnation of the fourth figure. Has it any important uses? Draw up a syllogism in OAO, and reduce it to a mood of the first figure. 16

8. Are hypothetical and disjunctive reasonings forms of immediate inference? By whom, and on what grounds, has an affirmative answer been given to this question? 10

9. What is meant by the "exact sciences"? Are there any necessary truths? By what tests are they discovered, if they exist? 10

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

LOGIC--PAPER II.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.;
The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between induction and deduction, and show their true relation. What, according to Mill, are the parts and results of the deductive method as used by him? 10

2. Compare the inferences, both of induction and deduction, as to certainty. Point out the possible grounds of certainty in either case. Explain 'laws of nature,' 'empirical laws,' and 'approximate generalizations.' 12

3. State and examine the position of Fowler in connection with the controversy between Mill and Whewel as to the value of the inductive methods. 10

4. Explain, with illustration, the nature and uses of the Method of Agreement. What difficulties are to be found in its application? 10

5. Newton said, "I form no hypotheses." Consider the place and the conditions of hypotheses in induction. On what grounds did Bacon condemn the *anticipatio naturæ* of the Schoolmen? 12

6. Show clearly the distinctions between causes and conditions, and classify both. What is meant by 'progressive causes'? Give a brief historical account of the leading views on causation. 12

7. What is meant by 'analogy' and *inductio per enumerationem simplicem?* What is the relation of each to induction? 10

8. What importance belongs to the historical method? In what departments has it been used with success? 10

9. Classify the fallacies incident to induction. Show how authority has been a fruitful source of error in scientific enquiry. What are the limits in which it may be used? 14

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.;
The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. There are said to be "five methods in ethics, but principally three." Show how this classification is reached, and examine it. 10

2. "Moral conduct is always rational." What views have been held in regard to this statement? Point out its full import. 10

3. "It is the utility of any moral rule alone which constitutes the obligation of it." What ambiguity is there in these words? Explain the use of the word *ought*. 10

4. What are the different interpretations of the chief good of man *(the summum bonum)?* What do you consider to be the true one? 10

5. Point out the relation of determinism to the moral consciousness of responsibility. On what grounds is punishment to be justified? 10

6. Examine the two opinions that "morality is the creature of law," and that "morality is founded on the absolute will of God." 10

7. "Painlessness is equivalent to the highest possible pleasure." Define "pleasure," and point out wherein Mill (J. S.) differed from Bentham in regard to pleasure, viewed as an end. 10

8. "Justice is only the will of the stronger." By whom was this taught? Show wherein this definition is defective, and give a more satisfactory one. 10

9. Consider the points of coincidence and of difference between utilitarianism and the morality of common sense. 10

10. Distinguish between virtues and duties. Can the virtues be classified? If so, on what principle? Mention the principal of them. 10

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER II.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.;
The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what would you place Butler's claim to be a great moral teacher? Consider his relation to preceding English moralists. 10

2. How did Butler reconcile his principle of conscience and its supremacy with the fluctuating moral judgments of mankind? Carefully examine this question. 12

3. "Reasonable self-love and conscience lead the same way." Explain this statement, and distinguish between self-love and selfishness. 8

4. Contrast Hobbes' position that "the state of nature was a state of internecine strife" with Butler's view of the constitution of human nature. 10

5. "Pity is the imagination or fiction of future calamity to ourselves proceeding from the sense of another's calamity." Explain this, and show how Butler met the view here expressed. 12

6. "Resentment as a natural affection is a safeguard of society." Clearly show the nature of this passion, and exhibit the grounds of this view. 10

7. "And thus the whole course of nature, the whole present course of things, most fully shows that there is nothing incredible in the general doctrine of religion that God will reward and punish men for their actions hereafter." 20

(*a*). Express the argument of which this is the conclusion in logical form.

(*b*) Clearly bring out Butler's mode of argument in his analogy from a consideration of the premisses here.

(*c*) Examine the phrase "the whole course of nature." What is implied by the word "present" in the extract? Point out the connection between this phrase and Butler's view that God made all things.

8. How did Butler deal with the phenomenon that virtue in this world is not always successful? What reasons exist for this state of things? 10

9. Illustrate the power of habit, and show its relation to virtue. 8

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was set to the Second B.A. Examination Candidates only.*]

CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *conic, eccentricity, tangent, normal.* 10

The normal at a point P of a conic meets the axis in G; show that $\frac{SG}{SP}$ = eccentricity.

2. If the normal at the point P of a parabola meet the axis in G, prove that NG is equal to the semi-latus rectum. 8

Also if SPG be an equilateral triangle, then SP is equal to the latus rectum.

3. If from the foci S and S' of an ellipse, SY and $S'Y'$ be drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, prove that Y and Y' lie on a certain fixed circle. 12

If CD be conjugate to CP, show that $SY : SP = BC : CD$.

4. Compare the area of an ellipse with the area of the auxiliary circle. 5

5. Show that if E be the point where the asymptote of an hyperbola meets the directrix, then $CE = AC$. 11

Prove also that $SE = BC$.

6. The co-ordinates of the angular points of a triangle being given, explain how the area of a triangle may be found. 10

Find the area of the triangle formed by the straight lines

$$a^2 x - ay = b^2 x - by = c^2 x - cy = \frac{abc}{2}.$$

7. Find the polar equation to a circle in its most general form. 10

If through a fixed point O any chord of a circle be drawn and OQ be a harmonic mean between the segments OP, OP', find the locus of Q.

8. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$. 12

From a point (hk) on the tangent a perpendicular is drawn to the focal distance of the point of contact; prove that the length of this perpendicular is $\sqrt{k^2 - 4ah}$.

9. What is meant by the *eccentric angle* of a point on an ellipse? 12

If P be a point on an ellipse, Q the corresponding point on the auxiliary circle, shew that the locus of the intersection of SP and CQ (where S is a focus and C the centre of the ellipse) is another ellipse.

10. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes. 10

Interpret the equation $x^2 - y^2 = c^2$, and in connection with it the equation $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I, and to the L.C.E. Candidates.*]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS,

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *differential co-efficient* and illustrate the definition geometrically. 8

Prove that—

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{(a^2-b^2)}} \tan^{-1}\left\{\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}} \tan\phi\right\} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(b^2-a^2)}} \log_e \left\{\frac{\sqrt{b+a}+\sqrt{b-a}\tan\phi}{\sqrt{b+a}-\sqrt{b-a}\tan\phi}\right\}$$

are either equal or differ by a constant.

2. Enunciate *Leibnitz' Theorem*. 7

Find in its simplest form the nth differential co-efficient of $e^{ax} \sin bx$.

3. If a and $a + h$ be two definite values of x, h being a finite quantity, and if $\phi(x)$ be finite and continuous as also its differential co-efficient for all values of x between a and $a + h$, prove that— 13

$$\phi(a+h) - \phi(a) = h\,\phi'(a+\theta h)$$

where θ is some proper fraction.

Hence shew that the differential co-efficient of a constant is zero.

4. Shew how to evaluate functions which assume the indeterminate form $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$. 8

Find the value of $\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^{2n}}$ when $x = 0$.

5. Shew that $f'(x)$ must change sign from positive to negative as x increases and passes through the value a if $f(a)$ be a maximum value of $f(x)$, and from negative to positive if $f(a)$ be a minimum. 15

Find the number of equal parts into which a given number N is to be divided so that their continued product may be the greatest possible.

6. If $\frac{f(x)+\phi(x)}{f(x)-\phi(x)}$ be a maximum, shew that $\frac{f(x)}{\phi(x)}$ is a minimum simultaneously. 8

7. What is the primary object of the Integral Calculus? 6

Find $\int_0^1 x dx$ from *first principles*.

8. Determine the partial fraction corresponding to a single factor of the first degree. 8

Hence decompose the fraction $\frac{5x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ and find its integral.

9. Prove that— 14

$$\int_0^{2a} \phi(x)\,dx = \int_0^{2a} \phi(2a - x)\,dx$$

$$= \int_0^{a} \{ \phi(x) + \phi(2a - x) \}\,dx.$$

Find the value of $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{3\pi x^2 - 2x^3}{1 + \cos^2 x}\,dx$.

10. Evaluate— 13

(a) $\int_0^{2a} (2ax - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{vers}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}\,dx$;

(b) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos\theta\, d\theta$;

and integrate—

(c) $\int \{ f(x) + f'(x) \}\, e\, dx$.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How are *variable velocity* and *variable acceleration* measured? 10

If f be the measure of an acceleration when m seconds is the unit of time and n feet the unit of length, find the measure of the acceleration when p seconds is the unit of time and q feet the unit of length.

2. Enunciate the proposition known as the *parallelogram of velocities.* 12

A man travels eastward at the rate of 4 miles per hour and notices that the wind seems to blow from the north; he doubles his speed and the wind then seems to come from the north-east. Prove that the velocity of the wind is $4\sqrt{2}$ miles per hour.

3. Two imperfectly elastic bodies collide directly; find by how much the vis viva of the system is diminished. 9

4. An inelastic ball is projected from one angle along the side of a regular hexagon and describes the sides in succession. Prove that the time of describing the last side is 32 times the time of describing the first side. 11

5. Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley; investigate the motion and show how your results may be applied to the experimental determination of the numerical value of the force of gravity. 9

6. Find the line of quickest descent (1) from a given point to a given circle, (2) from a given circle to a given point. 8

7. Find expressions for the range and time of flight of a projectile on an inclined plane passing through the point of projection. 9

8. AB is the range of a projectile on a horizontal plane; show that if t be the time from A to any point P of the trajectory and t' the time from P to B, the vertical height of P above AB is $\frac{1}{2}gtt'$. 11

9. If a body describes a circle of radius r with uniform velocity v, the body is acted on by a force tending to the centre of the circle, the acceleration of which is $\frac{v^2}{r}$. 9

10. A pendulum which oscillates seconds at the equator would if carried to the pole gain 5 minutes per day; prove that gravity at the equator : gravity at the pole = 144 : 145. 12

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I., and to the L.C.E. Candidates.*]

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. ; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *fluid*. How do fluids in nature differ from your definition? What is meant by the statement that the pressure *at* a given point is p ounces? 10

The specific gravity of a certain fluid compared with water is 1·56, and the pressure at a point in the fluid is 12,090 oz.; determine the depth of the point, having given that a unit of volume of water weighs 1,000 oz.

2. Define *centre of pressure*. 8

Investigate the position of the centre of pressure of a triangle immersed in a liquid with its vertex in the surface.

3. A pyramid with a square base and sides which are equilateral triangles is placed on a horizontal plane and filled with fluid through an orifice in the vertex; find the pressure on one of the sides in terms of the weight of the fluid. 15

If the pyramid have no base show that its least weight consistent with its not being raised from the plane is twice the weight of the fluid.

4. Define the *metacentre* of a floating body. When is the equilibrium of such a body stable and when unstable? 10

A solid cone and a solid hemisphere with equal bases are united base to base, and the compound solid floats in water with the spherical surface partly immersed in a position of neutral equilibrium; find the height of the cone.

5. Describe the *mercurial thermometer* and state why its use is limited. What are *minimum* thermometers? Describe one kind of minimum thermometer. 5

6. Prove the equation $p=k\,o$ which connects the pressure and density of a given mass of gas. 16

A bubble of air ½ inch long is confined at the bottom of a narrow bent tube of uniform bore by two columns of mercury each 1 inch in height and an additional inch of mercury is poured into one tube; find the difference in level of the two columns.

7. Define *specific gravity* and describe accurately the construction of some form of hydrometer. 5

A certain substance weighs 12·5 grammes in water, 17·3 grammes in air, and 13·2 grammes in oil; what is the specific gravity of the oil?

8. Describe the *condenser*. 10

If the capacity of the receiver be 30 times that of the barrel and the length of the gauge be 20 inches, determine the position of the globule of mercury after 12 strokes.

9. Account for the ascent of a balloon. 11

Find what the volume of the balloon must be if the weight of the collapsed envelope, car and aeronaut is 500 lbs. (occupying 10 cubic feet), the weight of 1 cubic foot of air being ·081 lbs. and that of 1 cubic foot of the gas with which the balloon is filled ·0054 lbs.

10. Describe the action of a *common suction pump* and illustrate your remarks with a diagram. 10

Show how by the addition of an air vessel and stop-cock water may be forced to any height.

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe Nicholson's Areometer and show how to determine by it the absolute weight and the specific gravity of solids and the specific gravity of liquids. 10

2. Show how a constant flow of liquid may be obtained by Mariotte's Bottle. 10

3. Show how the sun's energy is employed to grind corn (*a*) by means of a wind-mill, (*b*) by means of a water-mill. 8

4. Describe Fortin's Barometer and show the corrections to be applied for capillarity, temperature and height. 15

5. Water, when left undisturbed, can be cooled down to —10° C. without freezing; when disturbed, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the water instantly solidifies, and the temperature of the whole is raised to 0°. Explain this. 9

6. Describe Regnault's method of determining the tension of aqueous vapour below and above 100° C. 12

7. Explain Cailletet's method of condensing hydrogen. Why were the former attempts in this direction unsuccessful? 12

8. State and show how to prove experimentally the relation between radiation and absorption of heat. Explain the effect of the thickness of the medium on the quantity of heat transmitted. 10

9. Relate Tyndall's researches on the absorptive power of aqueous vapour, and show what effect the presence of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere has on the temperature of a place. 14

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A., Candidates, Choice I.*]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How will you compare the intensities of two sources of light by means of Rumford's Photometer? 8

2. Give a physical explanation of single refraction. Show that $\frac{v}{v'}$ is constant. 15

3. Describe the formation of the image by a convex lens when the object is placed between the focus and the lens. 10

4. Explain on dynamic principles the formation of the dark lines in the spectrum. Name any similar phenomenon in heat with which you may be acquainted. 12

5. Explain the complete extinction of light in certain relative positions of a pair of tourmaline plates. 8

6. Describe the action of the Electrophorous. 11

7. From Ohm's law deduce an expression to obtain the current of greatest strength from a given number of cells. 12

8. Describe the Tangent Galvanometer, and show that the strength of the current is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection. 12

9. Explain the rotation of a magnet freely suspended over a rotating copper disc. 12

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The volume of 16 grams of oxygen at 0° C. and 760 m. m. is 11·2 litres. Calculate the volume of 16 grains of oxygen (under the same conditions of temperature and pressure) in cubic inches. 10

2. Supposing 100 grams of steam to be passed over red-hot iron, what volume of hydrogen at 14° C. and 730 m. m. would be formed? 10

3. How is nitric acid obtained? How many pounds of it can be obtained from 400 pounds of Chili saltpetre, supposing the salt to be pure? 10

4. I require 10 litres of carbon monoxide at 14° C. and 760 m. m.; what volume of normal carbon dioxide must I pass over red-hot carbon, and what weight of carbon will be absorbed? 15

5. How many pounds of common salt will be required to make 150 pounds of solution of hydrochloric acid containing 31·5 per cent. of real acid? 10

6. How much phosphorus and iodine must I use to make 100 litres of hydrogen iodide at 30° C. and 740 m. m.? 20

7. Find the formula of a substance which contains silicon 26·27 per cent., calcium 18·43 per cent., magnesium 11·06 per cent., and oxygen 44·24 per cent. 10

8. How is hydrofluosilicic acid prepared, and what are its uses in analysis? 15

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a general account of the metallic chlorides, stating their general composition, the various methods by which they may be prepared, and their principal properties. 20

2. How is Sodium Thiosulphate prepared? What is its composition and what are its chief properties? 12

3. What are the principal varieties of earthenware? In what different ways are earthenware articles glazed? 12

4. Describe any three barium compounds. 12

5. Describe metallic tin and its alloys. 10

6. Give a general outline of the various methods employed in dyeing for the purpose of fixing the colour. 12

7. What is the composition of the substances formed by the action of aqueous ammonia upon mercurous and mercuric chlorides? 10

8. Describe the compounds of arsenic with sulphur. 12

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B. A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

VEGETABLE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ; R. MANSER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish morphologically the root of a plant from its stem. 20

2. What is meant by a tap root? Give the nature of roots in monocotyledonous plants. 10

3. Describe the parts from without inwards as seen on section of a drupe, and give the position of the embryo in an orthotropous seed. 20

4. Give the difference between a leaf bud and a flower bud, and mention the different kinds of leaf buds. 10

5. What is a true cyme? Mention its principal varieties, and explain the formation of scorpoidal cyme. 20

6. Give the essential characters, properties and uses of the natural orders Convolvulaceæ and Labiatæ, with four examples of each. 20

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I,*]

VEGETABLE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ; R. MANSER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the conditions necessary for the germination of seeds? Give the chemical phenomena which occur in this process and the nature of the cotyledonary leaves in an ex-albuminous embryo. 20

2. Describe the coverings and contents as may be seen in an albuminous seed and the position of the radicle as seen in different kinds of seed. 10

3. What are the functions of the leaves in plants? What agencies in nature influence these functions? 20

4. What is meant by the natural system of classification? Mention its advantages over the artificial system and give instances of corolliflorœ epigynæ. 20

5. Give the names of the parts as seen in a common mushroom and examples of microscopic fungi most commonly met with. 10

6. Give a general idea of the process to be adopted in preparing specimens of plants for an herbarium and the mode of preserving them. 20

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice I.*]

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc.; G. BAINBRIDGE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the functions of the spinal cord. 25

2. Describe the minute structure of striped and unstriped muscular tissue. What changes take place in voluntary muscles when they are in action? 20

3. State the different heads under which alimentary substances are arranged, giving examples of each group, and describe the manner in which they are respectively digested. 25

4. What are the forces which operate in completing the circulation of the blood? 20

5. Describe and name the microscopic specimens numbered 1, 2, 3. 10

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates, Choice 1.*]

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc.; G. BAINBRIDGE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Classify and describe the common earthworm. 20

2. Define the 'Insecta.' Give a description of the external parts of a type of the class. 20

3. Give a general and anatomical description of the fins of fishes. 20

4. Describe the circulatory and respiratory apparatus of a lizard. 20

5. Describe the alimentary canal of a bird. 20

IV *a*.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

(*Old System*).

S. Newcome Fox, B.A. ... ... H. Littledale, B.A. ... ... M. Macmillan, B.A.	In English.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S. Yashvant Vasudev Athalye, M.A., LL.B. Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
A. Barrett, B.A. ... ... The Rev. A. Führer, Ph.D.	In Latin.
Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia, Esq. ... Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Esq. ...	In Persian.
S. Newcome Fox, B.A. ... ... The Rev. B. Blake, M.A., B.D. ...	In History and Political Economy, and in Logic and Moral Philosophy.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. ... ... T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc. ... ... Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A. ... The Rev. R. Scott, M.A.	In Mathematics.
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J. ... ... Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Experimental Physics.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S. ... ... S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M. ... R. Manser, Esq.	In Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology & Systematic Botany, and in Botany.
D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc. ... ... G. Bainbridge, Esq.	In Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Milton: Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.; Golden Treasury.

1. Paraphrase :— 22

(*a*)
But perhaps
The way seems difficult, and steep to scale
With upright wing against a higher foe!
Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat; descent and fall
To us is adverse.

(*b*) What fear we then? What doubt we to incense
His utmost ire? Which, to the highth enraged,
Will either quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this essential—happier far
Than miserable to have eternal being!—
Or if our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this side nothing.

From what speech or speeches are the two extracts taken?

2. Macaulay contrasts with "the exact details of Dante the dim intimations of Milton." Illustrate this characteristic of Milton's poetry from the first two books of Paradise Lost. 7

3. Notice any peculiarities in the language of the following passages :— 7

(*a*)
God and his Son except
Created thing nought valued he nor shunned.

(*b*) And o'er the Celtic roamed the utmost isles.

(*c*)
That mortal dint,
Save He who reigns above, none can resist.

4. Explain :— 14

(*a*) That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,
Beguiled by frail idolatresses, fell
To idols foul.

(*b*) Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders.

(*c*) Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.

(*d*) Wherefore do I assume
These royalties, and not refuse to reign,
Refusing to accept as great a share
Of hazard as of honour?

(*e*) Springs upward like a pyramid of fire.

5. Paraphrase :— 10

Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things,
The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed.

6. What is "that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude"? In what poems do the words occur, and in what other poems is the same thought expressed? 8

7. Describe the general character of Shelley's lyrical poetry. 10

8. Explain the following passages and give the name or subject of the poem from which each extract is taken:— 22

(*a*) 'Tis not because the ring they ride.

(*b*) A privacy of glorious light is thine.

(*c*) Your guardian spirit, Ariel, who
From life to life must still pursue
Your happiness.

(*d*) Round the shore where loud Lofoden
Whirls to death the roaring whales.

(*e*) And thy smiles before they dwindle
Make the cold air fire.

(*f*) Whene'er I look'd, thy image still was there;
It trembled, but it never passed away.

(*g*) Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness.

(*h*) Thou whose exterior semblance doth belie
Thy soul's immensity.

(*i*) The champak odours fail
Like sweet thoughts in a dream.

(*j*) The magnet of their course is gone or only points in vain.
The shore to which their shivered sail shall never stretch again.

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A. ; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra ; Burke: Selections, 2 *Vols.*

1. Paraphrase :— 20

Cleo. O Cæsar, what a wounding shame is this,
That thou, vouchsafing here to visit me,
Doing the honour of thy lordliness
To one so meek, that mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy ! Say, good Cæsar,
That I some lady trifles have reserved,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal ; and say,
Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their mediation ; must I be unfolded
With one that I have bred ? The gods ! it smites me
Beneath the fall I have. [*To Seleucus*] Prithee, go hence ;
Or I shall show the cinders of my spirits
Through the ashes of my chance ; wert thou a man,
Thou wouldst have mercy on me . . . . .
Be it known, that we, the greatest, are misthought
For things that others do ; and, when we fall,
We answer others' merits in our name,
And therefore to be pitied.

2. Explain (emending the text if necessary) :— 10

(*a*) "Find me to marry me with Octavius Cæsar, and companion me with my mistress."

(*b*) "O! then we bring forth weeds
When our quick winds lie still; and our ills told us
Is as our earing."

(*c*) "And soberly did mount an armgaunt steed
Who neighed so high, that when I would have spoke
Was beastly dumbed by him."

(*d*) "O! whither hast thou led me, Egypt? See,
How I convey my shame out of thine eyes
By looking back what I have left behind
'Stroyed in dishonour."

(*e*) "Nature wants stuff
To vie strange forms with fancy; yet, to imagine
An Antony, were nature's piece 'gainst fancy,
Condemning shadows quite."

3. To what does Macbeth allude (*Macb.* III. i. 57) in the italicised portion of the following words? :— 5

"There is none but he
Whose genius I do fear: and, under him,
My Genius is rebuked; as, it is said,
Mark Antony's was by Cæsar."

4. Remark on the following words, and state the connections in which they occur :—Foison, eyne, shards, rivality, feeders, seel, gaudy, boot, raught, embossed. 15

5. Burke's speech on *American Taxation* differs greatly in spirit and matter from that on *Conciliation with America*. Contrast the two speeches. 10

6. Give the etymologies of the *italicised* words in the following passage :— 10

"It is common with them to *dispute* as if they were in a conflict with some of those *exploded fanatics* of *slavery*, who *formerly maintained*, what I *believe* no creature now maintains, 'that *the* crown is held by divine, *hereditary*, and *indefeasible* right.'"

7. What considerations does Burke insist on as necessary for maintaining in a representative system the due relation between *ability* and *property*? 10

8. Annotate or explain briefly :— 10

(*a*) "These Theban and Thracian orgies, acted in France, and applauded only in the old Jewry."

(*b*) "Such were your whole race of Guises, Condés, and Colignis."

(*c*) "The Revolution which is resorted to for a title, on their system, wants a title itself."

(*d*) "Corporate bodies are immortal for the good of the members, but not for their punishment."

(*e*) "If you abstract it from its uses in gaming, to accumulate your paper wealth, would not be the providence of a man, but the distempered instinct of a jackdaw."

9. State the causes which gave rise to the system of the *Double Cabinet*, and trace its effects on (*a*) the Executive Government and (*b*) Parliament. 10

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Choice I.

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon.M.R.A.S.;
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Arrange your answers to two sections in separate bundles.

Mâlatîmâdhava and Kâdambarî.

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :— 11

अनतिदूरामिव गत्वा तारकावर्षमिवाधर्मवि-
नाशापिशुनं मारीचमायामृगावलूनप्ररूढवीरुद्दलाभि-
र्दैण्डकारण्यस्थलीभिरुपशोभितप्रान्तमनवरताज्याहुति-

प्रैतिश्चित्रभानुभिः सशरीरमेव मुनिजनममरलोकं निनीषुभिरुद्भूयमानधूमलेखाच्छलेनाबध्यमानस्वर्गमार्गगमनसोपानसेतुमिवोपलक्ष्यमाणमनवरतश्रवणगृहीतवषट्कारवाचालशुककुलं न्यस्यमानत्रिदण्डकं सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितमुल्लासितधूमकेतुशतमपि प्रशान्तोपद्रवं मातङ्गकुलाध्यासितमपि पवित्रमपरमिव ब्रह्मलोकमाश्रममपश्यम्।

2. Explain :— 17

अवतीर्य च करतलेन करे वैशंपायनमवष्टभ्य स वर्षासमयमिव धारागृहैः सगृहदेवतमिव शालभञ्जिकाभिर्नाटकमिव प्रकटपताकाङ्कशोभितं महाभारतमिवानन्तगीताकर्णनानन्दितनरं व्याकरणमिवप्रथममध्यमोत्तमपुरुषविभक्तिस्थितानेकादेशकारकाख्यातसंप्रदानक्रियाव्ययप्रपञ्चसुस्थितं मृदुकाव्यमिवान्यचिन्तितस्वभावाभिप्रायावदेकं नारदीयमिव वर्ण्यमानराजधर्मं स्मृतिमपि भ्रमन्नमलोकं राजकुलं विवेश।

(a) Dissolve the underlined compound.

(b) Mention the *alankāras* occurring in the above two passages, giving an example of each therefrom.

3. Give a Sanskrit commentary on the following verse :— 13

दिशामलीकालकभङ्गतां गत-
स्त्रयीवधूकर्णतमालपल्लवः।

चकार यस्याध्वरधूमसंचयो
मलीमसः शुक्लतरं निजं यशः॥

SECTION II.

1. Translate into English :— 10

(*a*) अये लवङ्गिकाद्वितीयामालयापि।

आश्चर्यमुत्पलदृशो वदनामलेन्दु-
सांनिध्यतो मम मुहुर्जडिमानमेत्य।
जाड्येन चन्द्रमणिनेव महाधरस्य
सन्धायिते द्रवमयो मनसा विकारः॥

(*b*) परमार्थभगिनि लवङ्गिके एषेदानीं ते प्रिय-सख्यनाथा मरणे वर्तमाना गर्भनिर्गमानिमित्तनिरन्तरोपकारोपरूढविस्रम्भसदृशं परिष्वज्य त्वां प्रार्थयते यदि तेऽहमनुवर्तनीया ततो मां हृदयेन धारयन्ती समग्रसौभाग्यलक्ष्मीपरिग्रहैकमङ्गलं माधवश्रियो मुखारविन्दमानन्दमसृणमवलोकयिष्यासि।

(*c*) तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्मदमम्बुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारिकणाः।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
मेदकलनीलकण्ठकलहैर्मुखराः ककुभः॥

What is the metre of (*c*)?

2. (*a*) Explain the following words and phrases with notes, explanatory or grammatical, where necessary :— 7

निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः, परिश्रमंशान, सांख्यस्य ज्ञानं, नप्रागवस्थायाः परिहीयसे, उपर्यलिन्दकं, संस्कार, and कतिपयाहेन,

(*b*) What do you understand by प्रकरण and प्रवेशक?

3. What *rasas* are used in the 5th act of Mâlatî-mâdhava? Indicate the places where they are used. 3

4. Translate briefly, giving the context :— 5

(*a*) सुश्लिष्टगुगतया रमणीयएषवः सुमनसां संनिवेशः।

(*b*) सांप्रतं खलु वयमत्र त्वरामहे।

What will the reading उवराम mean?

(*c*) उद्विग्नास्मि सहवासिन्या विस्रम्भेण।

(*d*) सुलभानुकारः खलु जगति वेधसो निर्माणसंनिवेशः।

(*e*) जयन्ति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः।

5. Compare Bâna and Bhavabhûti as writers of prose. What constitutes the excellences or defects of Bhavabhûti's style, and how far may his own canons about the requisites of a *nâtaka* be observed in his play? How far is the canon, "the sound should seem an echo to the sense," found to be observed by him? 10

6. Translate into Sanskrit :— 25

(*a*) Though much of the education of character by example is spontaneous and unconscious, the young need not necessarily be the passive followers or imitators of those about them. Their own conduct, far more than the conduct of their companions, tends to fix the purpose and principles of their life. Each possesses in himself a power of will and free activity, which, if courageously exercised, will enable him to make his own selection of friends. It is only through weak-

ness of purpose that young people, as well as old, become the slaves of their inclinations, or give themselves up to a servile imitation of others.

(*b*) To die;—to sleep;—
To sleep! perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause; there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

[*The same as set for the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.* *See page lxxvi.*]

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

A. BARRETT, B.A.; The Rev. A. FÜHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Cicero, de Natura Deorum; Livy XXI.

1. Translate into Latin:— 35

Tullius to Terentia and Tullia.—Imagine not, my Terentia, that I write longer letters to others than to yourself: be assured, at least, if ever I do so, it is merely because those I receive from them require a more particular answer. The truth of it is, I am always at a loss what to write; and, as there is nothing in the present dejection of my mind that I perform with greater reluctance in general, so I never attempt it with regard to you and my dearest daughter, that it does not cost me a flood of tears. For how can I think of you without being pierced with grief, in the reflection that I have made those completely miserable whom I ought, and wished, to have rendered perfectly happy? And I should

have rendered them so, if I had acted with less timidity. Thessalonica, 5th October 58.

2. Translate into English :— 30

Nos tenebras cogitemus tantas, quantæ quondam eruptione Ætnæorum ignium finitimas regiones obscuravisse dicuntur, ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret: cum autem tertio die sol illuxisset, tum ut revixisse sibi viderentur. Quod si hoc idem ex æternis tenebris contingeret, ut subito lucem aspiceremus; quænam species cœli videretur? Sed assiduitate quotidiana et consuetudine oculorum assuescunt animi: neque admirantur, neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident; proinde quasi novitas nos magis quam magnitudo rerum debeat ad exquirendas causas excitare. Quis enim hunc hominem dixerit, qui, cum tam certos cœli motus, tam ratos astrorum ordines, tamque omnia inter se connexa et apta viderit, neget in his ullam inesse rationem; eaque casu fieri dicat, quæ quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus? An, cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphæram, ut horas, ut alia permulta; non dubitamus quin illa opera sint rationis; cum autem impetum cœli admirabili cum celeritate moveri vertique videamus, constantissime conficientem vicissitudines anniversarias, cum summa salute et conservatione rerum omnium; dubitamus, quin ea non solum ratione fiant, sed etiam excellenti quadam divinaque ratione?

Give a short account of Cicero's character from a view of that philosophy which he professed to follow as the general rule of his life.

3. Translate, adding notes on the words in italics :— 35

Nona die in *iugum Alpium* perventum est per invia pleraque et errores, quos aut ducentium fraus aut, ubi fides iis non esset, temere initæ valles a coniectantibus iter faciebant. Biduum in iugo stativa habita, fessisque labore ac propugnando quies data militibus; iumentaque aliquot, quæ prolapsa in rupibus erant, sequenda vestigia agminis in castra pervenere. Fessis tædio tot malorum nivis etiam casus occidente iam sidere *Vergiliarum* ingentem terrorem adiecit. Per omnia nive oppleta cum signis prima luce motis sequiter agmen incederet, pigritiaque et desperatio in omnium vultu emineret, prægressus signa Hannibal in *promunturio* quodam, unde longe ac late prospectus erat, consistere iussis militibus Italiam ostentat subiectosque Alpinis montibus *Circumpadanos campos*, mœniaque eos tum transcendere non Italiæ modo, sed etiam urbis Romanæ;

cetera plana, proclivia fore; uno aut summum altero prœlio arcem et caput Italiæ in manu ac potestate habituros. Procedere inde agmen cœpit, iam nihil ne hostibus quidem præter parva furta per occasionem temptantibus. Ceterum iter multo, quam in ascensu fuerat, ut pleraque Alpium, ab Italia sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, difficilius fuit. Omnis enim ferme via præceps, angusta, lubrica erat, ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, nec, qui paulum titubassent, hærere afflicti vestiguo suo, aliique super alias et iumenta in homines *occiderent.*

Give a brief sketch of the orations delivered by Publius Cornelius and Hannibal to encourage their soldiers before the battle at the Ticinus.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

A. BARRETT, B.A.; The Rev. A. FÜHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Horace, Odes I.; Virgil, Eclogues.

1. Panca tamen suberant priscæ vestigia fraudis 6
Quæ temptare Thetim ratibus . . . .
. . . . jubeant.

Quote any passage from Horace in which a similar sentiment is expressed.

2. What is the meaning of de cælo tactus; novalia; 10
serpyllum; facere vitula; mulgere hircos; cantharus; spelæa; deducere lunam?

3. Translate:— 15

(*a*) Mater sæva cupidinum
Thebanæque jubet me semeles puer
Et Lasciva Licentia
Finitis animum reddere amoribus.
Urit me Glyceræ nitor
Splendentis Pario marmore purius;
Urit grata protervitas
Et voltus nimium lubricus adspici.
In me tota ruens Venus
Cyprum deseruit, nec patitur Scythas

Et versis animosum equis
Parthum dicere nec quæ nihil attinent.
Hic vivum mihi cæspitem, hic
Verbenas, pueri, ponite thuraque
Bimi cum patera meri :
Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

(*b*) Tu frustra pius hen non ita creditum
Poscis Quinctilium Deos.
Quodsi Threicio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem
Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,
Quam virga semel horrida
Non lenis precibus fata recludere
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
Durum : sed levius fit patientiâ
Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

4. Annotate :— 14

(*a*) Meta fervidis evitata rotis.

(*b*) Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo.

(*c*) Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.

(*d*) Domus exilis Plutonia.

(*e*) Bimaris Corinthi mœnia.

(*f*) Sæpe disco, sæpe transfinem jaculo nobilis expedito.

(*g*) Hunc et incomptis Curium capillis utilem bello tulit et Camillum sæva panpertas et avitus apto cum lare fundus.

(*h*) Mala ducis avi domum quam multo repetet Græcia milite.

5. Write a metrical scheme of an Alcaic stanza. 5

6. Translate with short notes :— 22

(*a*) Tum Phacthontiadas musco circumdat amaræ
Corticis, atque solo proceras erigit aluos.
Tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum
Aonas in montes ut duxerit una sororum,
Utque viro Phœbi chorus adsurrexerit omnis ;
Ut Linus hæc illi, divino carmine pastor,
Floribus atque apio crinis ornatus amaro,
Dixerit : Hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, musæ,
Ascræo quos ante seni, quibus ille solebat
Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.
His tibi Grynei nemoris dicatur origo,
Ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo.

(*b*) Incipiant silvæ cum primum surgere, cumque
Rara per ignaros erreut animalia montis.
Hinc lapides Pyrrhæ jactos, Saturnia regna,
Caucasiasque refert volucres furtumque Promethei.
His adjungit, Hylan nautæ quo fonte relictum
Clamassent, ut litus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonaret.

7. Quote passages indicating date of any of the Eclogues. 12

8. Translate and annotate :— 16

(*a*) Incumbens tereti olivæ.

(*b*) Cum canibus timidi venient ad pocula dammæ.

(*c*) Terna tibi hæc primum triplici diversa colore
Licia circumdo.

(*d*) Condere soles.

(*e*) Venit et upilio : tardi venere subulci.

(*f*) Strata jacent passim sua quæque sub arbone poma.

(*g*) Quod nisi me quacumque novas incidere lites
Ante sinistra cava monuisset abilice cornix.

(*h*) Dumtu sectaris apros, ego retia servo.

(*j*) Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hædis.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq.;
HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(1.) *Firdusi : Shâhnâma*, from Sikander's ascent on the throne till his death ;

(2.) *Anwâri-Suheli*, Chapters VII. & VIII.

1. Point out the state of Persian literature in the time of Firdusi, say why royal patronage was necessary, and what effect his writings have produced on the minds of the great Asiatic conquerors and the later Persian poets. Illustrate your remarks by quotations from their sayings and writings. 15

2. Why is Firdusi called a دهقان as said in the couplet :— 5

مرا گوش بر قول دهقان نیست
که شاه نامه از جنس قران نیست

3. Under what titles is سکندر known to the Orientals, and what do they mean? 7

4. For what are the following birds famous, and how are they used in figurative language? :— 8

طاوس—طوطی—هما—مُرغ

5. Render the following English into Persian and *vice versâ* :— 15

(*a*) Prime minister; Foreign minister; Spain; Barbery; Ceylon; Egypt; Africa; America; truce; comet; skirmish; right and left wings (of an army).

(*b*) ارسطاطلیس—افلاطون—اقلیدس—سقراط and بطلیموس—جالینوس ملوک طوایف

6. Analyse and explain :— 10

نصف النهار—نقش کالحجر—قُرة العین

In which of these three words is the ل of the article not pronounced, and why not?

7. Translate the following into English :— 35

وز آنجایگه شاه خورشید فش
بیامد دمان تا زمین حبش
ز مردم زمین دید چون پرزاغ
سیه چهره و چشمها چون چراغ

تن آوریکی لشکری زور مند
برهنه تن و سفت و بالا بلند
چو از دور دیدند گرد سپاه
خروشی بر آمد ز ابر سیاه
سپاه انجمن شد هزاران هزار
کزان تیره شد دیده شهر یار
بسوی سکندر نهادند روی
بکشتند بسیار پر خاشجوی
بجای سنان استخوان داشتند
همی بر تن مرد بگذاشتند
بلشکر بفرمود پس شهر یار
که برداشتند آلت کارزار
برهنه بجنگ اندر آمد حبش
غمی گشت ازان لشکر شیر فش
بکشتند از ایشان فزون از هزار
به پیچید دیگر سر از کارزار
ز خون ریختن گشت روی زمین
سراسر بکردار دریاے چین

چون از خون درودشت آلود گشت
زکشته بهر جاے بر توده گشت
بر آن توده خاشاکها بر زدند
بفرمود تا آتش اندر زدند

دوستان دو نوع باشند—اول آنکه بصدق کامل و رغبت تمام و میل وخاطر بے شائبه غرض وطمع وبے منقصت ریا وسمعه بجانب موالات ومودت گرد آیند دوم آنکه از روے اضطرار یا بطریق مطامع و اغراض طرح صحبت افکنند و طایفهٔ اول که بصفائی عقیدت وخلوص نیت افتتاح ابواب محبت کرده باشند در همه حال اعتماد را شایند و بهمه وقت از ایشان ایمن توان زیست و هر انبساطے که نمایند از روش دانش منحرف نباشد

8. From the first passage pick up any five words of Persian origin and give Arabic synonyms for them. 5

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, ESQ.;

HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(1) *Diwán-i-Hafiz*, Odes XCI.—CXX.; (2) *Farishta*, Babar.

1. Distinguish between :— 8

(*a*) بلاغت and فصاحت

(*b*) معجزہ and کرامت

(*c*) قافیہ and ردیف

2. Write what you know about the following nights :— 4

شب یلدا—شب دیجور—شب برات

3. Describe the battle of Paniput. What was the prize of the victor and for what sum was it valued? 10

4. What are the following places famous for and what do they mean? Also give derivation of any you know :— 7

بیت المقدس — مشہد — مکہ — نجف — مدینہ — کربلا — بیت الحرام

5. Translate the following couplets and write full notes on the allusions in (*a*) and (*b*), and name and explain the figures of speech in (*c*) and (*d*). Also state the metre of (*d*) and scan it :— 20

(*a*) لب تو خضر و دہان تو آب حیوانست
قد تو سرو و میان تو موے و گردن عاج

(b) بار دل مجنون و خم طرهٔ لیلی
رخساره محمود و کف پاے ایاز است
(c) تابدامن نه نشیند ز نسیمت گردی
سیل اشک از نظرم برگذری نیست که نیست
(d) چو چشم تو دل میبرد از گوشه نشینان
دنبال تو بودن گنه از جانب ما نیست

6. Translate into English :— 20

آن حضرت در غضب رفته گفت مملکتی
که باین مشقت بدست آوردیم گذاشتن
و به تنگنای کابل گرفتار گشتن چه لایق
است و چون اراده مردم بسمت تکرار
پذیرفت پادشاه بضرورت همه اُمرارا
در یک مجلس حاضر ساخته فرمود که مارا
قرار داد خاطر توقف هندوستان است
هر کس که اراده همراهی دارد بماند و
هر کس که میل رفتن داشته باشد به کابل
برود هیچ مضایقه نیست در این صورت
جمیع اُمرا چون دانستند که آن حضرت
بهیچ وجه دست از هندوستان باز نخواهد

داشت لاعلاج دل بر بودن هندوستان
نهادند مگر خواجه کلان که اکثر فتوحات
هندوستان بسعی او شده بود و چون بیماری
و مضرت بسیار در هند باو رسیده بود عازم
جازم رفتن کابل گردید فردوس مکانی
حکومت کابل و غزنین بوے داده روانه
ولایت ساخت واوهنگام مراجعت بر دیوار
یکے از عمارات دهلی این بیت نوشت

اگر بخیر سلامت گذر ز سند کنم
سیاه روی شوم گر هوای هند کنم

7. Why was Babar called a قلندر and say who was his contemporary in Persia? 6

8. Translate into Persian :— 25

"In thy ruined palaces lie the ferocious beasts of the deserts and spiders weave their webs without fear; over thy domes the owls stand sentinel and strut gracefully here and there without let or hindrance. Thy once thronged palaces, where brave men and fair women were welcome, are now occupied by dogs, foxes and wild boars, and by them only. Beneath thy Bestun inscriptions and representations—which fortunately have endured to our days the ravages of foreigners, the strokes of their swords and battle axes, the marks of their arrows and the bombarding of their cannon—forth from a nation of fishermen, unknown in thy age, and living on the eastern shores of a remote island in the northern sea, which was not known even to the most learned Mobeds and scholars of thy days—comes and stands a celebrated traveller named Rawlinson, sitting under their shade, and having decyphered thy inscriptions with great labour and skill, he makes thy glory revive again after so many centuries."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two other straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same plane with the first two, prove that the plane which passes through these is parallel to the plane passing through the others. 6

2. Draw a straight line at right angles to a given plane from a given point in the plane. 10

Having given three points in a plane, find a point above the plane equidistant from all of them.

3. Prove that tangents drawn from any point to a conic subtend equal or supplementary angles at the focus according as they are drawn to the same branch or opposite branches. 10

4. Two chords of a parabola intersect each other in a point outside the curve; prove that the rectangles contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords. Deduce the ratio of the lengths of two tangents to each other. 8

5. If from a point O a pair of tangents OQ, OQ' be drawn to a parabola, and OV be drawn parallel to the axis meeting the parabola in P and QQ' in V, prove that the tangent at P will be parallel to QQ' and OV will be bisected in P. 16

If the normal at a point P of a parabola intersect the curve again in Q, and tangents at P, Q intersect in T, show that T and P are equidistant from the directrix.

6. In an ellipse if the normal at P cut the axes in G, g, and the diameter conjugate to CP in F, prove that— 8

$$PF.Pg = AC^2, PF.PG = BC^2.$$

7. Prove that the major axis is the maximum chord of an ellipse and the minor axis its least diameter. 7

8. If tangents TP, TQ be drawn at the extremities P,Q of any focal chord of an ellipse, prove that the angle PTQ is half the supplement of the angle which PQ subtends at the other focus. 12

9. Prove that the points of contact of tangents from the focus of an hyperbola to the auxiliary circle are the intersections of the asymptotes and the corresponding directrix. 7

10. If PP′ and DD′ be conjugate diameters of an hyperbola, show that $PP'^2 - DD'^2$ is constant. 16

If Q be any point whatever in the plane of the hyperbola, prove that—

$$(PQ^2 + P'Q^2) - (DQ^2 + D'Q^2) = \text{constant}.$$

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination. See page cvi.*]

MONDAY, 13TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY, LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, MATHEMATICS (EXCEPTING ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY) AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

[*The same as set for the Second B.A. Examination. See pages cxlix, cl—clv, clvi—clx, clx—clxxii.*]

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that the general equation of the first degree with two variables always represents a straight line. 9

Prove that the equation—

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$$

represents a pair of straight lines through the origin, and investigate the condition that they may be at right angles to each other.

2. Find the equation to the tangent to a circle in terms of the tangent of the angle it makes with the axis of x. 9

Hence find the locus of the intersection of tangents at the extremities of a chord of constant length.

3. Investigate the equation to the parabola, the axes being any diameter and the tangent at the point where it meets the curve. 7

Show that tangents at the extremities of any chord meet in the diameter which bisects that chord.

4. If two tangents to a parabola make angles a and a' with its axis, find the locus of their intersection when $\cot a - \cot a'$ is constant. 8

5. Find the length of the perpendicular from the focus of an ellipse on the tangent at the point P. 9

Prove that this perpendicular and CP intersect in the directrix.

6. Find the polar equation to the ellipse, the focus being the pole. 10

If chords PP′ and QQ′ intersect at right angles in the focus, prove that—

$$\frac{1}{PP'} + \frac{1}{QQ'} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2ab^2}.$$

7. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords in an ellipse. 12

If CP and CD be conjugate semi-diameters, find the locus of the middle point of PD.

8. Investigate the equation to the hyperbola with the centre as origin, and trace its form. 10

If QQ′ be a chord perpendicular to the major axis of an ellipse, show that the locus of the point where QA and A′Q′ intersect will be an hyperbola.

9. Show that from any external point two tangents can be drawn to an hyperbola. Investigate the circumstances under which (1) the tangents touch the same branch, (2) opposite branches, (3) one tangent touches the curve at infinity, (4) both tangents touch the curve at infinity. 13

10. The angular points of a triangle lie upon an equilateral hyperbola; show that the point of intersection of the perpendiculars drawn from the angles to the opposite sides lies on the curve. 13

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.	
I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Chemistry.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.	
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	In Experimental Physics.
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAUMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ...	In Biology.
R. MANSER, Esq.	
G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S.	

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination.* *See page cv.*]

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T.S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination.* *See page cvi.*]

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State Avogadro's law, Faraday's electrolytic law, and the law of diffusion of gases. What is the *law of effusion?* 6

2. Give a brief outline of the various crystalline systems, and explain the terms *isomorphism, dimorphism, iso-dimorphism,* and *isomerism,* giving illustrations. 16

3. What volume of steam at 300° C. would be formed from the complete combustion of 10 litres of hydrogen at 15° C.? 8

4. How much phosphorus can be obtained from 10 cubic centimetres of *hydrogen phosphide* by intensely heating it? 8

5. A quantity of barium dioxide is suspended in water and decomposed by carbon dioxide. If 19·7 grams of barium carbonate are formed, what volume of oxygen at 14° C. will be set free on boiling the solution of hydrogen dioxide? 14

6. How much water must be decomposed by electricity to form one litre of electrolytic gas at 15° C. and 740 m. m.? 8

7. What volume of nitric oxide is obtained on boiling 50 grams of hydrogen nitrate with an excess of acidified ferrous sulphate? 10

8. How is bleaching powder prepared? How many litres of chlorine at 13° C. and 720 m. m. are required to produce 3810 grams of bleaching powder, supposing the CaO to be completely converted? 12

9. Two litres of hydrogen sulphide and one litre of sulphur dioxide (both at 0° C.) are passed through a red hot tube; what volumes of sulphur and steam (at 1000° C.) are formed? 12

10. How many grams does one litre of silicon chloroform weigh at 180 C.? 6

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a general account of the metallic sulphates, describing the methods by which they may be prepared, their principal properties and general composition. 20

2. Classify the principal metals into groups (1) according to their fusibility, (2) according to their specific gravity, and (3) according to the action of acids upon them. 15

3. Describe the composition and properties of caustic potash. How is it prepared and how purified? 10

4. Describe any three magnesium compounds. 12

5. State the composition of the principal ores of copper and give an account of the chief properties of metallic copper. 10

6. In what forms may metallic platinum be obtained? Describe each. 10

7. How may pure metallic gold be obtained? How is the amount of gold present in alloys ascertained? 13

8. What are the principal varieties of glass? What is the composition of each variety? 10

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The mass of the earth being 49 times the mass of the moon, and the radius of the earth 4 times that of the moon, find the time of oscillation of a seconds pendulum transported to the moon. 10

2. In a barometer which is immersed in a deep bath, the mercury stands 743 m. m. above the level of the bath; the tube is then lowered until the barometric space, which contains air, is reduced to one-third and the mercury is then at a height of 701 m. m.; find the atmospheric pressure at the time of observation. 11

3. A bullet weighing 240 grammes and moving with a velocity of 300 meters per second penetrates 4 centimeters into a block of timber, making a hole 8 square centimeters in cross section. Compare the retardation of the timber per square centimeter with the acceleration of gravity. 12

4. Explain fully the production of a tone of certain pitch by an open organ pipe of certain length. Compare the positions of nodes and loops in open and closed organ pipes, and show how their existence may be proved by means of manometric flames. 15

5. Show how to prove the presence of overtones by the analysis of a compound note; how may the result be verified synthetically? 12

6. Describe Daniell's pyrometer and show how it is used for determining the temperature of a furnace. 12

In a Borda's pyrometer the length of the copper rod is 5 feet. What will be the distance between the freezing and boiling points on the instrument?

Co-efficient of expansion of Copper = 0·001717.
" " " Platinum = 0·000856.

7. Define 'conductivity,' and distinguish between relative and absolute conductivity and between the transmission of heat and the transmission of temperature. Describe a method of determining the conductivity of liquids. 14

8. Describe Hirn's method of determining the "mechanical equivalent of heat." Show how to prove experimentally that the cooling of a gas through expansion is due to the work which it performs. 14

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe Hadley's sextant. Show how the angular distance between two objects is determined by it. 12

2. The wheel employed by Fizeau had 720 teeth, the distance between the two stations was 8,663 metres, and 12·6 revolutions of the wheel per second produced disappearance of the image. How was the velocity of light calculated from the above data? 10

3. From the formula for reflection at spherical surfaces, determine the positions of the images formed when an object approaches a concave spherical mirror from an infinite distance. 14

4. Give a construction and explain the formation of spherical aberration. 8

5. State fully the principles involved in the construction of achromatic lenses and direct-vision spectroscopes. 13

6. How will you charge by induction a conductor with electricity, and what will be the nature of the charge? 5

7. Describe how Harris's Unit Jar is employed to measure the charge received by a condenser. 6

8. Give a method of determining terrestrial magnetic *intensity*. 10

9. Apply Ohm's law and state the arrangement you will adopt with a given number of cells for the electro-deposition of silver from a cyanide solution. 8

10. State and illustrate the laws of electrolysis. 14

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.; R. MANSER, Esq.; G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the protoplasmic movements in a vegetable cell. 10

2. What is Protococcus? Give a brief account of its life, and state your reasons for reckoning it a plant. 20

3. What is the organic element of Yeast? Give its microscopic appearance and chemical composition, and state its peculiar function. Define its position in the organic world, stating your reasons. 20

4. Give a general sketch of the fructification of ferns. Trace a spore to its development in the full grown plant. Explain what is meant by alternations of generations as observed in the order Filices. 20

5. Describe the tissues forming the body of an exogenous plant a year old, marking the form and position of the Cambium, and the distributions of the Stomates. 15

6. Draw an analogy between the reproductive organs of a flowering and a flowerless plant. 15

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ; R. MANSER, Esq. ;
G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the Vorticella. 15

2. Explain briefly the following terms :—Vacuole ; contractile vesicle ; pseudopodium ; somite ; carapace ; scaphognathite ; notochord ; myelon ; manus ; axis cylinder. 20

3. Describe the nervous system of the Cray-fish. 15

4. Describe the respiratory organs in the Tadpole and Frog. 15

5. What are the microscopical appearances of voluntary muscle, and of connective tissue ? 8

6. Give a general description of a mussel and its parts. 15

7. Describe the specimens shown under the microscopes. 12

VI.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J.	In Experimental Physics.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Chemistry.
S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.	In Botany.
R. Manser, Esq.	
G. Bainbridge, M R.C.S.	In Zoology.
D. MacDonald, M D., B.Sc.	In Animal Physiology.

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Two brass weights, one of 500, the other of 510 grammes, hang over a fixed pulley in sea-water; find the distance through which the heavier weight will descend in 3 seconds, neglecting the resistances offered by the pulley and the water. (Sp. gravity of brass = 8·5; of sea-water = 1·02.) 10

2. A nail is driven perpendicularly into a piece of wood through a distance of 5 centimeters by the blow of a hammer of 0·5 kilograms weight moving with a velocity of 10 meters; find the weight which placed on the nail would by its pressure produce the same effect. 8

3. What is the cause of the capillary phenomena? Prove that the capillary elevation or depression in tubes is inversely proportional to the radius and twice as high as between parallel plates, the distance of which is equal to the diameter of the tube. 14

4. Show that the change of temperature produced by the passage of the sound-wave through air increases the velocity of sound. Would this increase of velocity take place also in the passage of sound through other gases and vapours? 10

5. What are beats? What is their cause? What is their effect on the consonance of two tones? Write down the major diatonic scale with D(re) as key-note, adding the intervals between every two consecutive tones. 15

6. Show how to determine the velocity of sound in a wooden rod according to Chladni's and Kandt's methods. 11

7. The note produced by a certain organ pipe in air consists of 32 vibrations; what would be the number of vibrations if the pipe was filled with hydrogen? 8

8. Show how the magnetic inclination may be determined indirectly from the magnetism induced in soft iron. 12

9. Define *magnetic field, intensity of magnetic field, tubes of force.* 12

A magnet whose strength is 270 is placed in a uniform magnetic field whose intensity is 0·166; what are the forces which act upon its poles?

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set for the M.A. Candidates for Chemical Physics, Paper I.*]

1. Explain the action of the diaphragm in Osmosis and state the principal results of Graham's investigations on the diffusion of liquids. Compare the diffusion and effusion of gases. 10

2. Explain the origin of pseudomorphous crystals. What are hemihedral crystals and how can they be produced artificially? In what relation are the hemihedral form of quartz and its rotatory power? 10

3. Why does the barometer generally fall just before and during rain? 15

Find the weight of one litre of air at 25° C. and 755 m.m. pressure, the dew point being at 15° C. (Weight of one litre of dry air at standards = 1.2932 grams. Specific gravity of aqueous vapour = 0·6235. Tension of aqueous vapour at 15° C. = 12.7 m.m.)

4. Explain what is meant by a cycle and a reversible engine, and show that of all heat-engines working between the same temperatures a reversible engine has the greatest efficiency. 15

5. State the relations between volume, pressure and absolute temperature of a perfect gas. What are isothermal and adiabatic lines? Which of them is steeper and why? Under what circumstances does a diminution of pressure produce a condensation of steam? 18

6. Describe fully the process of evaporation and ebullition according to the mechanical theory of heat. 12

7. A Radiometer full of air is exposed to sun-light and connected with an air-pump; describe and explain what takes place when the pump is worked and the vacuum becomes more and more perfect. 10

8. Describe accurately any one method of determining the density of gases. 10

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER III.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set for the M.A. Candidates for Chemical Physics, Paper II.*]

1. Investigate the condition of the phase of a wave of light reflected from the surface of a denser medium. 6

2. State the peculiarities of a "slitless" spectroscope. 12

Explain the frequent distortion of certain solar dark lines, and mention any further *solar* evidence in support of your statement.

3. In Grimaldi's experiment with mono-chromatic light, shew that the position of the first dark band is obtained from the expression $\frac{b\lambda}{2c}$, where b is the distance of the screen, λ the wave-length, and c the distance between the apertures. 15

What defects in Grimaldi's experiment were removed by the classic one of Fresnel?

Shew that the modern explanation of Newton's rings is consistent with the principles of conservation of energy.

4. Describe in detail the path of a ray of light through a "Nicol." What advantages has Focault's modification over the original pattern? 8

5. Shew that in an uniaxial crystal, even when the direction of the incident ray is not parallel to the optic axis, the refracted rays coincide in certain positions of the crystal. In what particular, however, does this refraction differ from the refraction along the axis? 12

6. Deduce the five electro-static units of measurement (*Q*, *I*, *V*, *R* and *Cap*) in terms of the fundamental units of length, mass and time. 15

7. Describe the essential parts of Thomson's "attracted-disc" galvanometer. How does it differ from the "absolute" galvanometer? How is the difference of potential measured by the latter? 16

8. State fully the principle of the B.A. apparatus for the determination of the "Ohm." 16

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. 145 grams of potassium ferrocyanide were dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the density of the solution was found to be 1·16. By how much did the solution of the ferrocyanide increase the volume of the liquid? 10

2. 3·946 grams of silver dissolved in hydrogen nitrate were precipitated by 4·353 grams of potassium bromide. Calculate, from these data, the atomic weight of bromine. 10

3. What volume of ammonia gas at 10° C. is required to convert 10 grams of boron into the nitride? 10

4. To what temperature could 100 kilograms of iron (specific heat = 0·112) be raised from 0° C. by burning 2 kilograms of phosphorus (calorific power = 5747)? 20

5. The specific heat of arsenic is 0·0814, and 96·15 parts of arsenic combine with 3·85 parts of hydrogen. Find the atomic weight of the element arsenic. 10

6. How is ammonium detected in analysis and its quantity estimated? 10

7. In trade analyses the atomic weight of sodium is sometimes taken as 24 instead of 23: find the error per cent. thus introduced if the result be calculated (*a*) as sodium, and (*b*) as sodium carbonate. 20

8. Give the names, formula and percentage composition of the ores of iron, copper, tin and mercury. 10

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. 5 grains of a liquid subjected to organic analysis yield carbon dioxide 15·713 grains. Water 6·426 grains. The density of the vapour of the liquid is 2·42. Name and formulate it. 15

2. Describe generally the composition, method of preparation and chief properties of the Olefines. 15

3. How may Urea be prepared synthetically? What are its principal properties? What substances are isomeric with it? 15

4. In what different ways may acetic acid be prepared? What are its chief properties? 10

5. Describe the composition properties and preparation of Potassium Ferrocyanide. 10

6. Into what chief classes may oils be divided? State the distinguishing characteristics of each class. 10

7. Give a short account of each of the following:—(1) Oil of bitter almonds. (2) Creatine. (3) Strychnia. (4) Taurine. 25

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.; R. MANSER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a vegetable cell and its contents in the young condition. 10

2. What is protoplasm? Give its chemical and physical properties. 20

3. Describe epidermal tissue in the vegetable kingdom and mention the various appendages connected therewith, giving especially a description of a sting. 20

4. What is a tendril? Mention the various parts of plants from the modification of which it arises, and give examples. 20

5. Define the following terms and give examples:—(1) Bush, (2) Calcarate, (3) Didynamous, (4) Emarginate, (5) Hypogeal. 10

6. Give the essential characters, properties and uses of Apocynaceæ and Palmaceæ, with four examples of each order. 20

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ; R. MANSER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by assimilation in plants? 10

2. Describe the function of the roots, mentioning particularly the nature of the changes that take place at the extreme ends of the fibrillœ. 20

3. Mention the elements which constitute the food of plants and the sources from which they derive their carbon. 20

4. Give the nature of the changes that occur in the respiration of plants, and mention the two sets of views now extant as to the nature of true plant respiration. 20

5. Describe the process of fertilization of the ovule as known to occur in phanerogamous plants. 10

6. Trace the course of the fluid called sap in plants, and give the true nature of what is ordinarily called circulation in vegetables. 20

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a description of a Gregarina and of its reproductive processes. 20

2. Give an account of the Infusoria. 20

3. What are the peculiarities in the development and life-history of the Cockroach? Mention some other insects to which Blatta is allied. 20

4. Describe the structure, and mention the position in the animal kingdom, of the Scorpion. 20

5. State what you know of the structure and characteristics of the Cephalopoda. 20

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the more important points in the differentiation of the forelimb in the several orders of the Mammalia. 25

2. Describe the dentition and stomach of a sheep, and compare them with those of a dog. 15

3. Give the leading characters of the Elasmobranchii. 20

4. Describe the Lacertilia and Crocodilia, mentioning the points of distinction between them. 20

5. Describe the lower limb of a bird, mentioning the more important variations in its structure. 20

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. With what phenomena of the circulation are the various parts of a Spygmographic wave connected? What is the form of wave obtained in conditions of (*a*) high and (*b*) low arterial tension? 25

2. Describe the minute structure of human skin, including that of a hair and its follicle. 25

3. State by what facts or experiments the following phenomena of the nervous system may be demonstrated :— 25

(*a*) The motor and sensory properties of nerves.

(*b*) The direct influence of the nervous system on the heart and blood vessels.

(*c*) The reflex action of the spinal cord.

4. Give an account of the structure of a Graafian follicle, of the manner in which its several parts are developed, and the changes in the ovary which accompany and follow menstruation. 25

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the functions of the Pneumogastric nerve? 25

2. Give an account of the coagulation of the blood, of the conditions which accelerate and those which retard or prevent it, and of the principal theories relating to it. 25

3. Describe the minute structure of the kidney and the process of renal secretion. What is known regarding the sources of the several constituents of the urine? What quantities of the different substances are excreted daily, and what circumstances affect their amount? 25

4. Describe, in detail, the changes from the fœtal to the adult circulation at the time of birth, specifying the phenomena resulting from the change in the order of their occurrence. 25

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

EXAMINERS.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND PERSIAN).

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A. W. E. HART, B.A.	In English.
MIRZA M. COWSER, Esq. ... ... JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq. ...	In Persian.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A. ... ... R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In History and Philosophy.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ... .. T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	In Mathematics.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S, ...	In Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ... R. MANSER, Esq.	In Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.... ... KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Chemical Physics.
I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C. ... ... S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
A. N. PEARSON, F.C.S., F.M.S., A.I.C.	In Geology and in Meteorology and Physical Geography.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND PERSIAN).

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A.;
W. E. HART, B.A.

Spenser: Faery Queene, Book I.;
Shakspeare: Julius Cæsar, Hamlet, and The Tempest.

1. (*a*) When and where was the *Faery Queene* written?

(*b*) What picture does it present of contemporary local, political, social events?

(*c*) Briefly state Spenser's own explanation of the ethical purpose of the poem.

(*d*) Mention some of its great merits.

(*e*) Why has it never been popular?

2. Translate into prose and explain :—

Ah lady deare, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I ween your grief is wondrous great;
For wondrous great griefe groneth in my spright,
Whiles thus I heare you of your sorrowes treat.
But woefull lady, let me you intrete
For to unfold the anguish of your hart:
Mishaps are maistred by advice discrete,
And counsell mitigates the greatest smart;
Found never help, who never would his hurts impart.

3. Modernize and explain :—

(*a*) "But now seemed best the person to put on of that good knight."

(*b*) "Your sudden overthrow
Much rueth me."

(*c*) "Though true as touch."

(*d*) "To do her die, quoth Una, were despight."

(*e*) "She cast to bring him where he chearen might."

(*f*) "I read you rest and to your bowers recoyle."

4. What characters or qualities are intended by these allegorical persons? Give the literal meaning of the name of each one :—Una; Duessa; Archimago; Sansfoi; Charissa; Speranza; Ignaro; Orgoglio.

5. To what kind of dramatic poetry do *Hamlet* and *The Tempest* respectively belong? Compare the two kinds as regards treatment of persons, places and events. What faculties and affections are predominant in each?

6. "Dramatic poetry is like history made visible." Illustrate this saying of Lord Bacon from *Julius Cæsar*.

7. (*a*) What do you consider to have been Shakspeare's main design in the play of Hamlet? Delineate the character of Hamlet. Contrast it with that of Brutus.

(*b*) What events of the day are probably referred to and illustrated by *The Tempest*?

8. When and by whom were these passages spoken? Put in few words the leading thought of each of them. Illustrate from them the character of the speaker :—

(*a*) "Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

(*b*) "I charm you, by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one,
That you unfold to me yourself, your half,
Why you are heavy, and what men to-night
Have had resort to you."

(*c*) "I could be well moved, if I were as you;
If I could pray to move, prayers would move me;
But I am constant as the northern star."

(*d*) "Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma or a hideous dream."

(*e*) "Hast thou, which art but air, a touch, a feeling
Of their afflictions, and shall not myself
One of their kind, that relish all as sharply,
Passion as they, be kindlier moved than thou art?
Tho' with their high wrongs I am struck to the quick
Yet with my nobler season, 'gainst my fury
Do I take part."

9. Translate into idiomatic prose and explain :—

(*a*) "To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is
Each toy seems prologue to some great amiss;
So full of artless jealousy is guilt;
It spills itself in fearing to be spilt."

(*b*) "Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth suffer a sea change

Into something rich and strange;
Sea nymphs hourly ring his knell."

10. Give the meaning of the following words as used by Spenser and Shakspeare:—Welkin, signories, impertinent, jolly, hests, bourne, doît, patch, foison, orisons, nick-name, cozened, shamefast, thewes, thrall, tort, teen, eftsoones.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A.;
W. E. HART, B.A.

Sir Thomas Browne: Religio Medici; Wordsworth: Selections by Matthew Arnold; Carlyle: History of the French Revolution.

1. Sketch the character of Sir Thomas Browne, illustrating your remarks by the views expressed in the *Religio Medici.*

2. State and examine the opinions of Sir Thomas Browne regarding (*a*) the relative functions of Reason and Faith, (*b*) Predestination, (c) Miracles, (*d*) Transmigration of Souls, (*e*) Dreams.

3. Explain and comment upon the following passage:—

There remains not many controversies worth a Passion; and yet never any disputed without, not only in Divinity, but inferiour arts. What a *βατραχομυομαχία* and hot skirmish is betwixt S. and T. in Lucian! How do grammarians hack and slash for the genitive case in *Jupiter!* How do they break their own pates to salve that of Priscian!

Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus.

Yea, even amongst wiser militants, how many wounds have been given and credits slain, for the poor victory of an opinion, or beggarly conquest of a distinction! Scholars are men of peace, they bear no arms, but their tongues are sharper than Actius his razor; their pens carry farther and give a louder report than thunder: I had rather stand the shock of a Basilisco, than the fury of a merciless pn.

4. Discuss, and illustrate by reference to his poems, what you conceive to have been the theories of Wordsworth regarding (*a*) the language, (*b*) the sentiment, (*c*) the object of poetry.

5. Trace the history of the sonnet in English literature.

6. Write an analysis of the Ode on Intimations of Immortality.

7. Explain and comment upon the following passages :—

(*a*) Until the setting sun
Write Fool upon his forehead.

(*b*) The child is father of the man.

(*c*) That inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude.

(*d*) Drink the spirit breathed
From dead men to their kind.

(*e*) An old age serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night.

(*f*) Thou sing'st as if the god of wine
Had helped thee to a valentine.

(*g*) Type of the wise who soar, but never roam,
True to the kindred points of Heaven and Home.

(*h*) When she took unto herself a mate
She must espouse the everlasting sea.

(*i*) The mighty world
Of eye and ear, both what they half create,
And what perceive.

(*j*) How leisurely thou fill'st thy horn
With brightness ! leaving her to post along,
And range about, disquieted in change,
And still impatient of the shape she wears.

8. Trace the political history of the party of the Girondins.

9. Sketch the character and career of Robespierre, pointing out the causes that led to his rise and to his fall.

10. Explain and comment upon the following passage :—

Rash coalised kings, such a fire have you kindled ; yourselves fireless, *your* fighters animated only by drill-sergeants, mess-room moralities, and the drummer's cat ! However, it is begun, and will not end : not for a matter of twenty years. So long, this Gaelic fire, through its successive changes of colour and character, will blaze over the face of Europe, and afflict and scorch all men :—till it provoke all men ; till it kindle another kind of fire, the Teutonic kind, namely ;

and be swallowed up, so to speak in a day! For there is a fire comparable to the burning of dry jungle and grass; most sudden, high-blazing; and another fire which we liken to the burning of coal, or even of anthracite coal; difficult to kindle, but then which no known thing will put out. The ready Gaelic fire, we can remark further,—and remark not in Pichegrus only, but in innumerable Voltaires, Racines, Laplaces, no less; for a man, whether he fight, or sing, or think, will remain the same unity of a man,—is admirable for roasting eggs in every conceivable sense. The Teutonic anthracite again, as we see in Luthers, Leibnitzes, Shakspeares, is preferable for smelting metals.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A.;
W. E. HART, B.A.

Write an Essay on one of the following subjects :—

(1) The literary, social, and political progress of England during the Elizabethan Period.

(2) The value of Municipal Institutions for the political education of a people.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

MIRZA M. COWSER, Esq.;
JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define عقل and describe its functions towards the figurative monarch—Heart—and also those of the other 10

قوی

2. Define and distinguish between عقل جزو and عقل کل 4

3. Explain fully what you understand from دور قمر and حواس خمسه 6

4. Who were respectively termed یداللہ and یار غار and why? 16

5. Define and give examples of :— 9

(a) مشبّه and مشبّه به

(b) ذوقافیتین and ذوبحرین

(c) شایکان and سکته ملیح

6. Point out and correct the mistakes in the following lines :— 4

چه شود بچهرهٔ زرد من نظری زبرای خدا کنی
که اگر کنی همه درد من زیکی نظاره دوا کنی
براه راستی هرکس که سر بر آستان دارد
در عالم پای عزّت بر قرار زاسمان دارد

7. Translate :— 15

(a) از خلیلی لا احب الافلین
پس فنا چون خواست رب العالمین

(b) چونکه حق رش علیهم نوره
متفرق هرگز نگردد نور او

(c) ذکربا او همچو سبزهٔ للخن است
برسر مبرزکل است وسوسن است

Explain the allusions of the words—

لا احب الا فلين—رشّ عليهم نوره

and سبزه كلخن

8. What do you think of *Ferdousi* as an historian and poet, and what new light has been thrown on history by the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions and the knowledge of the Vedas? 7

9. Under what names were the هيتاليان known to the ancient Greek and Armenian writers, and which was their original country? Describe also their social and political conditions in the time of نوشيروان 7

10. State what you know of the doctrines of the *Suphis*, illustrating your remarks from the allusions and language of the *Masnavi*. 8

11. Translate :— 14

(*a*) چشم حس اسب است و نورحق سوار
بی سوار این اسب خود ناید بکار
چشم اسب از چشم شه رهبر بود
چشم او بی چشم شه مضطر بود
چشم اسبان جز کیاه و جز چرا
هر کجا خواهی بگوید نی چرا
نور حق بر نور حسّ راکب بود
وانکهی جان سوی حق راغب بود
نور حسّ را نور حق تزئین بود

معنی ورّ علی نور این بود
نور حسّی میکشد سوی ثری
نور حقّش می برد سوی علا
زانکه محسوسات دون تر عالمی ست
نورحق دریاوحسّ چون شبنمی است
لیک پیدا نیست این راکب بر او
جز بآثار و بگفتار نکو
(b) پذیرفت شاه اندر آمد باسپ
همی راند تا خان آذر کشسپ
چو از دور جای پرستش بدید
شد از آب دیده رخش نا پدید
فرود آمد از اسپ بر سم بدست
بزمزم همیگفت و لب را به بست
نوان پیش آتش نیایش کرفت
جهان آفرین را ستایش کرفت
و زانجا بیامد سوی طیسفون
زمین شد ز لشکر کُهه بیستون

State what you understand from—

آذرکشسب and کُهه بیسدون

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

MIRZA M. COWSER, Esq. ;
JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Rauzat-us-Safá and Habeeb-Siyar.

1. Name the four prominent sects of the *Sunnis* with their principal leaders. 8

2. Where is خوارزم, what was it famous for, and by what names was it called by the Turks and the ancient writers? 8

3. Describe the circumstances attendant on the birth of حجّاج and his general character, and state the number of souls he is said to have put to the sword during his life. 8

4. How does سرای سپنج come to signify the transitory world? 9

5. Who were the sons of Changiz, who succeeded him to the throne, and what advice did he give his sons at his death? 15

6. Who were the chief صحابه of the Prophet Mohammad and how were some of them related to him? 8

7. What country is called قبلهٔ لا سلام, where is it situated, and how was it looked upon by the *Ajams?* 8

8. Who founded— 6

(*a*) the بنی امیّه family?

(*b*) the famous مسجد جامع of Damascus?

9. Who was *Mo-á-viah's* mother and why was she called 6
جکر خوارہ ؟

10. Translate :— 24

(*a*) در تاریخ بلخ مسطور است والعهدة علی الراوی که آن مملکت در معموری بمثابهٔ رسیده بود که در نفس شهر و قری هزار و دویست جا نماز جمعه میگذاردند و هزار و دویست حمّام کد خدا پسند در آن نواحی موجود بود و این کمینه از زبان کوهر افشان حضرت خواجه ابو نصر پارسا قدس سره چنین شنیده که در زمان تسلّط چنگیز خان پنجاه هزار کس از سادات و مشایخ و موالی در بلخ مقیم بوده اند فی الجمله چون چگیز خان از آب بگذشت جماهیر مشاهیر بلخ با نزل و پیشکش باستقبال شتافتند و بنابر انکه سلطان جلال الدین در قید حیات بود و اسب لجاج در میدان عناد میتاخت و علم مناقشت و مخالفت میافراخت برانقیاد ایشان اعتماد ننمود و چون اجل دامن کبر شده

بود ایلی دستگیری نکرد از موقف جلال
فرمان صادر شد تا مردم باسم شماره از
شهر بیرون آمدند و ایشان را بر لشکریان
قسمت نموده پیرو برنا را به تیغ یا سا
بگذرانیدند و از عمارات رفیع و ابنیهٔ
منیع ﻫ اثر نگذاشتند

(b) در تاریخ گزیده مسطور است که شش بار
هزار هزار دینار در آن عمارت صرف شد
و در مرآة الجنان مذبور است که هر روز
دوازده هزار کس در آن مسجد کار میکردند
تا باتمام رسید و در همین سال قتیبة ابن مسلم
که از قبل حجّاج امیر خراسان بود بلدهٔ بیکند
و بعضی دیگر از بلاد ماوراء النهر را فتح نمود
و همدرین سال عتبة ابن عبید السّلمی و مقدام
ابن معدیکرب الکندی که در سلک صحابه
منتظم بودند وفات یافتند و عتبه نود و چهار
سال عمر داشت و مقدام نود و یک سال و
در سنهٔ ثمان و ثمانین میان قتیبة ابن مسلم

وخواهرزادهٔ خاقان چین که موازی دویست
هزار مرد جرّار بحدود فرغانه آورده بود
مقاتلهٔ عظیم واقع شده کفّار آهزام یافتند و
درین سال عبدالله ابن بشر المازنی ازعالم
فانی انتقال کرد وهو آخر من مات من صحابه و
درسنهٔ تسع و ثمانین بلدهٔ بخارا بسعی قتیبه
مفتوح گردید و همدرین سال عبدالله ابن
ثعلبته العدوی که در طفولّیت حضرت مقدس
نبوی صلوات الله وسلامه علیه اورا مسح نموده
بود و در شانش دعا فرموده وفات یافت
و درسنهٔ تسعین قتیبه بر اهل طالقان مستولی
گشت و مردم سعد طالب مصالحه گشته جزیه
قبول کردند و همدرین سال ولید برادر خود
عبداله را از ایالت مصر معزول کرده قرّة ابن
شریک که بصفت ظلم و شرارت موصوف بود
حاکم انولایت گردید و همدرین سال ابوالخیر
مزید ابن عبداله المزنی که مفتی مصریان بود
بجهان جاودان منزل گزید و درسنهٔ احدی

وتسعین ولید عمّ خود محمد ابن مروان را
از امارت جزیرہ معاف داشته آنمنصب را به
برادر خویش سلمه ابن عبد الملک داد —

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

MIRZA M. COWSER, Esq. ;

JAMSETJI PALANJI KAPADIA, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate either of the two passages :— 50

(a) 'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full result of all.
Thus when we view some well proportioned dome,
(The world's just wonder, and even thine, O Rome !)
No single parts unequally surprise,
All comes united to the admiring eyes ;
No monstrous height, or breadth, or length appear ;
The whole at once is bold, and regular.

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend ;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due ;
As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,
To avoid great errors, must the less commit :
Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,
For not to know some trifles, is a praise.
Most critics, fond of some subservient art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part :
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one loved folly sacrifice.

(b) Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds,—they ever fly by twilight. Certainly they are to be repressed, or, at the least, well guarded, for they cloud the

mind, they lose friends, and they check with business, whereby business cannot go on currently and constantly; they dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, wise men to irresolution and melancholy; they are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain, for they take place in the stoutest natures, as in the example of Henry VII. of England. There was not a more suspicious man nor a more stout; and in such a composition they do small hurt, for commonly they are not admitted but with examination whether they be likely or no; but in fearful natures they gain ground too fast. There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and, therefore, men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in smother. What would men have? Do they think those they employ and deal with are saints? Do they not think they will have their own ends, and be truer to themselves than to them? Therefore there is no better way to moderate suspicions, than to account upon such suspicions as true, and yet to bridle them as false; for so far a man ought to make use of suspicions, as to provide, as if that should be true that he suspects, yet it may do him no hurt Suspicions that the mind of itself gathers, are but buzzes; but suspicions that are artificially nourished, and put into men's heads by the tales and whispering of others, have stings.

2. Translate :— 50

چون افواج خنک روی شتا و سپاه سرد
مهر زمستان سا که باد پیمایان مرصهٔ جهانند
بهواداری اسفندیار اسفندار سپهی قدان
ریاحین که در دارالخلافهٔ کلذار برطرف
جویبار بار نزول کشوده بودند دست یافته
شاخ و شانهٔ اشجار را بمشاجره درهم شکستند
ورنود و اوباش بهمن از محلات خیابان
چمن دست تطاول افراخته سینهٔ کل را

بزخمهای کاری چاک چاک و کلدون قبا
یان چمن را از لباس بارو برگ عریان و
ہلاک ساخته از جیب غنچه ہمیان زر در
آوردند شب شنبه دهم ذی‌الحجه که عید
نوروز واضحی مقارن افتاده بود خسرو
زرّین افسر مهر بقصد دفع فتنهٔ شتا از خلوتسرای
حوت بسرای خاص حمل خرامید ثابت
قدمان اشجار بهاری از غنچه و سه برگه عمود
برگرفتند و صاحب کلاہان لاله و گل از
تاب غیرت چهره بر افروخته از جای
جستند وتیغ بندان درختان از شاخهای
تیز نیزه و سنان بر داشته میان ستیز چست
بستند قوی دستان چنار بگوشمال قوچ پر
خاشجوی ز مستان ساز و برگ خویش
کردند ویلان صاحب شوکت گلستان ودلاوران
صنوبر لوای گلگون پرند در عرصهٔ گلشن
افراخته بچار سوی بازار فصول روی آوردند
خار و گیاه که جنود سلطان دی بودند از
غلبه و هجوم لشکر بهار حیرت زده بر جای
خویش خشک ماندند حریف زمستان چنار

آسا باتشی که خود افروخته در گرفت
یعنی کلهای آتشین دود از نهاد سرد روئے
زمانه در آورد—روز سه شنبه طرف عصر خدیو
عصر منزل محمد شاه را بقدوم میمنت انتساب
رشک بیت الشرف آفتاب ساختند و شام
آنروز دهر دورنگ فتنهٔ عجیب ریخت
ونقش طرفه بر انگیخت به تفصیل این اجمال آنکه
در شب یکشنبه یازدهم بدون اینکه از
جانب محمد شاه اشاره یا از طرف معارف
تحریکی واقع شود ولولهٔ فتنه و غلغلهٔ آشوب
بلند گشته جمعی از عوام و اوباش درمیان
شهر با اهل اردو پرخاش کرده به بعضی از
جند منصور که در اصل شهر نزول نموده
بودند در آویخته در مراسم دست درازی
کوتاهی نکردند و چند نفر از لشکر ایرانی
را بتیغ نافرمانی ذبیحهٔ قربانی ساخته
خون ایشان را حنای شب عید و خضاب
دست امید نموده سرپنجه دلیری را بمهمان
کشی رنگین کردند —

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1. Compare the distribution of land and taxation in France in 1789 and a generation later.

2. "The more democratic the constitution of a state, the more reason it has to reject Lafayette's rights of man." What do you understand by this?

3. What influence on the course of the French Revolution do you ascribe to the financial policy of Necker?

4. Describe the political situation at the time of the treaty of Reichenbach, and state what were the results of this treaty.

5. What were the relations between the court of France and Mirabeau in the latter months of his life? Why may the death of Mirabeau be regarded as marking the close of the first period of the French Revolution?

6. What were the principal considerations which determined the foreign policy of Prussia in 1792?

7. In what respects did the progress of the French Revolution compel Pitt to abandon his parliamentary and financial policy?

8. Describe shortly the results of the Congress of Vienna.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1. What were the principal measures of the first reformed Parliament in England?

2. Describe the French Revolution of 1830 and state its effect in England and Belgium.

3. What was the relative position of political parties in England at the death of William IV.?

4. What historical events have resulted in the head of the House of Savoy becoming King of Italy?

5. What were the causes and results of the Crimean War?

6. By what successive stages during your period has the sovereign of Prussia become the Emperor of Germany?

7. What were some of the more important political questions raised by the project of the Suez Canal?

8. Sketch the career of Napoleon III.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1. The French Revolution resulted in a military dictatorship. Is this the necessary result of the development of democratic institutions, or, if not, to what do you attribute it in this case?

2. Compare the constitution and power of the English House of Commons at the beginning and the close of your period.

3. What economic considerations should regulate the issue of paper money? Give illustrations of the results following the neglect of these considerations.

4. What were the arguments advanced on either side in the movement against the Corn-laws in England?

5. What are the principal changes introduced during your period of history in the Charter of the East India Company and the Bank of England?

6. By what arguments may universal suffrage and voting by ballot be advocated? Give illustrations of the practical results of these measures.

7. What considerations justify the control by the state of telegraphs, railways, and education?

8. Under what circumstances is the distinction between a government *de facto* and *de jure* recognised by foreign powers? Give examples to illustrate your answer.

9. By what arguments have usury laws been advocated and attacked?

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Sketch briefly the history of formal logic in Europe. 14

2. Compare the syllogism of Hindu logic with Aristotle's Example. 10

3. In what sense is the word Induction used by Aristotle? 10

4. Compare the relation of induction in Aristotle's sense of the word to deduction with that of induction in Bacon's sense of the word. 12

5. Compare the different opinions of philosophers regarding the formal laws of thought, and the ground of certainty in our knowledge of nature. 15

6. "A revolution is peaceably and progressively effecting itself in philosophy, the reverse of that to which Bacon has attached his name. That great man changed the method of science from deductive to experimental, and it is now rapidly reverting from experimental to deductive." Explain and comment on this statement. 15

7. Show the importance of Locke's views of definition and of first principles. 12

8. Illustrate the application of the Baconian method to the study of the human mind. 12

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORICAL OR EXTERNAL EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, M,A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What facts narrated in the New Testament are mentioned by Jewish and Roman historians? 14

2. What allusions are found in the New Testament to persons, places, events and customs known to us from contemporary writers? 14

3. What support do the writings of the Old Testament afford to the argument for the truth of Christianity? 12

4. What evidence in favour of Christianity is derived from the manner of its propagation by its first teachers? 12

5. Show how the history of the Jews bears on the evidences of Christianity. 10

6. What argument for the truth of Christianity may be based on the life of the Apostle Paul? 10

7. Give a summary of the argument in Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*. 14

8. Show that the difficulty of believing the miracles recorded in the New Testament is less than the difficulty of believing that the Christian religion was established without miracles. 14

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL OR INTERNAL EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Under what limitations can the truth of a religion be proved by its morality? 10

2. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the moral teaching of Christianity? 11

3. State some of the beneficial effects of Christianity on the general condition of society. 10

4. Show the special force in the case of Christianity of the argument based on the character of its founder and first preachers. 12

5. Give instances of the candour and impartiality of the writers of the New Testament. 10

6. Mention the chief points in which the teaching of Christ was opposed to ideas prevalent among the Jews. 15

7. Show the connection of Christian morality with the doctrine of the supremacy of conscience. 12

8. Compare the Christian system in this respect with any ancient or modern systems you are acquainted with. 20

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Prove that the perpendiculars drawn from the angles of a triangle on the opposite sides meet at a point.

Given an angular point of a triangle, the centre of perpendiculars and the centre of the circumscribing circle; by means of your knowledge of the nine-point circle or otherwise show how to construct the triangle.

2. If a quadrilateral be inscribed in a circle the opposite angles are equal to two right angles.

A circle is described about a triangle ABC. If circles be described with BC as a common chord cutting the sides AB, AC, or these sides produced, in the points D, E; D′, E′;.. ....., then DE, D′E′,..... are all parallel to each other.

3. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. Show that the circles each of which touches

two sides of such a pentagon at the extremities of a third meet in a point.

4. Prove that triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

BDCE is a quadrilateral and BD is equal to CE. If DE, CB meet in F and BD, CE in A; prove that AB is to AC as EF is to DF.

5. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

Two planes intersect and straight lines are drawn in one of the planes from a point in their common intersection making equal angles with it; show that they are equally inclined to the other plane.

6. The straight lines joining the extremities of two focal chords of a conic intersect in the directrix.

If two conics have the same focus and directrix and a focal chord be drawn, the four tangents at the points where it meets the conics intersect in a point.

7. Draw a pair of tangents to a parabola from an external point.

Parabolas are drawn to touch two given straight lines and have their axes parallel to a given straight line; find the locus of their foci.

8. The rectangles contained by the segments of any two chords of an ellipse which intersect each other are in the ratio of the squares of the parallel diameters.

A focal chord AB intersects a focal chord CD which is drawn through the other focus in the point O; prove that—

$$\frac{1}{OA} + \frac{1}{OB} = \frac{1}{OC} + \frac{1}{OD}$$

9. Show that if a rectangular hyperbola circumscribe a triangle, it will pass through the orthocentre.

10. Find when the section of a right cone is an ellipse. Show that the locus of the vertices of all right cones out of which a given ellipse can be cut is an hyperbola passing through the foci of the ellipse.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Shew how to express a given whole number in any proposed scale of notation.

Prove that the numbers—

121, 12321, 1234321 .....

are perfect squares in any scale.

2. Examine the circumstances under which the infinite series—

$$\frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + 3^d + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

is convergent.

Shew that the series—

$$\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{2}{3^n} + \frac{3}{4^n} + \ldots\ldots\ldots \text{ to } \alpha$$

is convergent if $n > 2$ and divergent if $n < 2$ or $= 2$.

3. Establish the truth of the method for forming the convergents to a continued fraction, and shew that those convergents which immediately precede large quotients are close approximations to the true value of the continued fraction.

4. What is a *recurring* series? Investigate the sum to n terms of such a series.

Find the sum to infinity of the series—

$$10 + 14 + 10 + 6 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

5. Shew that the number of prime numbers is infinite.

If there be an odd number n of prime numbers in ascending arithmetical progression, n being greater than 3, prove that (1) no prime number less than n except unity can enter into the progression ; and (2) if n be prime and a term of the progression it is the first term.

6. Find a series for $\sin a$ in terms of the circular measure of a and shew that it is convergent for all values of a.

7. Prove Gregory's Formula—

$$\theta = \tan\theta - \tfrac{1}{3}\tan^3\theta + \tfrac{1}{5}\tan^5\theta - \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Hence sum the infinite series—

$$m\cos\theta - \tfrac{1}{3}m^3\cos 3\theta + \tfrac{1}{5}m^5\cos 5\theta - \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

m being < 1; and prove that the series has always the same sign as its first term.

8. Resolve $x^n + 1$ into component factors.

9. Investigate expressions for the cotangents of the half-sides of a spherical triangle and shew that—

$$\tan S = \frac{\cot\frac{a}{2}\cot\frac{b}{2} - \cos C}{\sin C}$$

Given two sides of a spherical triangle, when is the area a maximum?

10. If the sides of a spherical triangle be small compared with the radius of the sphere, shew that each angle of the spherical triangle will exceed by one-third of the spherical excess the corresponding angle of the plane triangle, the sides of which are of the same lengths as the arcs of the spherical triangle.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA AND ASTRONOMY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Enunciate and prove Lemma IV., and by means of it shew that the volume of a paraboloid of revolution is half the volume of the circumscribing cylinder.

2. Enunciate and prove Lemma XI.

3. A body moving round a fixed centre of force S describes the arc PQ in n seconds; if F be the central force at P, and QR a subtense parallel to SP, prove that when PQ and n are diminished indefinitely, $F = 2$ limit $\frac{QR}{n^2}$.

Find the periodic time of a body revolving in a circle and acted on by a centripetal force tending to the centre of the circle.

4. A body describes an ellipse round a centre of force in the centre of the ellipse; find the law of force, the periodic time and the velocity at any time.

5. A body moves in a parabola; find the law of force tending to the focus.

Show that the time of passing from one extremity of the latus-rectum to the other varies as the cube of the latus-rectum.

6. What is meant by the *dip* of the horizon? Shew that if α, β be the angles subtended between a star and the horizon at two heights a, b in the same vertical line, the

$$\text{radius of the earth} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2b} - \sqrt{2a}}{\beta - \alpha} \right\}^2 \text{ nearly.}$$

7. Explain a method of determining the position of the First Point of Aries. Also shew how the obliquity of the ecliptic may be ascertained.

8. Explain clearly what is meant by the *mean sun*, and shew graphically or otherwise that the equation of time vanishes four times in a year.

9. Shew that the aberration of a star

$$= \frac{\text{velocity of earth}}{\text{velocity of light}} \sin (\text{earth's way}).$$

Prove that the eccentricity of the aberration ellipse of a star whose latitude is λ is $\cos \lambda$.

10. Describe and explain the apparent motion of a superior planet. Shew that when it is stationary its angular distance from the sun is—

$$\pi - \tan^{-1} \frac{n}{\sqrt{(1 + n)}}$$

where n is the ratio of the radius of its orbit to that of the earth's orbit.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. 5 TO P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Investigate the position of the centre of the conic—

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0.$$

Show that $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 0$ represents a pair of straight lines through the origin parallel to the asymptotes and deduce the equation to the asymptotes.

2. Find the equation to the circle inscribed in the triangle which has for the equations to its sides $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$. How may the equation to this circle be derived from the equation to the circumscribed circle?

3. Enunciate and prove *Pascal's* Theorem.

4. If the equation to a straight line involve an arbitrary parameter to the second degree, show that such a straight line will envelop a conic.

Through any point of the straight line $\frac{x}{a'} + \frac{y}{b'} = 1$ is drawn a chord to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, bisected at that point; show that such chords touch the curve

$$\left(\frac{bx}{ab'} - \frac{ay}{ba}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{x}{a'} + \frac{y}{b'} - 1\right) = 0.$$

5. If the curve $\phi(x, y) = 0$ have three branches passing through the point (a, b), show that the directions of the tangents at that point are given by the equation—

$$\frac{d^3\phi}{dy^3}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + 3\frac{d^3\phi}{dx\,dy^2}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 3\frac{d^3\phi}{dx^2\,dy}\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{d^3\phi}{dx^3} = 0.$$

If two of these tangents cut each other at right angles, show that the equation to the third is

$$\phi'''(b)(y-b) + \phi'''(a)(x-a) = 0$$

where $\phi'''(a)$, $\phi'''(b)$ are the values of $\frac{d^3\phi}{dx^3}$, $\frac{d^3\phi}{dy^3}$ at the point in question.

6. Define the polar subtangent of a point on a curve and show that its length is $r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dr}$.

Determine the asymptotes of the spiral $r\theta^{\frac{1}{2}} = a$.

7. What is meant by the *evolute* of a curve? Prove the property from which it derives its name and show that corresponding to a point of maximum or minimum curvature on a curve there is a cusp on the evolute.

8. Trace the cissoid $y^2(2a-x) = x^3$, and find the whole area between the curve and its asymptote.

9. Having given $x = \frac{y'}{1+x'}$, $y = xx'$, change the variables to x' and y' in the integral

$$\int_0^a \int_0^x \phi(x, y)\, dy\, dx.$$

10. Evaluate $\int^{\infty} \frac{\sin rx}{x}\, dx$ and deduce the value of

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$$

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Define the moment of a force with respect to (1) a point, (2) a plane, (3) a straight line.

Two uniform rods AB, BC of equal weight but of unequal lengths are hinged together at B and their other extremities are attached to two fixed hinges A and C in the same vertical line; prove that the line of action at the hinge B bisects the straight line AC.

2. Explain the principle made use of in all the cases in which the Integral Calculus is employed to ascertain the centre of gravity of a body.

A curve which is divided symmetrically by the axis of x has for its equation $\log y = \log a + \frac{2b-1}{1-b} \log x$; prove that the centre of gravity of the area included between the ordinates $x = 0$ and $x = h$ is at a distance bh from the origin.

3. Find the Cartesian equation to a catenary and deduce the intrinsic equation.

If the catenary be a heavy chain of variable density whose intrinsic equation is $s = f(\phi)$, the lowest point being the origin; prove that the density at any point will vary inversely as $\cos^2 \phi f'(\phi)$.

4. An elastic string is fastened at one end and hangs vertically; determine the extension of the string, taking its own weight into account.

5. Find the attraction of a uniform straight line on an external point, the law of attraction being the inverse square of the distance. If the line be of unlimited length, show that the attraction varies inversely as the distance of the point from the line.

6. A point moves in a plane curve; find expressions for its component accelerations at any instant along and perpendicular to the radius vector.

If the curve be the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and the accelerations be X and Y parallel to the axes, prove that—

$$2x \frac{dY}{dx} - y \frac{dX}{dx} + 3Y = 0.$$

7. A particle moves in a straight line under the action of a force varying inversely as the nth power of the distance; determine the velocity at any time. If $n = 3$ and the particle starts from a distance a, show that the time of moving to the centre varies as a^2.

8. Find the equation to the path of a projectile and determine the co-ordinates of its vertex.

If particles be projected in the same plane and from the same point so that the parabolas described are equal, prove that the locus of the vertices of all these parabolas is an equal parabola.

9. A particle is projected from a given point in a given direction with a given velocity under the action of a central force $= \frac{\mu}{r^2}$; determine the orbit.

If it be an ellipse, show that the square of the velocity at any time $= \mu \left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{a} \right)$ where a is the semi-axis major.

10. A particle moving in a resisting medium of which the resistance varies as the product of the density and the square of the velocity is acted on by a central force; determine the orbit.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Investigate the position of the common surface of two liquids which meet in a bent tube.

A uniform tube is bent into the form of a parabola and placed with its axis vertical and vertex downwards; supposing any quantities of two fluids of densities ρ, ρ' to be poured into it and r, r' to be the distances of the two free surfaces respectively from the focus, shew that the distance of the common surface from the focus $= \frac{r\rho - r'\rho'}{\rho - \rho'}$.

2. Investigate with reference to polar co-ordinates the position of the centre of pressure of a plane area immersed in a liquid.

The cardioid $r = 2a(1 - \cos\theta)$ is immersed vertically in water, the initial line being coincident with the surface; shew that the depth of the centre of pressure of the portion immersed is $\frac{63\pi a}{128}$.

3. The density of a fluid varies as the square of the depth, and in this fluid a circular area is just immersed vertically; compare the whole pressure on the surface with what it would be if the fluid were homogeneous and of the same density as at the centre of the circle.

4. Explain the uses of *Nicholson's Hydrometer*.

An old Nicholson's Hydrometer is found with its stem uniformly coated with rust, and two weights of unknown magnitude are also found with it. The stem has three marks A, B, C upon it which marked the surface of some unknown liquid when the hydrometer (free from rust) floated in it freely, and with the weights in its upper pan successively. When it is now placed in a liquid the surface in the three cases is at A', B', C'; shew that—

$$AA'.\ BC - BB'.\ CA + CC'\ AB. = 0.$$

5. A vessel in the form of a surface of revolution is full of liquid and has a small orifice made in the base; investigate the velocity with which the free surface descends and the time occupied in emptying the vessel, the equation to the generating curve being $y = f(x)$ with the origin at the lowest point and axis of x vertical.

6. A small pencil of light converging to a point is incident directly on a concave spherical mirror; investigate the relation between the distances of the conjugate foci from the surface.

If the convergence be measured by the angle of the cone of rays, prove that the convergence of the reflected pencil is greater than that of the incident pencil by a constant quantity.

7. State the *Laws of Refraction.*

A small pencil of three colours is directly incident on a glass spherical refractor; if μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 be the refractive indices of the three colours from glass to air, v_1, v_2, v_3, the distances of the geometrical foci from the surface after refraction, prove that—

$$\frac{\mu_2 - \mu_3}{v_1} + \frac{\mu_3 - \mu_1}{v_2} + \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{v_3} = 0.$$

8. Discuss the form of a small pencil obliquely and centrically refracted through a thin lens, and find the positions of the primary and secondary foci.

9. Define the *dispersive power* of a medium, and investigate the condition of achromatism of a pencil of light refracted through two prisms of small refracting angles and passing in a principal plane of each.

10. Shew that the illumination produced at any point of a surface by a given source of light varies directly as the cosine of the angle of incidence and inversely as the square of the distance of the point from the source of light.

A bright point is placed at the focus S of a conic and two focal chords PSP', QSQ' are drawn; shew that the sum of the illuminations of the arcs PQ, $P'Q'$ remains the same so long as the angle PSQ is the same.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc.; G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a general and anatomical description of Medusoids. How do they resemble or differ from the Medusidæ? 25

2. Give an account of the anatomy, development, and life-history of a Tænia? 25

3. Compare the nervous systems of the Annulosa, Annuloida, and Mollusca. 10

4. Name the orders of the Insecta, giving examples of each. Describe the Lepidoptera. 20

5. Give an account of the Protozoa, and mention the classes and orders into which the sub-kingdom is divided. 20

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc.; G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the osseous system of the Chelonia, comparing it with that of the Ophidia. 20

2. Describe the Cheiroptera, and compare the structure of their forelimb with that of a horse and of man. 25

3. What are the leading sub-divisions of the Ophidia, with special reference to the distinctions between the venomous and non-venomous genera? 15

4. Describe the several modifications of the circulatory organs in the Vertebrata. 25

5. What are the variations in the structure of the limbs in the Carnivora? 15

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ; R. MANSER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the different forms which the cell assumes in the process of development. Explain the origin of pitted and fibrous cells and give the tissues forming the horizontal system of plants. 20

2. Mention the kind of placentation seen in a compound ovary, explain the nature of free central placentation, and give the names of plants or orders in which it is found. 20

3. What is meant by a simple fruit? Describe its principal kinds and explain the formation of the pome as an inferior fruit. 10

4. Define the terms fovilla, galeate, hypanthodium, isosteminous, latex, marcescent, nuculanium, ochrea, personate. 10

5. Describe the structure of an endogenous stem and the mode of its growth. Why is the life of such a stem limited? 20

6. Give the characters, properties and uses of the Natural Orders Ampelideæ and Scitamineæ, with four examples of each order. 20

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.; R. MANSER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the principle of rotation of crops. 10

2. Describe the changes which the crude sap undergoes in the leaves, mentioning the important influences which these changes produce in the economy of nature. 20

3. Describe the process of tanspiration as it occurs in plants, mentioning its object and the circumstances which influence it. 20

4. Mention the essential organs of reproduction and their morphological arrangement in different flowering plants. Give the principal modes in which the cryptogamia are reproduced. 20

5. What is meant by hybridization? Give the general characters of plant hybrids and the phenomena of dimorphism. 10

6. Give the nature of different movements as seen in plants and explain the phenomena which occur in the common sensitive plant. 20

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER I.

A. N. PEARSON, F.C.S., F.M.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the terms *acid*, *intermediate*, *basic*, and *ultra-basic* as applied to igneous rocks? State the relation which exists between the following rocks :— 18

Between *Granite* and *Rhyolite*.
,, *Syenite* ,, *Trachyte*.
,, *Gabbro* ,, *Basalt*.

2. Name the more important minerals of the *Zeolite* group. In what rocks are Zeolites met with, and what is their apparent origin? 15

3. Trace the connection between the *aqueous*, the *metamorphic* and the *plutonic* rocks; and state what reasons there are for supposing that there is a continuous cycle of changes taking place from the one into the other of these different classes of rocks. 18

4. What are the points of distinction between *rock cleavage*, *lamination* and *foliation?* How do you suppose these different structures to have been produced? 14

5. Enumerate some of the more important features of mineral veins; and show the bearing of these features on the explanation of the origin of mineral veins. 17

6. Give some account of the origin of mountain ranges, showing in connection there with the meaning of the terms *geo-synclinal* and *ge-anticlinal.* 18

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER II.

A. N. PEARSON, F.C.S., F.M.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Briefly compare the relative value of the two theories which attempt to explain geological facts, first, by the supposition of great cataclysms and sudden revolutions and, second, by the slow and uniform progress of changes such as are observed to be taking place at the present time. 17

2. What evidences would you look for in deciding upon the *glacial* origin of a formation? Mention any deposits in Peninsular India which show traces of glacial action. 16

3. Describe, classify and briefly discuss the origin of the "Dincan Traps." State their supposed Indian and European marine equivalents; and enumerate the more important fossil genera that have been found in the inter-trappean beds. 17

4. Enumerate the localities and give the geological position of the formations in India in which "*stone implements*" have been discovered. What mammalian remains have been found in association with these stone implements? 16

5. What are the principles of classification adopted by geologists in grouping stratified rocks? 17

What would you expect to observe regarding the fossil remains of two series of rocks one of which rested unconformably on the other? Support your answer by some known instance.

Does the possession of similar fossil forms by strata situated in different parts of the world necessarily imply in those strata identical position in time?

6. Give a general description of the *Carboniferous System* as developed in the British Islands. 17

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[*The same as the Experimental Physics, Paper II, set for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.* *See page ccvi.*]

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[*The same as the Experimental Physics, Paper III, set for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.* *See page ccvii.*]

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A diamond weighs 7 grams, what is its volume? 5

2. 50 c.c. of a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen are exploded with excess of oxygen. 30 c.c. of gas remain, 15

of which 20 are absorbed by potassium hydrate. What was the volume of the carbon monoxide and of the added oxygen?

3. 20 grams of silica are heated in the vapour of carbon disulphide; how much silicon sulphide (in grams) and what volume (in litres) of carbon dioxide at 13° C. will be formed? 16

4. A mineral on analysis was found to contain magnesia 10·45 per cent., ferrous oxide 5 per cent., alumina 32·88 per cent., silica 49·95 per cent., water and loss 1·75 per cent. Find its formula. 16

5. 90 grams of fluor-spar are heated with a sufficiency of boron-trioxide and sulphuric acid; what volume of boron-trifluoride at 15° C. will be formed? 16

6. Describe the acids and anhydrides commonly known as sulphur acids. 16

7. Write a note on the chemistry of selenium and tellurium, and discuss the question as to whether they should be considered metals or metalloids. What is the most recent application of selenium? 16

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the principal inorganic salts of ammonium which decompose when moderately heated. State in each case the products of decomposition. 15

2. How is white lead manufactured? With what substances is it sometimes adulterated? How may the presence of these be ascertained and their quantity estimated? 12

3. Describe the preparation and properties of potassium permanganate and explain the use of its solution in volumetric analysis. 12

4. State fully the action of the principal mineral acids on the metals mercury, copper, and tin. 15

5. Give an account of the composition and properties of steel. Enumerate the different varieties, and state how each is made. 20

6. How does uranium occur in nature? What classes of compounds does it form? 13

7. What are the chief points of resemblance and difference between platinum and palladium? 13

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I.

A. N. PEARSON, F.C.S., F.M.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the terms *permanent gas* and *vapour?* Describe some of the more important meteorological phenomena which result from the presence of "vapour" in the atmosphere. 15

2. State the laws on which depend the variations in the density and temperature of the atmosphere at different elevations. 14

3. Does the whole of the heat which passes through interstellar space from the sun towards the earth reach the earth's surface? State as completely as possible your reasons for the answer you give. 14

4. Give some account of what is known concerning sun spots and their influence on terrestrial meteorology. 14

5. What is an *actinometer?* Describe some form of this instrument and the method of using it. 14

6. What are cyclones? Give some account of what is known as to their origin; and state the distinguishing features between cyclones north of the equator and south of the equator. 14

7. Show by a diagram the general course of the diurnal movements of the barometer at any station in India; and state briefly the principal hypotheses that have been brought forward in explanation of those movements. 15

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

A. N. PEARSON, F.C.S., F.M.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Is the distribution of land and water over the surface of the globe fixed and unchangeable? Support your answer by known facts and instances. 13

2. What is a spring? Describe the different ways in which a spring may be formed. 13

It is not unfrequently found that near the sea-shore wells are sunk to a depth below the level of the sea, and yet yield fresh water. Explain this.

3 What is the cause of tides? What is the origin of double tides? Under what circumstances are very high tides produced? 12

4. What is the "equatorial current"? Describe its course and state its supposed origin. 11

5. Give a brief account of the phenomena that are to be observed during the course of a volcanic eruption. 14

State the distribution of volcanoes over the globe. It has been argued that because volcanoes are generally situated near the sea that the presence of sea-water is favourable to the production of volcanoes. Is this the only argument that may be adduced in explanation of the fact?

6. What is the cause of twilight? Where is the twilight the shortest, and where longest? 11

7. What may be the effect on the distribution of species of the following geographical conditions:—*Mountain chains*, *rivers*, *islands*, and *depths of the sea?* 12

Illustrate your answer by known instances.

8. Give some acknowledged system, founded on a scientific basis, of classifying mankind; and state the distribution of man over the globe according to that system. 14

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.
H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B. ;
H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Roman Civil Law, Elements of General Jurisprudence, and International Law.

1. What was the ancient and what is the modern meaning of an "imperfect law"? 10

2. What is the leading difference which distinguishes Statute law from Judiciary law? Explain the term *ratio decidendi*. How is the *ratio decidendi* distinguished from the *ratio legis?* 10

3. Define the terms *duty, injury, sanction, obligation.* What is the difference between positive and negative duties? 10

4. What are the tests given by Mr. Austin for distinguishing an independent political society? 10

5. What were the *responsa prudentum?* What were the causes of their decline and final extinction? To what part of English law may they be compared? 10

6. What, according to Maine, is the difference between the ancient and modern view of penal law? What was it, in his opinion, that in primitive times prevented the growth of a regular system of criminal law? 10

7. Explain the meaning of the following terms of Roman law :—*Persona, status, capitis diminutio, emancipation.* 10

8. What was the distinguishing peculiarity of a Roman will? What was the law as to wills made in captivity? 10

9. What is a blockade? What facts must be proved in order to constitute a violation of blockade? 10

10. In what respects is the position of an ambassador different from that of other foreign residents in a country? Are there any circumstances in which a government may refuse to receive an ambassador without affording just cause for war? How far is the sovereign bound by the acts of his ambassador in a foreign country? 10

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.;
H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

1. What are the sources of Hindu Law? What are the principal works of authority on that law in the Bombay Presidency? When, in what matters, and on what principle is the Hindu Law applied to Khojas and Memons? 10

2. What sons are recognised in this age? State who cannot be adopted? Can an adoption be made, and if so by whom and with what result as to inheritance, in the following cases? :— 10

(*a*) *A* dies leaving a separated brother, three widows, and a son by a predeceased wife.

(*b*) *A* dies leaving three widows.

(*c*) A dies leaving an unmarried minor son and two widows. The son dies two months after A.

(*d*) *A* dies leaving an unseparated nephew (brother's son) and two widows.

3. State the order of succession on failure of sons. Define *sagotra sapindas* and *asagotra sapindas*. What is the power of a widow over property inherited by her from her husband, both moveable and immoveable, and in what respect does it differ from that of a daughter over such property inherited by her from her father? 10

4. State the effect of want of chastity in a female upon her right to inherit from (*a*) her husband and (*b*) her father. In what cases is this point settled? 7

5. *A* dies intestate, leaving both parents, a widow, two sons, two grandsons by a predeceased son, one daughter, and one sister. State the rights of these survivors, if *A* is (*a*) a Hindu, (*b*) a Mahomedan, (*c*) a Pársi, and (*d*) an Englishman. The property left by *A* in British India is both moveable and immoveable. 13

6. Enumerate the seven classes of heirs according to Mahomedan Law. Distinguish between *altamgha* and *wakf*. Can the Mutavali of a Dargah alienate any property of the Dargah, and if so under what circumstances? 10

7. Define an executor *de son tort*, and state his liability. What causes of action do not survive in favour of or against an executor? How, and by whom, may property be bequeathed to religious or charitable uses under the Indian Succession Act? 10

8. *A* bequeaths a house to *B*. The house is held in mortgage by *C* at the time of *A*'s death. What right has *B* (*a*) against *C* and (*b*) against *A*'s executor? 7

9. Do the provisions of "The Hindu Wills' Act, 1870," apply to a will made by a Hindu at Ahmedabad, and if so under what circumstances and how far? *A* and *B*, Hindus, are born at Broach on 1st January 1858. Under Act XX. of 1864 the District Court has appointed *C* to take care of the person and property of *B*. When do they cease to be minors? 13

10. A Hindu dies leaving a sister's son, a predeceased sister's daughter, and a great-great-grandson of his great-grandfather. Which of them is his heir? 10

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER III.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.;
H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N. B.—Candidates are expected to state their reasons for the answers which they give.

The Law of Contracts and of Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.

1. Distinguish void agreements and voidable contracts. Discuss the accuracy of the definition of such agreements and contracts given in the Indian Contract Act. 10

2. Money paid under an unlawful agreement cannot be recovered back, nor the agreement set aside at the suit of either party. Are there any qualifications of this rule recognised? 10

3. Point out some of the results which follow when a man professes to make a contract as agent who is, in truth, not an agent. 10

4. A sold lands to B for Rs. 10,000. Some of the purchase-money was left unpaid, for which A took a mortgage on half of the lands. Had he any lien on the rest of the lands for the unpaid puchase-money? 10

5. A draws a bill on B and forges C's name to it as drawer. B not detecting the forgery accepts the bill. Is B bound to pay a subsequent holder for value? If he pays it without accepting it can he recover back his money? 10

6. (*a*) A sold land for Rs. 1,000 to B and the deed of sale was executed on the 25th September 1881. On the next day A sold the same lands to C for Rs. 800. C got possession before D could register his deed of sale. Having subsequently procured its registration, D claimed the lands. Who is entitled? 10

(*b*) A sold land to B for Rs. 1,000 and executed a deed of sale. Later on the same day A executed another conveyance of the same lands for Rs. 800 to C, who received immediate possession. Both deeds of sale were duly registered. Who is entitled?

(*c*) A signs an agreement that he will within two months execute to B a lease for 21 years of a house in Bombay. He does not execute the lease. Can B enforce his agreement which is unregistered?

7. A agrees to grant a lease of a house for 21 years, such lease to contain the usual covenants. What covenants is A bound to give and what covenants is he entitled to require? Does a covenant by a lease not to assign or underlet without the lessor's license prevent (*a*) a bequest of the term, (*b*) a deposit of the lease by way of security? 10

8. What are the principles by which questions as to *return of premium* are decided in cases of maritime insurance? What is *return for short interest?* 10

9. Explain the terms *bottomry* and *respondentia*. In what cases may the master hypothecate the ship? What is the remedy of the lender? When the hypothecated ship is sold by the court, what is the rule as to priority of payment among different claimants? 10

10. A vendor contracted with a purchaser for the sale of a house which had been insured by the vendor against fire. The contract of sale contained no reference to insurance. After the date of the contract but before the date fixed for completion the house was damaged by fire. Who was entitled to the insurance money? 10

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.;
H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Candidates are expected to state their reasons for the answers which they give.

Equity, with special reference to the law of Trust, Mortgages and other Securities for Money, and Specific Relief.

1. Explain and illustrate the maxim *Equity follows the law.* 8

2. What is the doctrine of election? On what principle does it depend and when is it applicable? 8

3. What are Trusts? Explain and illustrate the difference between Trusts and Powers. Show how Powers are coupled with Trusts and how Trusts may arise from Powers. Give illustrations of each of these cases. 10

4. A left Rs. 10,000 to trustees who were to invest the money in their own names and pay the interest to B for his life and after his death transfer it to C. During B's life C sold his expectant legacy to D. Subsequently he (C) sold it to E. Can D or E secure priority against the other? 8

5. A, a trustee for B, misappropriates part of the trust funds and when called to account he makes up the deficiency by fraudulently misappropriating money which he holds in trust for C. Has C any remedy, and if so against whom? 9

6. A transferred to C a mortgage which he had obtained from B without consideration. C had notice of the circumstances under which it had been obtained. C afterwards 9

deposited the original mortgage deed and the deed of transfer with D as a security without notice. Was D entitled to retain his security as against B's representative?

7. (*a*) In what cases is the defence of purchase for value without notice available? 10

(*b*) A purchases from a trustee without notice of the trust at the time of purchase. He subsequently discovers the trust and obtains a conveyance from the trustee. Can the *cestui que trust* recover the estate from A?

8. In what cases does equity regard time as of the essence of contract? 8

9. What is a *donatio mortis causâ?* Mention the differences between a *donatio mortis causâ*, a gift *inter vivos*, and a legacy. 10

10. To what extent is a corporation affected by the misrepresentations of its agents? 10

11. At what stage of a suit and under what circumstances are temporary and perpetual injunctions respectively granted by the Court? 10

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER V.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.;
H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The law of Torts and Crimes.

1. What do you understand by *damnum* and *injuria?* Give instances of *damnum sine injuria*, *injuria sine damno*, *damnum et injuria*, and state which of them does or does not give a right of action. How does Broom classify torts? 10

2. How does Lord Campbell define 'malice'? To succeed in an action for 'malicious prosecution' what must the plaintiff prove? What is meant by damage being too remote? 10

3. In what respects does a tort differ from a contract and from a crime? Explain the rule *actio personalis moritur cum persona*. Mention the effect of any legislative enactment in India modifying that rule. 10

4. State the rule of English law as to the merger of a tort in a felony. Does that rule prevail in India? Give any High Court cases on the subject known to you. 10

5. Give the effect of any two of the following cases:— 10

(*a*) *Armory* v. *Delamirie*.

(*b*) *Scott* v. *Shepherd*.

(*c*) *The six Carpenters' case*.

(*d*) *Ashby* v. *White*.

6. By whom, and for what, may a sentence of transportation for life be commuted under the Indian Penal Code? Define 'abetment of an offence.' What is the punishment for the abetment of an offence, where no express provision is made in the Code for the punishment of such abetment? 10

7. What is an 'unlawful assembly'? Define 'rioting.' Distinguish between 'murder' and 'culpable homicide not amounting to murder,' and give the punishments prescribed for those offences. 10

8. In what does 'wrongful confinement' differ from 'wrongful restraint'? Define 'rape' and 'adultery.' 10

9. Define 'theft' and 'extortion,' and state when they amount to 'robbery.' In what does 'dacoity' differ from 'robbery'? 10

10. Give an instance of 'cheating' by personation. State the circumstances necessary to constitute the offence of 'house-breaking by night.' Show that a man may make preparations to commit an offence without being guilty of an attempt to commit it. 10

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER VI.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B. ;
H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure including Limitation, and Criminal Procedure.

1. State what is meant by the expressions 'may presume,' 'shall presume,' and 'conclusive proof,' as used in the Indian Evidence Act. What facts need not be proved? What facts may be proved by oral evidence? When is secondary evidence admissible? State and illustrate the rule as to the admissibility of extrinsic evidence in cases of 'latent' and 'patent' ambiguities. A bargains with B for the purchase of one hundred mangoes. Can A, in a suit for short delivery, prove that in the language of dealers in mangoes, a hundred means one hundred and thirty-five? 10

2. What is an 'estoppel'? Who are incompetent to give evidence? How may the evidence of a witness be impeached? Can a witness be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing, without the writing itself being shown to him? When must the writing be shown to him? State the effect of improper admission or rejection of evidence. 10

3. Under what legislative enactment were 'British-born subjects' exempt from the jurisdiction of the civil courts in the mofussil of the Bombay Presidency? When did such exemption cease? Give a summary of the proceedings in a suit from its institution to its termination. 10

4. If a Hindu widow, in violation of her caste rules, re-marries, or a Bania eats flesh, or drinks wine, or dines with a Mahomedan, or a Bráhman dines with a Shudra, and is in consequence excommunicated at a caste meeting duly held, what remedy, if any, is there for such person to obtain restoration to caste privileges? 10

5. Who can institute an interpleader suit? Who can sue as a pauper? Under what circumstances may the court dispauper a plaintiff? How can execution of a decree be stayed 10

pending an appeal? How and under what circumstances can an aggrieved party obtain the reversal of an erroneous decision in a case in which no appeal is allowed by law?

6. State how a decree may be executed in the following cases :— 10

(*a*) If the judgment-debtor neither resides, nor has property, within the jurisdiction of the court which has passed it.

(*b*) If the decree is for immoveable property in the possession of tenants or mortgagees of the judgment-debtor.

(*c*) If the decree is a mere money decree, and the only property of the judgment-debtor is a share in a joint stock company.

(*d*) If the decree is for execution of a conveyance.

7. What laws of limitation have been in force in the mofussil of the Bombay Presidency since 1827? Under the law now in force, state the period of limitation prescribed for each of the following descriptions of suits :— 10

(*a*) Suit by a domestic servant for wages.

(*b*) Suit by a judgment-creditor to establish his right to attach and sell certain property under his decree, his attachment having been raised at the instance of a claimant.

(*c*) Suit for the price of goods sold and delivered.

(*d*) Suit to declare an adoption valid.

(*e*) Suit to redeem or foreclose.

8. State the effect, if any, of waiver by a defendant of the plea of limitation. Within what time must the following applications be made? :— 10

(*a*) Application to enforce a decree made by a Subordinate Judge.

(*b*) Application to enforce a decree made by the High Court on its Original Side.

(*c*) Application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

(*d*) Application for a review of judgment.

9. Of what cases can a Court of Session, as a court of original criminal jurisdiction, take cognizance? In a 10

trial by jury in the mofussil, if the Judge does not concur in the verdict, how is the case to be disposed of? What courts have appellate criminal jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure? In what cases is there no appeal?

10. What are the powers of an appellate court in dealing with convictions and sentences? State the procedure in appeal after the petition of appeal is received from a convict. In what cases may a sentence be suspended pending appeal? For what errors or defects in the proceedings of a lower court is the appellate court not to interfere? If a lower court has convicted a person for an offence not triable by it, how is the appellate court to deal with the case? 10

IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

W. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E....	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
W. K. Hatch, M.D.	
D. MacDonald, B.Sc., M.D. ...	In Physiology and Histology.
G. Bainbridge, M.R.C.S.	
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
S Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc M. Inst. C.E.	
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M. .	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
R. Manser, Esq.	

MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY

GEO. WATERS, L.R.C.S, L.R.C.P.E.; W. K. HATCH, M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Having made a horizontal section of the brain at the level of the lateral ventricles, and reflected back the corpus callosum, fornix and velum interpositum, briefly describe the parts thus exposed, from before backwards as far as the corpora quadrigemina. 20

2. Describe the nasal cavities (in the skull) and name the foramina opening into them. 20

3. Give the relative position of the contents of the posterior mediastinum, both in the thorax and as they severally pass through the diaphragm. 20

4. Make a dissection to expose the internal maxillary artery in the whole of its course; name the structures and the branches of the artery seen. 20

5. Describe the 'lesser' omentum, and give the relative position of what passes between its folds. 20

6. Give the origin, course, and relations of the median, ulnar, and great sciatic nerves, naming branches. 20

(*N.B.*—Five of the questions to be answered.)

MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

D. MACDONALD, B.Sc., M.D.; G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the functions of the Medulla Oblongata. 25

2. Describe the forces by which (*a*) ordinary and (*b*) extraordinary or forced inspiration and expiration are carried on, 25

3. State (*a*) the chemical composition, (*b*) the quantities secreted daily, and (*c*) the functions of the salivary, gastric, and pancreatic fluids. 20

4. Give an account of the histological structure and the functions of the different varieties of Epithelium, stating the parts of the body in which they occur. 20

5. Describe and name the microscopical preparations numbered 1, 2, and 3. 10

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C. ;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the percentage composition of the salt which is represented by the formula $Na_2 H PO_4$. 20

2. What weight of hydrogen gas is required to fill a balloon of 20 hectoliters capacity ? 10

3. Exhibit the relationship of nitric acid to the several oxides of nitrogen. 10

4. In what respects does the food of plants differ from the food of animals ? 10

5. Carefully explain the volumetric process for determination of iron by means of solution of Bichromate of Potash. 10

6. Describe the oxides of tin. 10

7. State and explain the composition of– 20

(1) Margarin.
(2) Uric acid.
(3) Tartaric acid.
(4) Cholesterin.

8. Into what classes may albuminous substances be divided ? State the distinguishing characteristics of each class. 10

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVAT, L.M. ; R. MANSER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe growth by terminal buds, and mention the different kinds of buds, giving examples. 20

2. Define the following terms and give examples :— 10

(1) Aggregate fruits ; (2) Bacca ; (3) Campylotropous ; (4) Deliquescent ; (5) Endophlœum ; (6) Fovilla ; (7) Gynophore ; (8) Marcrescent ; (9) Pedatipartite ; (10) Torus.

3. Give the essential characters of the Natural Orders Scrophulariaceæ and Liliaceæ, mentioning the officinal plants and five ordinary ones seen in Bombay belonging to each. 20

4. Enumerate the different anæsthetic agents with which you are acquainted. Describe the physiological action of inhaling Chloroform. Give the therapeutical uses of anæsthetics. Compare the value of Chloroform and Æther for the purpose of inhalation. 20

5. How is Hydrochlorate of Morphia prepared? What are the differences in the action of Morphia and Opium? What is contained in Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica? Give its strength and dose. What happens to it on keeping? Enumerate the advantages of the hypodermic method of administering drugs. 20

6. Name the various mercurial drugs of the British Pharmacopœia, giving the doses of those that are used internally, and the action, in general terms, of those only used externally. Enumerate the Pharmacopœia preparations of Hydrargyrum. 10

X.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. & S.

EXAMINERS.

SIDNEY SMITH, M.D., M.R.C.S. ...	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
J. ARNOTT, M.D., C.M.	
T. CODY, L.R.C.P.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
F. C. BARKER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. ...	
ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C...	In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A.	
W. GRAY, M.B.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

SIDNEY SMITH, M.D., M.R.C.S.; J. ARNOTT, M.D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the treatment of (*a*) Asthma, (*b*) Chronic Bronchitis with Emphysema, and (*c*) Phthisis Pulmonalis. In regulating the treatment of the above, what pathological and symptomatic differences should be specially considered? 20

2. Mention the diseases of the kidneys included under the term "Bright's diseases." Differentiate the causation, symptoms, and pathology of each. State also the treatment you would adopt in each variety. 20

3. Describe the common causes of Jaundice. Give the diagnosis of that form which is associated with acute yellow atrophy of the liver. In the latter what are the pathological appearances of the liver (*a*) on section and (*b*) under the microscope? 20

4. Give the physical signs of disease of the valves of the heart, especially as to (*a*) aortic obstruction, (*b*) aortic regurgitation, (*c*) mitral obstruction, and (*d*) mitral regurgitation. What indications are to be observed in the treatment? 20

5. Describe a case of measles, with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment, including the complications and sequelæ of the disease. 20

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

T. CODY, L.R.C.P.; F. C. BARKER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the varieties of stricture of the urethra; the various methods of treating it; and the instruments employed—mentioning the dangers (*a*) from the stricture itself, (*b*) from the surgical interference. 20

2. How are open wounds classified? Illustrate how those of each class may be caused. 15

3. What is meant by the healing process? State the different ways it may take place; and how granulations are formed and progress. 20

4. Mention the dislocations to which the hip joint is liable; and briefly state how you would recognize each and the means you would adopt for its reduction. 15

5. What are the signs and symptoms of strangulated inguinal hernia? Give an anatomical account of it, and describe the operation for its relief. 15

6. What are the conditions calling for excision of the eyeball, and its objects? Describe the operation. 15

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C.; E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the most usual causes and symptoms of Post-Partum Hemorrhage, with the treatment you would resort to in each case. 20

2. Describe the principal flexions of the Uterus, what usually produces them, their symptoms with the appropriate treatment. 20

3. Enumerate the causes of rupture of the Uterus. To what extent may it take place? Describe the most common situation and the treatment you would adopt. 20

4. At what time does hereditary syphilis most commonly manifest itself? Give the symptoms with treatment. 20

5. Mention the periods at which the temporary and permanent teeth appear: the diseases consequent on dentition with the treatment. 20

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

W. GRAY, M.B. ; KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The body of a newly born child is found in a drain, and you are required by the magistrate to send him a medico-legal report of the case. State the circumstances to be ascertained, especially with a view to distinguish a child born dead from one born alive and dying a day or two after. 16

2. Draw up a medico-legal report on a case of Infantile Syphilis in which the disease has been communicated by a wet-nurse, but in which a public vaccinator is wrongly accused of having infected the child through the operation of vaccination. 18

3. In a case of alleged rape on an adult, state fully the rules you would adopt in making your medico-legal examination. 16

4. What are the chief requirements upon which the success of the water-carriage system for the removal of town sewage depends? How do you explain the propagation of enteric fever through the agency of a system of sewers? 16

5. What means would you adopt to disinfect thoroughly a house in which small-pox had occurred; also for the purification of the bedding and clothes of the diseased persons? Give your reasons for preferring one or more disinfecting agents to others. 16

6. Point out in detail the hygienic defects of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital as regards the structure and surroundings of the building. 18

XI.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.	
I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C....	In Chemistry.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	In Experimental Physics.
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	
Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E. ...	In Engineering.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng....	

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 4 P. M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define an *expression*. When is an expression said to be *homogeneous?* 10

Shew that the value of the expression—

$$y^2z - z^2y + z^2x - x^2z + x^2y - xy^2$$

is not altered if any the same quantity be added to or subtracted from each of the quantities x, y and z.

2. Prove that the square root of a binomial, one of whose terms is a quadratic surd and the other rational, may sometimes be expressed by a binomial, one or each of whose terms is a quadratic surd. In what case is it useless to employ this method? 10

Find the square root of $a + b + \sqrt{2ab + b^2}$.

3. Find the sum and product of the roots of the quadratic— 10

$$px^2 + qx + r = 0.$$

If α and β be the roots of this equation, shew that the roots of the equation—

$$qrx^2 + (pr + q^2)\ x + pq = 0,$$

are $\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta}$ and $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$.

4. Prove that a ratio of greater inequality is diminished and of less inequality increased by adding any quantity to both its terms. 11

If four numbers be proportionals, shew that there is no number which being added to each will leave the resulting four numbers proportionals.

5. Find the sum of a G. P. to n terms and when possible to infinity. 8

If s_1, s_2, s_3 be the sums to n, $2n$, $3n$ terms respectively, prove that—

$$s_1 (s_3 - s_2) = (s_2 - s_1)^2.$$

6. If $(n)_r$ represent the number of combinations of n things taken r together, prove independently of any formula that— 11

$$r (n)_r = n (n-1) r-1.$$

Four persons are chosen by lot out of ten; in how many ways can this be done and how often would any one person be chosen?

7. If m be any quantity whatever and $f(m)$ represent the series— 15

$$1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{\lfloor 2} x^2 + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{\lfloor 3} x^3 + \ldots\ldots$$

prove that $f(m) \times f(n) = f(m+n)$. By what consideration does Euler prove this relation and on what principle does he base his demonstration? By the aid of this formula prove the Binomial Theorem for a *positive fractional* exponent.

8. Find the value of— 8

$$\frac{1\cdot\dot{1}3}{\cdot 000\dot{1}3\dot{2}} \times \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{5}{6} - 1\frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{5}} \times \frac{£1\ 11s.\ 8d.}{£2\ 17s.} \times \frac{142 \text{ yds. } 0\cdot 8 \text{ ft.}}{2 \text{ yds. } 1\cdot 7 \text{ ft.}}$$

$\times$ 3 days 3 hrs.

9. To complete a certain work, B would take twice as long as A and C together and C thrice as long as A and B together, and A, B, C by their united exertions can do it in 5 days. In what time would each do it by himself? 9

10. Three dacoits agree to rob in company and share the plunder; but the first, being an older hand, says he shall claim twice as much as the second; while the second claims half as much again as the third. Out of a booty of Rs. 1270 8 as. how much does each get? 8

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. ; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In a right-angled triangle in which one of the other angles is double the remaining angle, prove (by the 1st Book of Euclid) that the equilateral triangle described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the equilateral triangles described on the other sides. 9

2. Define a 'tangent' and show how to draw a tangent to a circle from a point on the circumference. 11

If circles ABC, ADE touch internally at A, and BC a chord of the larger touches the smaller at E, prove that the angle BAC is bisected by the straight line AE.

3. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. 12

If arcs AB, AC of a circle are bisected in D and E, and the straight line DE cuts the chords AB and AC in F and G, prove that DF is to GE in the duplicate ratio of the chord AD to the chord AE.

4. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides. 5

5. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, prove that any two of them are together greater than the third. 7

6. Show by means of figures the changes in sign and magnitude of the following expressions as θ changes from 0 to 2π :— 8

(i) $\operatorname{cosec}\theta$; (ii) $\sin\theta - \sqrt{3}\cos\theta$.

7. Find tan 3A in terms of tan A. 10

Prove that—

(i) $4 \sin A \sin(60^\circ - A) \sin(60^\circ + A) = \sin 3A$.

(ii) $\tan^2 3A - \tan^2 A = 8 \sin^2 A \cos 2A \sec^2 3A$.

8. Find an expression for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and show that in any triangle 13

$$ab + ac - a^2 : bc + ba - b^2 : ca + cb - c^2 = \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} : \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} : \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}.$$

9. If D be the middle point of the side BC of a triangle and E the foot of the perpendicular on BC from A, prove that— 12

$$DE = \tfrac{1}{2}(b-c)\cos\frac{B-C}{2}\operatorname{cosec}\frac{A}{2}.$$

10. Define an *escribed* circle, and show that the distance between the points where the escribed circles remote from A, B touch BC, CA respectively $= c\sqrt{1-\sin A \sin B}$. 13

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination.* *See page cvi.*]

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find with what uniform velocity a body will describe the same space as another subject to uniform acceleration. 8

A body falling from rest describes in the last second $\frac{5}{9}$ of the space it falls through; find the whole time and space.

2. Prove that if particles move down inclined planes of equal heights with equal initial velocities, the times will be proportional to the lengths of the planes. 8

3. Enunciate the *Parallelogram of Velocities.* Find the equation to the curve described by a projectile acted on by gravity. 6

4. Show that the times spent by a projectile in reaching its greatest height and in falling again to the ground are equal. Find for what angles of projection the ranges are equal. 18

Find how to project a perfectly elastic ball from the foot of one of a row of equidistant telegraph posts so as to graze the top of the next two and strike the ground once between them.

5. Define *mass*, *momentum*, *elasticity*, *vis viva*. 10

Two balls of given elasticity e impinge directly, the velocity of the one being double that of the other before impact and half of it after impact. Find the ratio of the masses, and the elasticity if the masses are equal.

6. Define *centre of pressure*. Show that the centre of pressure of a triangle with one side in the free surface bisects the line joining the middle point of that side to the vertex. 18

Assuming this, prove that if through this middle point a horizontal line be drawn, the centre of pressure of the upper segment will divide the whole line as 11 : 5.

7. Find the resultant pressure of a liquid on the surface of a solid wholly or partially immersed. 9

A right-angled triangle ABC floats in water with its plane vertical, the right angle A in the surface and the angle B not immersed; show that the density of the triangle is $\sin^2 B$.

8. Enunciate *Boyle and Marriotte's Law* and prove it for dilatation. 5

9. Give a method of comparing the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid. 9

In a cylinder, three-fourths filled with a certain fluid, a hydrometer sinks to a certain mark; if the cylinder be now filled up with a fluid five times as dense as the former, what weight must be added to the hydrometer to make it sink to the same mark?

10. Describe *Hawksbee's Air Pump*. 9

If the density after 5 strokes is to the original density as 7 : 44, compare the capacities of the receiver and either barrel.

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the essential parts of Dulong and Petit's apparatus, and deduce an expression for determining the co-efficient of expansion of a liquid with the same. 12

2. Explain clearly the action of the "compensating balance." 8

3. Give a physical explanation of the phenomena observed when a loaded copper wire is placed across a block of ice just melting. 10

4. Lead melts at 326° C. Find what mass of water at 0° C. will be raised $\frac{1}{10}$ of a degree by dropping into it 100 grammes of the melted metal at 350°. 12

Sp. heat liquid Pb = .04.
,, ,, solid Pb = .031.
Latent heat ,, = 5.4.

5. Explain the principle of action of the "pneumatic" and the "ammoniacal" ice machines. 8

6. State and illustrate Dalton's laws of mixture of gases and vapours. 10

7. Give the induction method of charging the gold leaf electroscope, and state how you will ascertain the nature of the charge. 8

8. Describe Armstrong's hydro-electric machine. Show what is the source of electricity there. 10

9. Describe shortly the lecture-model of Thomson's Quadrant Electrometer. 12

10. Define "potential." Interpret $f = \frac{V_p - V_q}{pq}$, where p and q are any two points in space. 10

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When the mercury in a barometer stands at a height of 29·922 inches, how high will a barometer filled with glycerin (density 1·27) stand, in millimetres? 6

2. What are the molecular weights and theoretical densities of potassium chlorate, borax, and micro-cosmic salt? 6

3. Determine the temperature at which air has the same density as hydrogen at zero. 10

4. What mass of oxygen would occupy 13 litres at 12° C., and how much manganese dioxide must be heated to obtain it? 12

5. What volume of nitric oxide at 13° C. is obtained on dissolving 25 grams of copper in hydrogen nitrate? 10

6. What volume of ammonia is required to neutralize 10 grams of hydrogen chloride? 10

7. How much potassium bromide is required to prepare 10 grams of bromine? 10

8. Find the percentage composition of iodoform (CHI_3). 10

9. How is pure sulphur obtained? Describe its allotropic conditions. 10

10. How is pure phosphorus obtained? How much bone ash containing 87 per cent. of calcium phosphate is required to make 200 kilograms of superphosphate of lime? 16

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORKS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following terms, viz., 'bench mark,' 'check-level,' 'trial-pit,' 'boring,' 'ill conditioned triangle.' 5

2. What is a vernier to a scale? Describe the method of construction of a vernier to a scale divided to single degrees to read single minutes. 15

3. In plotting the section of a line of road, what is meant by the "exaggeration of the scale" and what is the object of it? When is the scale not exaggerated? 10

4. Describe the method of reducing drawings by hand. 10

5. Explain how you would trace on the ground, with a chain or tape only, a right angle and an angle of 60°. 5

6. Describe the precautions necessary when chaining a line on sloping ground and state the cause of the necessity for them. Give any formula for correction that you know of. 15

7. Rule and fill in the headings of a Levelling Field Book. 10

8. What are "Contour Lines" and what object do they effect in a plan of a country? 10

9. Describe any one method of ranging a curve for a railway when the lengths of the tangents, the angle contained by the tangents and the radius of the curve, are all known and the country is everywhere accessible to the chain. 20

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the local circumstances which limit the use of stone as a building material? To a consideration of what three qualities are questions regarding the choice of stone reduceable? 9

2. Name some of the materials used for the preservation of stone and describe the manner in which they are applied. 9

3. In quarrying, what is meant by the line of least resistance? By what should the amount of the charge be regulated? 8

4. State the objections to a very stiff clay for brick-making. What are the three classes of brick-earths? How would you determine the presence of lime in a brick-earth? 10

5. Describe Sir C. Pasley's mode of testing a stone supposed to contain hydraulic lime or cement. How may a lime which is found to be non-hydraulic in its natural state be rendered hydraulic artificially? 12

6. What is concrete? What would you propose as a good proportion, by measure, of Portland cement and aggregate for a strong foundation? Describe the process of mixing and putting in. 12

7. Describe what you consider the best of the artificial methods of timber seasoning, and state what is meant by natural seasoning. 10

8. How would you distinguish between grey and white cast-iron? Which variety is used for engineering structures, nd how would you test the quality of a sample? 12

9. Describe the process of "cementation" for producing "blistered steel." What are the defects of blistered steel? How are they remedied by melting into the condition of cast steel? 10

10. What is white lead? What objection can be given to its use? 8

FRIDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is masonry classified in your text-book? Give a description, with free-hand sketches, of each kind. 10

2. On what does the strength of a mass of cut-stone masonry depend? What are saucer joints? 7

3. Describe a moveable derrick, and state the advantage it possesses over the common shears. 7

4. Describe the common mode of laying bricks; and state the precautions which should be taken to prevent, as far as practicable, unequal settling. 12

5. Explain how you would proceed to find the curve of equilibrium of an arch experimentally. On what does the thickness of an arch depend? Give Rankine's formula for finding, in terms of the radius of curvature, the thickness of a single arch at the crown. 12

6. Given the rise and span of a semi-elliptical arch, how would you proceed to set it out? 8

7. In brick arches the general direction of each joint should be perpendicular to a tangent to the curve at that joint. How is this direction to be maintained in the case of elliptical arches? 8

8. Show how the development of the soffet of an oblique arch and its vertical section on the skew are drawn. 12

9. How would you prepare the foundation bed in firm ground when the original surface has a considerable slope? 8

10. Under what circumstances are tubular foundations generally resorted to? Describe the process of sinking well-foundations in a silty or sandy bed of a river. 16

FRIDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the term "angle of repose." 5

2. Calculate the breadth of a slope (*i.e.*, give the formula) when the natural ground has a uniform sidelong inclination at the rate of r to 1 and the ground in proceeding from the centre to the edge of the earth-work slopes away from the base. 20

3. What is a catch-water drain? What is its purpose and how is it placed? 10

4. What is meant by the settlement of an embankment, and to what extent should allowance be made to provide for it? 10

5. How would you prepare a piece of sidelong ground to receive an embankment, and what should be the angle of 15

the footing at the toe of the slope which is supposed to be at an angle of repose?

6. What precautions would you take in embanking behind the abutment and wing-walls of a bridge? 10

7. How is clay puddle prepared, and how are the proportions of its ingredients determined? 10

8. What is road metal? How is it generally prepared? How should it be applied to form a road surface, and what objects are sought by metalling a road? 10

9. What did Telford assume as the average resistance of carriages on a level part of a good metal road, and what did he recommend as a ruling gradient on first class roads? 10

XII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTWAITE, M.A. ... T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. ... .. FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A. ...	In Mathematics.
I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C. ... S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst.C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.... KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Experimental Physics.
A. N. PEARSON, A.I.C., F.M.S., F.C.S.	In Geology and in Mining and Meteorology.
Lieut.-Col. W. M. DUCAT, R.E. JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	In Engineering and Architecture.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng. GEORGE E. ORMISTON, M. Inst. C.E.	In Mechanical Engineering.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT. L.M. R. MANSER, ESQ.	In Botany.

FRIDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Investigate a relation between the breadth, depth, slopes of sides and area of the transverse section of a ditch, the form of the section being a trapezoid. 10

What form does this relation assume if the slopes be equal and the ditch be excavated until the sloping sides meet?

2. How many acres of the earth's surface can be seen from a balloon 400 feet high, the earth being supposed to be a uniform sphere 25,000 miles in circumference? 6

3 Find the area of the space which is common to four equal circles which intersect each other, their centres being at the angular points of a square and radii equal in length to a side of the square. 20

4. How many kilometres of wire $\frac{1}{16}$ of a centimetre in diameter can be made from ·27 decisteres of brass? 6

5. Three men bought a grindstone 20 inches in radius for ten rupees, of which sum the first man paid Rs. 4-8, the second Rs. 3, and the third Rs. 2-8; beginning with the first what thickness of the stone must each man in succession grind away proportionately to the money he paid? 12

6. A church spire is a hollow right pyramid on a regular hexagonal base, the height being 50 ft., and each side of the base 10 ft., and the cavity is also a right pyramid on a regular hexagonal base, the height being 45 ft. and each side of the base 9 ft.; find the solid content of the masonry in cubic yards. 10

7. A cup in the form of a frustum of a cone whose top diameter is 3 in., bottom diameter 4 in., and height 6 in., being filled with liquor, a man drank out of it until he could see the centre of the bottom; find in quarts how much he drank. (1 gallon = 277·274 cub. in.) 15

8 Deduce the volume of a sphere from that of a cone. 5

9. The ends of a prismoidal railway cutting are trapezoids with four parallel edges, the parallel sides of one end being 144 ft. and 36 ft. and the distance between them 36 ft., and 8

the corresponding dimensions of the other end being 108 ft., 36 ft., and 24 ft., and the distance between the ends is 137½ ft.; how many cubic feet of earth have been excavated?

10. Draw a plan and find the area of a field from the following notes in which the lengths are expressed in links: – 8

60	380	20
4	260	100
4	180	76
60	100	10
20	80	60
0	0	50
	⊙	

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *conic, eccentricity, tangent, normal.* 10

The normal at a point P of a conic meets the axis in G; shew that $\frac{SG}{SP}$ = eccentricity.

2. If the normal at the point P of a parabola meet the axis in G, prove that NG is equal to the semi-latus rectum. 8

Also if SPG be an equilateral triangle, then SP is equal to the latus rectum.

3. If from the foci S and S' of an ellipse SY and $S'Y'$ be drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, prove that Y and Y' lie on a certain fixed circle. 12

If CD be conjugate to CP, shew that $SY : SP = BC : CD$.

4. Compare the area of an ellipse with the area of the auxiliary circle. 5

5. Show that if E be the point where the asymptote of an hyperbola meets the directrix, then $CE = AC$. 11

Prove also that $SE = BC$.

6. Find an expression for the tangent of the angle between two straight lines, whose equations are $ax + by = 1$, $cx + dy = 1$; the axes being oblique. 11

Deduce the condition that the lines may be (1) perpendicular to one another, (2) parallel to one another.

7. The co-ordinates of the angular points of a triangle being given, find the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of the triangle. 8

8. Find the area of the triangle formed by the straight lines 12

$$a^2 x - ay = b^2 x - by = c^2 x - cy = \frac{abc}{2}.$$

9. Under what circumstances does the equation 10

$$x^2 + y^2 + Ax + By + C = 0$$

represent a circle?

Find the condition that the line $ax + by = 1$ may be a tangent to this circle.

10. Find the polar equation to a circle in its most general form. 13

If through a fixed point O any chord of a circle be drawn and OQ be a harmonic mean between the segments OP, OP', find the locus of Q.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

1. Assuming the truth of the parallelogram of forces as far as regards commensurable forces, prove its truth for incommensurable forces. 12

ABCDEF is a regular hexagon and at A forces act represented in magnitude and direction by AB, 2AC, 3AD, 4AE, 5AF; show that the length of the line representing their resultant is $\sqrt{351}$ AB.

2. Find the centre of gravity of the perimeter of a triangle regarding the sides as material lines of uniform thickness. 8

3. Describe the *Danish Steel-yard* and show how it is graduated. 10

If a_n be the distance of the fulcrum from the end at which the weight n lbs. is suspended, prove that—

$$\frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n+2}} = \frac{2}{a_{n+1}}$$

4. Investigate completely the conditions of equilibrium in the system of pullies in which each string is attached to the weight, the weights of the pullies being taken into account. 8

5. What is meant by the *angle of friction?* 12

A ladder whose centre of gravity is distant a from the bottom end and b from the top end rests on a rough pavement and against a rough vertical wall; find its greatest inclination to the vertical.

6. How are *variable velocity* and *variable acceleration* measured? 10

If f be the measure of an acceleration when m seconds is the unit of time and n feet the unit of length, find the measure of the acceleration when p seconds is the unit of time and q feet the unit of length.

7. Prove that in general the path of a projectile is a parabola. 12

AB is the range of a projectile on a horizontal plane; shew that if t be the time from A to any point P of the trajectory and t' the time from P to B, the vertical height of P above AB is $\frac{1}{2} gtt'$.

8. Find the line of quickest descent (1) from a given point to a given circle, (2) from a given circle to a given point. 8

9. A ball impinges obliquely upon a fixed smooth plane; find the motion of the ball after impact and also the impulse sustained by the plane. 10

A perfectly elastic ball acted on by no force is projected from the focus of an ellipse and impinges on the curve. After how many reflexions will it come back to the focus from which it started, and what will be the length of the path described?

10. A pendulum which oscillates seconds at the equator would if carried to the pole gain 5 minutes per day; prove that gravity at the equator : gravity at the pole = 144 : 145. 10

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[*The same as set for the Second B.A. Examination, Group D. See page clxv.*]

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the various classes into which salts may be divided? 16

2. What are the principal forms in which calcium sulphate occurs in nature? What are its chiefs properties? 12

3. Describe carefully the method by which potassium chlorate is manufactured on the large scale from potassium chloride. 10

4. Describe the oxides of lead. 12

5. State what you know about steel. 18

6. How can the quantity of gold present in auriferous quartz be ascertained? 12

7. Calculate the percentage composition of microcosmic salt. 10

8. Enumerate and describe the principal metallic salts commonly employed as disinfectants. 10

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain fully why the temperature at the top of a mountain is lower than at the foot. 12

2. Show how the luminous rays may be separated from the non-luminous heat rays and how the latter can again be made visible. 11

3. How much heat is produced in the room of a manufactory in which 1.2 horse-power of the motor is consumed every second in overcoming the resistance of friction? 11

4. In a well-constructed boiler it is found that 1 kilogramme of coal can just evaporize 6 kilogrammes of water at 100 C.; find the quantity of heat which is lost. 11

5. Describe and explain the action of — 12

(*a*) Grove's gas battery;

(*b*) Planté's secondary battery.

6. Apply Ohm's law and show under what circumstances you will use high or low resistance galvanometers. 15

7. Give the theory of Wheatstone's Bridge, and show how the resistance of a conductor may be determined by it. 16

8. Describe Gramme's ring-armature and explain its action. 12

FRIDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

A. N. PEARSON, A.I.C., F.M.S., F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do you understand by the terms *rock, geological series, geological formation, stratum, unconformable stratification, dip, strike, fault?* 12

2. State what you know about the origin of the following rocks, and name the principal minerals to be found in each one :— 12

Granite, slate, shale, sandstone, limestone, gravel, breccia, basalt.

3 During the rainy season the rivers are noticed to be yellow with mud and sand. State, as completely as you can, where this mud and sand come from, and what you think will become of it. 14

4. A series of coal beds, consisting of sandstone, coal, shale and clay (in the order in which they are found to occur in the coal measures), dip at an angle of 15° to the west. They are covered unconformably with alternating horizontal beds of limestone and trap. The whole of these beds are then disturbed by a simple fault running north and south and having a downthrow to the west. 18

Represent the above by a vertical east and west section.

5. Describe the general characters of each of the following fossils, and state the geological systems in which they are to be found :— 14

Graptolite, Trilobite, Lepidodendron, Ammonite, Nummulite.

6. Give a general sketch of the distribution of coal in India, stating the geological position of the coal-bearing strata in the different coal fields. 15

7. Give the distribution of the Triassic rocks in India, and name some characteristic fossils which have been found in them. 15

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In chain surveying what is meant by a "tie-line," and what is its object? 5

2. In fixing with a chain the position of a point C from the ends A and B of a known base, supposing an error to have been made in chaining one of the lines AC or BC, what would be the resulting ratio of error in the position of the point C? 10

3. In setting out a piece of road-work, what is meant by half-breadths? How would you set out the half-breadths on sloping ground? 15

4 Sketch and explain the Pentograph. 15

5. What is the object of having three (3) verniers on the Everest Theodolite? 5

6. How do you solve a triangle in which two sides and the angle included between them are known? 10

7. Explain how you would reduce the angle at a satellite station to the centre. 15

8. Describe two methods of tracing a curve, of large radius, in the field, one with and one without the aid of angular instruments. 15

9. What is a tide-guage? How would you construct an accurate tide-guage? How does a self-registering tide-guage work? 10

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Classify the strains to which building materials may be exposed. Define each, and name its corresponding fracture. 8

2. State Hooke's Law. What is meant by the modulus of elasticity, and how is it determined? 6

3. Find the elongation of a steel tie-bar 40 ft. long 1 in. square under stretching force of 10 tons. $E = 29{,}000{,}000$ lbs. 8

4. Find the safe working thickness of a cast-iron main for the conveyance of water the diameter of which is 30 inches, internal pressure 90 lbs. per square inch ($ft = 16{,}500$ lbs.). 8

5. Distinguish between short and long pillars. How do they yield under compressive strain? What is the relative strength of a pillar— 9

(1) Free at both ends.

(2) Free at one end and firmly fixed at the other.

(3) Firmly fixed at both ends.

6. Find the scantling of a teak strut 6 ft. long to safely bear a compressive force of 17 tons. ($c = \frac{1}{250}$.) 11

7. Show that the modulus of rupture of any material is 18 times the load, which, applied at the middle, will break a bar of the material 1 in. sq. and 1 ft. long. 10

8. A room 20 ft. sq. is to have a flat terraced-roof weighing 80 lbs. per square foot, supported by 5 teak beams 4 feet apart, from centre to centre, the modulus of rupture being 12,000 lbs. Find the scantling. 10

9. Design a cast-iron beam 20 ft. long and 16 in. deep to carry a load of 20 tons at centre. 8

10. Draw frame and stress diagrams of a symmetrical king-post truss of 32 ft. span with rafter bisected by the struts. 11

11 Give a general rule for the best form of retaining wall. 11

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What conditions are sought for in selecting the site of a masonry bridge? 8

2. In forming a paved causeway across the bed of a stream, what steps should be taken to guard against scour and to save masonry? 7

3. Describe the method of finding the mean velocity of a stream, its highest flood-level being known. 8

4. Draw plan, elevation and sections, with figured dimensions, of a stone bridge of 40 feet span, 10 feet rise, height of abutment to springing 15 feet, and width between parapets 27 feet; and state the kind of masonry you would employ throughout the bridge. 16

5. Give a skeleton drawing of a "Howe Girder" and show by full lines the braces required for a uniformly distributed load, and by dotted lines those necessary to resist travelling loads. 11

6. Why is it very necessary to have a good fit between the pin and eye in the chain of a suspension bridge? Give an expression for finding the diameter of the pin, and draw a "link of equal strength" noting all the dimensions. 12

7. State the advantages of a continuous girder. Give diagrams of shearing stress and bending moments of a continuous girder bridge of two spans. 11

8. Design a wrought-iron plate girder for a span of 40 feet to carry a uniform "live load" of 1½ tons per foot run, weight of girder and roadway being ½ ton per running foot. 16

9. Detail some of the means which have lately been employed to ensure stiffness and rigidity in suspension bridges. 11

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOURS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the terms 'bye-wash,' 'diversion-cut,' 'feeder'? 5

2. In constructing a reservoir what is the "waste-weir"? Why is a waste-weir necessary? What calculation decides its length? 10

3. By what expedient can the length of a waste-weir be lessened if necessary? 5

4. What principles should guide you in calculating the profile of a masonry dam of great height, say 100 feet? 15

5. What conditions should regulate the slope of the bed of an artificial channel? 5

6. How do you account for the serpentine form of rivers in soft soil? Describe as fully as you can the action of the current and its tendency. 20

7. In improving a river channel, should the work be commenced at the source of the river or at the lowest point requiring altering, and why? 5

8. In towing a boat against a stream, give the formula for calculating the effect of the current. 15

9. Define the expression "period of a wave." 5

10. What regulates the speed of waves, and how can the speed be approximately calculated from the depth of water and length of wave? 15

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prepare a bill of quantities of the following building, of which a hand-sketched plan and section (not necessarily to scale) should be attached:— 30

A public hall 50 feet long by 30 feet wide (internal dimensions) and 25 feet high to the ceiling is enclosed by coursed rubble stone walls 1′ 9″ thick, the foundations of which are 3′ deep and plinth 2′ high all round, the ground being level. The long sides which face east and west are pierced by rows of four windows, each 3′ 6″ × 7′ on each side with corresponding clerestory windows above the verandah roofs. The verandahs east and west are 8′ wide in the clear, carried in plain square stone piers, 15″ thick, and arches of the same thickness with height of 10′

clear at lowest part of verandah ceiling. The north and south walls are gabled up to roof and have doors 10′ × 6′ in their centres with steps of cut stone leading up to them. The roof of Mangalore tiles on teak queen-post trusses with piece wood ceiling below and suitable cornice round the walls. The floor to be teak-wood properly carried in joists, and cross wall-doors to be teak panelled and windows teak-wood framed and glazed. Interior of hall to be plastered and coloured with distemper. Ceiling painted with oil paint.

2. Write short "conditions of contract" for the contractor for the above work. 20

3. Write specification for the above building for a contractor to work from. 50

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In locating a line of railway, explain fully wherein the general principles involved in the survey and direction differ from those of an ordinary road. 12

2. What is meant by the "limits of deviation"? What circumstances determine the ruling gradients of a railway? 7

3. Why should railway embankments demand great care in their construction? Describe the method most generally adopted for raising them. In calculating the amount of material for an embankment, what allowance is usually made for the shrinkage of earth? 10

4. Enumerate the purposes for which tunnel shafts are sunk. Having determined upon the exact course of a tunnel, how would you arrange the position of the shafts? Describe one of the two methods usually employed in sinking them. 10

5. On what does the tractive power of a locomotive depend? Give an expression for the available tractive force of an engine in ascending an inclined plane. 9

6. Describe the manner in which the rails are put in for a level-crossing; also the manner of hanging the gates. 7

7. Explain why it is necessary to raise the outer rail on a curve, and give the formula used to ascertain the amount of elevation; also state how the elevation is given in practice. 10

8. What is meant by the "life" of a rail? How long will good iron under favourable conditions and average traffic last? 5

9. Describe a system of points and crossings by which a train can be transferred from one track to another. For what purpose are guard-rails placed by the side of a rail? 12

10. Describe the construction of the common hand-brake as applied to tenders and guards' vans. 10

11. What are reversing triangles? 8

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Trace the parabola from its equation $y^2 = 4ax$. 12

In a triangle ABC if $\tan A \tan \frac{B}{2} = 2$, and AB be given in magnitude and position, show that the locus of C will be a parabola whose vertex is A and focus B.

2. Investigate the equation to the parabola, the axes being any diameter and the tangent at the point where it meets the curve. 7

Show that tangents at the extremities of any chord meet in the diameter which bisects that chord.

3. If two tangents to a parabola make angles α and α' with its axis, find the locus of their intersection when $\cot \alpha - \cot \alpha'$ is constant. 8

4. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse. 6

If the normal at P meet the axes in G and G, find the lengths of CG, CG' and PG.

5. Find the length of the perpendicular from the focus of an ellipse on the tangent at the point P. 9

Prove that this perpendicular and CP intersect in the directrix.

6. Find the polar equation to the ellipse, the focus being the pole. 10

If chords PP' and QQ' intersect at right angles in the focus, prove that—

$$\frac{1}{PP} + \frac{1}{QQ} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2ab^2}.$$

7. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords in an ellipse. 12

If CP and CD be conjugate semi-diameters, find the locus of the middle point of PD.

8. Investigate the equation to the hyperbola with the centre as origin, and trace its form. 10

If QQ' be a chord perpendicular to the major axis of an ellipse, show that the locus of the point where QA and A'Q' intersect is an hyperbola.

9. Show that from any external point two tangents can be drawn to an hyperbola. Investigate the circumstances under which (1) the tangents touch the same branch, (2) opposite branches, (3) one tangent touches the curve at infinity, (4) both tangents touch the curve at infinity. 13

10. The angular points of a triangle lie upon an equilateral hyperbola; show that the point of intersection of the perpendiculars drawn from the angles to the opposite sides lies on the curve. 13

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[*The same as set for the Second B.A. Examination. See page clxi.*]

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the *critical angle* between two media and explain the phenomenon of total reflection. 12

Prove that light which has been refracted into a sphere from vacuum can never be totally internally reflected.

2. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at a spherical surface. Deduce the same for a plane refracting surface. 6

3. A ray emanates from a luminous point P and after two reflections at a reflecting circle returns to the point again; shew that— 10

$$\tan^2\theta = \frac{p-q}{p+q}$$

where θ is the angle of incidence, p the distance of P from the centre of the circle and q the distance of the centre from the point where the ray in its course crosses the diameter on which P lies.

4. When a pencil of rays is refracted through a prism, determine the condition of minimum deviation. 12

Hence give a method of determining the refractive index of a substance that can be made into a prism.

5. A coin is placed at the bottom of an empty hemispherical basin of given radius and is just not visible to an eye looking over the edge; and when the basin is filled with water the whole of the coin is just visible to an eye in the same position. What is the diameter of the coin, the refractive index of water being $\frac{4}{3}$? 12

6. At what angle must two mirrors be inclined to each other when the images of a luminous point are situated at the angular points of a regular hexagon? 12

7. Define the *centre* of a lens; what geometrical and optical properties does it possess? 8

Prove that the centre of a lens of which one bounding surface is a plane lies on the curved surface.

8. Define *virtual image* and *real image*. Explain why the image of an object placed before a lens differs more or less from the original. 6

9. Shew how the defects of human vision are remedied by the use of spectacles. 10

A long-sighted person who can see most distinctly at a distance of two yards, uses glasses of two feet focal length; at what distance from the glasses should the object be placed and how much will it be magnified?

10. Describe the *astronomical telescope* and investigate its magnifying power and field of view. 12

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the following terms and where necessary illustrate by means of sketches:—*Right ascension, Prime vertical, Azimuth, Solstitial colure, Polar point, Diurnal aberration, Nutation, Syzygy, Moon's age, Epact.* 10

2. Give a full account of Foucault's pendulum experiment, and prove that if the pendulum be set in motion in a place whose latitude is 30° the time of a complete revolution will be 48 hours. 10

3. Show that in consequence of the rotation of the earth a body loses weight and that this loss varies as $\cos^2$ (latitude). 10

4. Describe and explain the variation of the length of the day during a year to an observer on the Arctic Circle. 10

5. The actual value of the tropical year is 365·24224 days. Prove that the error of the Gregorian correction, had it been adopted at the commencement of the Christian era, would amount to 13 days in the year 50,000. 10

6 Find the declination of the sun when for a given place within the Arctic Circle the sun at mid-day just appears above the horizon. 10

7. Show that the effect of refraction is to diminish the zenith distances of celestial bodies. Also show how the co-efficient of refraction may be determined. 10

8. Give an elementary explanation of the method of determining the distance of the sun by means of the transit of Venus. 10

9. Assuming the moon's orbit to coincide with the ecliptic, give an explanation of the *Harvest Moon.* 10

10. Explain the method of determining the longitude of a place by means of lunar distances. 10

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MINING.

A. N. PEARSON, A.I.C., F.M.S., F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the more common modes in which metallic ores occur in the earth's crust. 13

2. Give a sketch with dimensions showing how you would work out a portion of a vertical or nearly vertical lode by "*overhead stopeing*" ("*reversed steps*"). State the advantages and disadvantages of this system as compared with "*underhand stopeing*" ("*direct steps*"). 14

3. Give a sketch showing how you would lay out a portion of a colliery on the "*post-and-stall*" system. What is a useful proportion to maintain between the dimensions of the "posts" and the "stalls"? What advantages are to be gained by introducing "*panels*" into the post-and-stall system? 14

4. You have to drive a permanent "gallery" or "level" through broken earthy "country", which is in the dry season sufficiently firm to hold up without support, but which you have reason to believe will in the monsoon become soft and muddy and exceedingly treacherous. 15

Show by a sketch, with rough dimensions, how you would timber this gallery so as to make it safe during the monsoon.

Or if you prefer it, give a sketch of some form of masonry you would adopt for the purpose.

5. Describe some arrangements (other than fans and air-pumps) which may be adopted for producing a ventilating current in a mine, with two shafts, situated in a flat country. 12

6. Name the different kinds of coal, and give some account of the qualities and special uses of each kind. 11

7. What is the principle of the Davy Safety Lamp? What are the defects of the original form of it? Give a sketch of some *one* improved form of it. 11

8. In what rocks may gold reefs occur? What minerals are usually found associated with gold? 10

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METALLURGY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the "materials" usually employed in constructing an iron smelting furnace. Give a sketch of such a furnace in full work. 10

2. Give the composition and formulæ of the ores of copper, iron, lead, tin and zinc. 20

3. How is mercury obtained from its ores? Describe the chief uses of the metal in the arts. 10

4. Describe the processes adopted in the *refining* and *toughening* of crude copper, with full details. 15

5. Contrast, in parallel columns, the English and German methods of extracting lead from its ores. 15

6. Describe in detail the composition and modes of manufacture of tin plate, terne plate, bell metal, speculum metal, Britannia metal, gun metal, pewter, phosphor bronze. 16

7. Describe in detail the nature and composition of the various materials used for crucibles. 7

8. How is the calorific power of a specimen of coal estimated? 7

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE—PAPER I.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the different orders in classic architecture. What is the module used in defining the different parts of an order? 8

2. Give a neat sketch, naming the different parts, of a Greek Doric column and entablature. 12

3. Explain the following terms:—Colonnade, portico, columniation, pyenostyle, systile. 8

4. Give sketches of the principal mouldings used in Roman architecture, and state wherein they differ from the original Greek forms. 11

5. Briefly describe the distinguishing features of Saxon work as seen in their towers. 6

6. State the chief points by which you would be able to distinguish the later from the early Norman style. 11

7. What is the difference between a Gothic pillar and a classic column? Give sketches of pillars of the early English and decorated styles. 10

8. What are the characteristics by which early English buildings may readily be distinguished from those of the Norman period? 10

9. Sketch the following, and state where and in what style they were used :—Chevron, tooth-ornament, crochet, cusp, ball-flower, Tudor-flower. 12

10. Into what three general classes is decorated tracery usually divided? Give a sketch of a window illustrative of each. 12

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE—PAPER II.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a brief outline of the four principal styles of Hindu architecture, noting the chief points in which they differ; and draw a map of India showing approximately their distribution. 12

2. Can you produce any evidence in support of the statement in your text-book that "the Buddhist style in infancy is a wooden art painfully struggling into lithic forms." 8

3. Into how many parts is a Hindu temple divided? Describe each part and the purpose for which it was used. 8

4. Give a short account of the rise and spread of Mahomedan architecture in India, and contrast its distinguishing features with that of Hindu architecture. 12

5. State and illustrate the peculiar characteristics which Saracenic architecture assumed at Ahmedabad. 9

6. Describe the constructive arrangement for admitting light into, and ventilating, the Jamma Musjid at Ahmedabad. 9

7. Give Fergusson's reasons for supposing that the Burmese pagodas are to some extent types of Babylonian examples. 10

8. What is surmounted dome? Explain the difference in the construction of a Roman and Hindu dome. 12

9. Trace the striking resemblance which exists between the Naga architecture, both in Cashmere and Cambodia, and well-known classic forms. 10

10. Describe the Kait Ishwara temple, and explain how it may be taken as a type of the Châlukya style. 10

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;
G. E. ORMISTON, Mem. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a few forms of bolts and nuts. Draw to scale the section of an ordinary angular thread of a screw (Whitworth's). 6

2. Show by sketches what is the shape of a rivet connecting two $\frac{3}{4}$-inch plates before and after rivetting. What are the disadvantages of punching rivet-holes? On what does the strength of a rivetted joint depend? 10

3. Find the safe and bursting pressures of a rivetted cornish boiler 60 inches in diameter, longitudinal tenacity of the iron 21 tons per sq. in., thickness of plate $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. 12

4. How is the degree of saltness of the water in a marine boiler ascertained? 8

5. Describe Giffard's injector as used on locomotives and give some explanation of its action. 10

6. How does the steam act in (1) a single acting engine, (2) a double acting condensing and (3) in a high pressure engine? 11

7. Describe the indicator. What information regarding the construction of the engine do you obtain from the indicator diagrams? 10

The diameter of the piston of a steam engine is 50 inches; the crank is 26 inches long and makes 30 revolutions per minute; the mean pressure in the cylinder obtained from an indicator diagram is 35 lbs.; find the horse-power. 12

9. Lengths of shafting are connected together by clutches and couplings; describe, with sketches, one of each. 10

10. How would you arrange a set of change wheels on a screw-cutting lathe, so as to cut a screw of 6 threads to the inch, the pitch of the guiding being 2 threads to the inch? What change would you make to cut the screw left-handed? 11

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.; R. MANSER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the names of all the parts to be observed in a hermaphrodite flower in the order of their situation, as seen in the sub-class Corollifloræ, sub-division Epi-petalæ, and the organs of fructification in a fern. 20

2. Mention and explain the different forms of indefinite inflorescence. 20

3. Give the different modifications of the stem with examples. 15

4. Define the following terms and give examples:—Arillode, carpophore, diplotegia, fugacious, gibbous, and syconus. 10

5. Describe the contents of a vegetable cell both in the young and mature conditions. 15

6. Give the botanical characters of the Natural Orders Lythraceæ and Gramineæ with five examples from each. 20

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY.

A. N. PEARSON, A.I.C., F.M.S., F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the objects and uses of the barometer. Describe some form of mercurial barometer, and the method of reading it. 15

Why is it necessary before reading a mercurial barometer to see that it is vertical?

2. Describe, or show by diagrams, the usual course of the *daily* and *yearly* variations of the atmospheric temperature at any station in the Bombay Presidency, and give some account of the causes of those variations. 14

3. What is wind and how is it produced? Describe briefly, or show by sketches, the general distribution of the upper and lower wind currents over the globe. 11

4. Describe and state the principles of construction of the instruments usually employed at Indian meteorological observatories for measuring the amount of moisture in the air. 13

5. What are clouds? Why do they float in the atmosphere? Name the different kinds of clouds, and classify them according to their distribution in height. 12

6. How is it that mountain ranges, as for instance the Western Ghâts, frequently have a much heavier rainfall than the plains on either side of them? 13

7. What is dew? State the circumstances which are favourable and unfavourable to its formation. 11

8. When walking along a road at a mountain station, it is frequently observable that, although in the direct rays of the sun the heat is very great—so much so as to scorch one's skin,—the atmosphere in those portions of the road which are covered by the shadow of rocks or of other objects at the sides of the road feels cold and chilly. Can you explain this? 13